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BALTIMORE, MD.  
GREENSBORO, NC.  
WASHINGTON, D.C.



















HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

REVIEW

North Carolina State Library  
Raleigh

OF THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,



INCLUDING THE

MANUFACTURING  MERCANTILE INDUSTRIES

OF THE TOWNS OF

DURHAM, FAYETTEVILLE, HENDERSON,  
OXFORD AND RALEIGH,

AND SKETCHES OF THEIR

LEADING MEN AND BUSINESS HOUSES.

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1st VOLUME OF N. C.

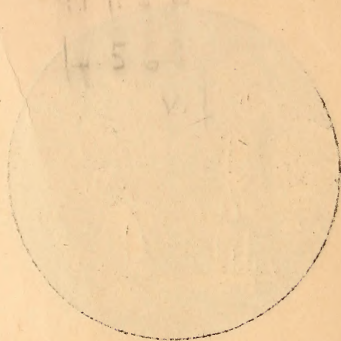
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EMPIRE PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
1885.

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~~Parties~~ Parties who have more than one copy of this book will, by judiciously disposing of the extra ones, greatly oblige subscribers and publishers.



# PREFACE.

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The general desire of the better class of our citizens to be informed with regard to the social, mercantile, agricultural and manufacturing interests of our country, the material and moral status of the various municipalities, that make the States, our vast National territorial extent, the distance that separates producer and consumer, and the impracticability to universal travel, form, in our judgment, sufficient excuse for the publication of this work.

The publishers have spared no time or labor, and have incurred no inconsiderable expense in procuring the fullest and most correct information with regard to the business and business men, the origin and development of prominent firms, institutions and corporations, the prominent professional men, and the incumbents of the more important public offices, city and national.

In the *general* articles an accurate knowledge will be imparted with reference to the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural facilities of each county and the advantages of the towns as markets for the purchase of supplies.

The detailed sketches of the prominent business concerns and information with regard to the leading men, professional and official, exhibit a degree of active endeavor on the part of capital and enterprise that is highly worthy of the real greatness of North Carolina.

In thanking our subscribers for their very liberal support, which has enabled us to publish over a thousand copies more than was originally intended, we pledge ourselves to spare no money in giving the work the fullest possible circulation, not only in the Union, but in European countries, from which we wish to draw immigration, and hope they, on their part, will do the same.

J. L.

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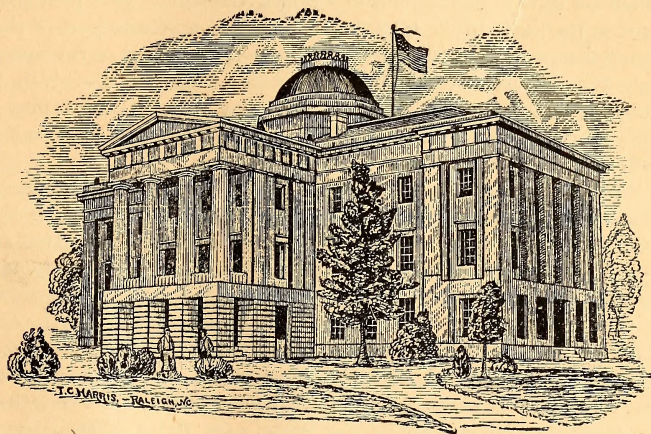
*The publishers expect to complete their work on North Carolina in some five or six volumes. The volumes will be issued at intervals of three or four months, each will contain separate and distinct counties and matter, similar to those they have prepared in other Southern States.*

*These books can be procured of the publishers in pamphlet form, \$1.00; bound, \$3.00.*



# STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

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STATE CAPITOL.

## GENERAL ASPECT OF THE STATE.

North Carolina is bounded on the north by Virginia, east by the Atlantic Ocean, south by South Carolina, and west by Tennessee. It is included nearly between the parallels  $34^{\circ}$  and  $36\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  north latitude, the latter being that of Southern Spain, and between the meridians  $75\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  and  $84\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  west longitude. The extreme length of the State is  $503\frac{1}{2}$  miles, its average breadth is  $187\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Its area embraces 50,704 square miles, which is greater than New York. These dimensions are similar to those of that part of the Island of Great Britain known as England, which is 425 miles long, from 62 to 280 miles broad, embracing 50,812 square miles. With the exceptions of California and Texas, North Carolina is the longest State in the Union, her neighbor Tennessee being a few miles shorter.

Its topography may be best conceived, as has been before observed by picturing to the mind's eye the surface of the State as a vast declivity, sloping down from the summit of the Smoky Mountains, an altitude of 7,000 feet, to the level of the Atlantic Ocean. The Smoky Mountains constitute a part of the great Appalachian chain, which here attains its greatest height; the greatest, indeed, on the continent east of the Rocky Mountains. This slope is made up of three wide terraces; the first a mountain plateau, distinguished as the western section; the second a submontane plateau called the middle section, some of the best counties of which we have noticed in detail further on; the third, the Atlantic plain, eastern or low country. From the first to the second section there is a sharp descent through a few miles only, of not less than 1,500 feet; from the middle to the low country a descent of about 200 feet; through the two latter, however, there is a constant downward grade.

The State is traversed by two ranges of mountains. The first the Blue Ridge, a grand and lofty chain, which, conforming to the trend of the Smoky mountains and that of the coast line runs in a direction northeast and southwest entirely across the State. The Brushy and



South mountains are both offshoots of this chain. The second the Oconeeche and Uwharrie a range of much inferior elevation, whose rounded summits and sloping outlines present themselves in forms alike graceful and pleasing—crosses the State in a parallel direction near its centre.

*Water power.* The State is watered by numerous rivers many of which have their rise on the flanks of the Blue Ridge. Those which flow west empty into the Mississippi, breaking their way through the the Smoky Mountains, plunging headlong for miles through chasms from 3,000 to 4,000 feet in depth, the walls of which are perpendicular to the height of a thousand feet. Some of these gloomy passages have never been explored; no boat could live in such a current, and no foothold could be found along the sides. Of these which rise on the eastern flank, only one, the Roanoke, reaches the sea within the boarders of the State. The rest, following the line of the softest rock, meander first towards the northwest, then sweeping round with bold curves flow to the sea through South Carolina. The principal rivers which reach the sea within the State limits take their rise in the northern part of the middle section and on the eastern flank of the Oconeeche range near its northern termination and of these only one, the Cape Fear, flows directly into the ocean. Many of the rivers in every part of the State are noble streams in their middle course; some of those which flow into the sounds swell to majestic proportions, spreading out to a width of from 3 to 5 miles. The eastern rivers are navigable from 50 to 150 miles.

*Climate.* By reference to the mean parallels of latitude of the United States, it will be seen that North Carolina is situated nearly midway of the Union; and inasmuch as those States lie entirely within the Temperate Zone, it follows that North Carolina is situated upon the central belt of that Zone. This position gives to the State a climate not excelled by any in the world. She is exempt from the extreme cold which prevails in the Northern States, and to a considerable extent from the early frosts which visit the States immediately North of her, on the one hand, and from the torrid heat and malarial influences which prevail in the States to the South of her on the other. Other causes apart from its position occur to produce this result. On the West the lofty Appalachian chain interposes its mighty barrier between the bleak winds of the Northwest and the general surface of the State. On the East the coast is swept by the Gulf Stream, the meliorating effect of which is felt far inland. From these causes combined the temperature of the seasons ranges within moderate limits. The Spring comes in with less of those fickle variations which mark its advent elsewhere on this continent. So perceptible is this that European travellers say the American continent has no Spring, the season opens directly from Winter to Summer. Let those travellers visit North Carolina and they will find a European Spring with all its luxurious freshness. The Summers are not oppressive even in the low country, or if so for a few days only. But in the Autumn nature here exhibits herself in her most benignant mode, in her most favored zone. From the incoming of October to the latter part of December, there is an almost uninterrupted succession of bright, sunny days, during which the air is dry, crisp and pure—a season equally favorable to the ingathering of the crops and to active exertion of every kind. The reign of Winter as respects cold and wet is short, and field labor is carried on throughout that season, with the exception of two or three weeks at a time. Frost makes its appearance about the 15th of October, and sometimes there is not enough to nip the tender vegetation until the end of November. From the Blue Ridge to the seaboard, ice rarely forms a thickness to be gathered, except in localities overhanging and deeply shaded by high northern bluffs. When snow falls it covers the ground for but a few inches and is quickly dissipated by the sun. Fogs are of rare occurrence, and then mainly in the form of a belt of light vapour, marking the course of the larger streams in the latter part of the Summer and during the Fall months. The average *rainfall* throughout the State is fifty-three inches, which is pretty uniformly distributed through the year.

W. C. Kerr classes the climate of the different sections of North Carolina with reference to their isothermal ranges, as follows: “Middle and Eastern North Carolina correspond to Middle and Southern France, and Western North Carolina to Northern France and Belgium. All the climates of Italy from Palermo to Milan and Venice are represented.”

It is our object in this volume to more particularly speak of the Middle section, reserving for later issues of our North Carolina books the Eastern and Western counties.



*Middle Section.* Where are located the counties and towns of which we will speak in detail, extends from the Western boundary of the tertiary formation or Eastern section to the Blue Ridge mountains. It comprises nearly one-half of the territory of the State.

In passing from the Eastern to the Middle Section, there is a marked change in the general aspect of the country, in its natural and cultivated productions and in other respects. The great Atlantic plain is left behind, which, on account of the uniformity of its surface partakes of monotony even where most fertile. Here on the contrary is an endless succession of hills and dales. Every step brings to view some new charm in the landscape—some new arrangement of the rounded hills, some new grouping of the tracts of forests which still cover so large a part of the country. The hills, indeed, in their gracefully curving outlines present lines of beauty with which the eye of taste is never satiated. These are attractions which depend upon permanent features of the landscape, and which though indefinitely heightened in their effects by the verdure of Spring and Summer are only brought into fuller relief by the nakedness of Winter. The variations of surface though less defined at first become more marked towards the West. The long leaf pine and the cotton plant gradually give place to wheat, corn, buckwheat, barley and tobacco. Clover and grasses also clothe the hills more or less, the large bottoms are laid down in meadows and commonly the narrow flats between the hills made by the little branches or rivulets are sown in grass and present belts of richest verdure. The change is seen in the streams, while those of the low lands being dyed in a sable hue by the decaying vegetation with which the soil is charged; those of this section are as clear and pure as they flowed from the fountains mirroring in their pools and longer reaches every object on their banks. A difference in the Summer and Fall is felt in the air of the two sections. That of the low lands though kindly and not unhealthy, disposes somewhat to lassitude and inaction; that of this section is invigorating and wholesome (being kept in perpetual motion at those seasons by gentle gales) and favors active exertion.

The hand of improvement is more visible in this than in any section of the State. This is chiefly due to the causes that agriculture was less dependent upon slave labor, many communities within its limits, as those of the Quakers having no slaves. Hence agricultural interests were not so prostrated by the civil war. At the end of the war the large proprietors, who were the slave owners, had more land than they could cultivate, the only use they could make of it was to let it for rent. To young and energetic men a golden opportunity was thus offered. They went to work stimulated by the desire to redeem the time lost during their service in the army and by the hope of acquiring lands of their own. But every one had lost heavily; the impulse to repair those losses was universal; labor from the predominance of the white race was adequate to the demand; hence every kind of business was pushed on with zeal and spirit. The affect in a few years was to obliterate all the deeper traces of the war; then the work of improvement began and has been steadily carried on. This section is now dotted over by thriving villages and towns. The houses everywhere indicate a high degree of thrift and comfort; an unusual proportion are built in modern style and tastefully painted, nestled amidst yards and gardens, enclosed with neat painted pailings, flanked with orchards of fruit trees, in which a space is generally allotted to choice grape vines, they give abundant proof of ease and plenty, and in many instances of no small degree of luxury.

In this section nature has distributed her blessings with a bounteous hand. Its salubrity, the variety and value of its productions, its mineral wealth, its manufacturing facilities, mark it out as one of the most desirable abodes for man and a future centre of great wealth and population. No where do the conditions which are friendly to health, to the finest physical development, to the successful exertion of industries of every kind, and to rational enjoyment exist in greater abundance than here. Those bounties are visible only in part. The earth is stored with coal, iron, gold and other metals, ores and minerals. Explorations here demonstrated that these exist in such quantity that localities in this section will become the seats of mining and manufacturing industries on a grand scale, when population and capital shall favor their full development.

The descent of the slope formed by the surface of the State is greatest in this section; through its entire extent from 1000 to 1200 feet. The rivers in their eastward flow down this descent, make their way with a lively current varied with long reaches of comparatively



tranquil water. Oftentimes they force their way through huge barriers of primitive rock, and there occur rapids and falls which afford the finest water power.

These have been utilized to some extent by the erection of grist and flouring mills in every neighborhood, and cotton and woolen mills on some of the rivers. Within the last few years the number of cotton mills has largely increased. Those erected lately are spacious buildings, and equipped with the best machinery. Within the same period all or nearly all of the older ones have been enlarged and new machinery put in. The day is not distant when this branch of industry shall attain a great degree of development here. In few other forms have investments paid heavier dividends. The fact begins to be more and more recognized that within the cotton States there are advantages for the manufacture of that staple that cannot be found elsewhere. Here the cotton is at the door of the manufacturer, and the prime cost of the material is therefore less. Wages are less here than in the northern States, and a lower rate of wages here affords a more comfortable living than a higher rate there, for the necessities of life are cheaper and less food, clothing and fuel are required. Less fuel too is required for heating the mill in winter. The laborer can make substantial additions to his means of subsistence from his garden, which is always allotted here to the head of a family. Here there is no obstruction to machinery from ice in winter, and greater suspension of work from drought in summer, for our rivers are as long as those of New England, and have as many tributaries. The original cost of the site and the building is very much less than the same cost there. The force of these reasons cannot be long resisted.

*Trees.* The wide range of the trees of North Carolina long since attracted the attention of botanists. It includes all those employed in the useful and many of those used in the ornamental arts. Indeed, nearly all the species found in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains are got in North Carolina. Her wealth in this respect will be appreciated when the fact mentioned by that eminent botanist Dr. Curtis, is brought to mind, that there are more species of oaks in North Carolina than in all the States north of it, and only one less than in all the Southern States east of the Mississippi. Those species we refer to, the timber of which or their manufactured products, are exported from this section. The lumber trade of Middle North Carolina has had an enormous development during the last decade, though yet the resources are comparatively untouched.

The *white oak* is the species in most general use, and is the most extensively serviceable. It is found all over the State, but in abundance in the middle section. It is valuable for frame houses, for mills and dams, vehicles, agricultural implements, cooper's ware, ship building, and for all purposes where strength and durability are required. Tanners prefer the bark of this species of oak for preparing leather for saddles and other similar purposes. It rises to the height of seventy or eighty feet with a diameter of two to three feet.

The *white hickory* of the Middle Section for weight, tenacity, strength, and for its capacity for receiving a high polish, is pronounced by experts to be superior to any in the world. It is used for mill cogs, screws of presses, handspikes, capstan bars, bows, hoops, spokes and handles of tools. There are large establishments for the manufacture of spokes, rims and handles, which are sent everywhere. The matured tree is about sixty feet high and eighteen to twenty inches in diameter.

The *white ash* is in this section largely manufactured for exportation. It furnishes the common timber used in light carriages for the shafts, frames and parts of the wheels. Hat hoops, boxes and the handles of many instruments are made of it. It is the only material for oars, pulley blocks, cleats and similar naval appliances, in places where it is obtained. It is 50 to 70 ft. high and 2 to 3 ft. through.

The *elm* for ship blocks is of the highest value, for hubs of wagon wheels it is preferred to any timber. It is from 30 to 50 feet high and 12 to 18 inches through.

The *maple* is largely exported from this section of the State. The wood in old trunks is full of irregularities like knots. These, if cut in one direction, exhibit a spotted surface to which the name of BIRD'S EYE maple is given; while if cut in another direction, they produce a wavy or shady surface called CURLY maple. It is used in cabinet work particularly for inlaying mahogany. The tree attains a height from 50 to 80 feet and a diameter of two to three feet.



The *beechn* is common here and grows luxuriantly; the *tulip* tree or poplar, the wood of which is so highly esteemed for carving or ornamental work, for some kinds of furniture and for coach panels, is chiefly cut and prepared in this section, though found all over the State.

The *persimmon* is in this section obtained in considerable quantities; it is employed for screws and many other implements. The *black walnut*, used for furniture, gun stocks, hubs and in house and shipbuilding, is abundant. The *yellow pine*, whose uses are so familiar and universal, obtains here a height of seventy feet, with a circumference of four and five and even six feet. The *mulberry* tree, though not valued for its timber, is important in another respect. It occurs so commonly in the middle section, that nature may be said to have laid the broadest foundation for the cultivation of silk there.

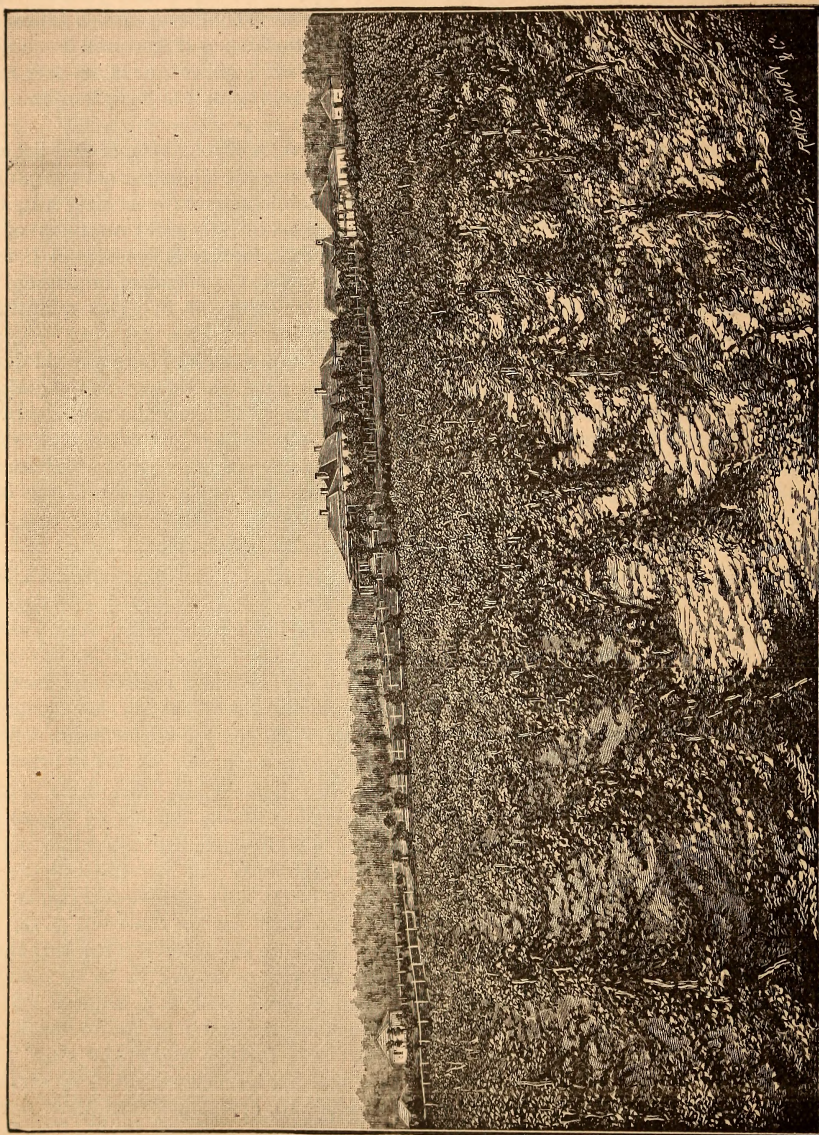
This does not exhaust the list; but it will serve to give a clearer idea of the timber resources of this section. But though the materials for this branch of manufacturing abound here, a beginning only has been made. There are establishments for making wagons and pleasure vehicles, excellent both for material and workmanship; but great numbers of these are brought in from other States. One branch of wood manufacture is prosecuted here with great success—that of spokes and rims for carriages, and bobbins and similar implements used with the machinery of cotton and woollen mills. These are sent off in great quantities to distant parts of the United States to Europe and to Australia.

The cultivation of tobacco and the manufacture of the same has had here a rapid development. The tobacco mainly grown and used is the unique produce known as the *golden leaf*. It originated in this section though its cultivation has extended far into the mountains. The effects of this industry have been striking. Villages and towns have grown up at short intervals within a few years on the principal lines of railroad, where the large warehouses and factories, the handsome churches, school houses, residences and stores give evidence of high prosperity. In some of these towns almost the whole business consists in prizing and manufacturing this commodity into different forms for the markets of the world.

The cultivation of fruits of all kinds has been long pursued in this section with skill, energy and judgment. Its wonderful adaptations for fruits was early discovered, and many nurseries were established for rearing the young trees. Here the native fruits were perfected, choice foreign kinds introduced, and new kinds originated. The enterprise of the nurserymen has planted the finest fruit trees—as the apple, the peach, the pear, the apricot and the cherry. About every dwelling in this section now have the garden fruits—the fig, the currant, the raspberry and the like receive less attention. The supply of every kind for home consumption is unlimited; that of peaches and apples such that large quantities are fed to hogs.

*The Grape*.—If the indications of nature are to be relied upon, North Carolina was plainly marked out as the land for vineyards. In the sober narrative of the voyage of Amadas and Barlowe made in 1584 to North Carolina then an unbroken wilderness, the author tells us: "We viewed the land about us, being where we first landed very sandy and low towards the water side, but so full of grapes, as the very beating and surge of the sea overflowed them, of which we found such plenty as well there as in all places else, both on the sand and on the green soil, on the hills as in the plains, as well on every little shrub, as also climbing towards the tops of high cedars, that I think in all the world the like abundance is not to be found, and myself having seen those parts of Europe that most abound, find such difference as were incredible to be written." Upon the visit of the voyagers to the house of the Indian King on Roanoke Island, wine was set before them by his wife. It is further mentioned that "while the grape lasteth they (the Indians) drink wine; they had not learned the art of preserving it. Harriott, a distinguished man in an age of distinguished men, of whom it was justly said that he cultivated all sciences and excelled in all, visited the same coast in 1586, where he was struck with the abundance of grape vines, and he was impressed with the fact that wine might be made one of the future staples of the State. "Were they" he writes, "planted and husbanded as they ought, a principal commodity of wines might be raised." This State is proven to be far richer in this respect than even he expected. Grape vines were found in equal profusion in the original forest throughout the State. They often interlaced the trees to such an extent that they were a serious impediment to the work of clearing away the forest,





**Tokay Vineyard, from South-west.**



catching and suspending the trees as they were felled. At this day if a tract of forest is enclosed, and cattle of every kind excluded, they spring up spontaneously and thickly over the land. Some of the finest wine grapes of the U. S., the famous Scuppernong, the Isabella, the Catawba and the Lincoln, are native in this State. But it was long before the bounty of nature in this regard was improved. This was probably due to the fact that the State was settled almost wholly by emigrants from the British Isles, who knew nothing of the culture of the vine. It was planted here and there to yield grapes for table use, but it was not until within forty years that a vineyard was known in the State. Within that period several of large and a great number of small extent have been planted. (*Those interested will find on page 166 a detailed description of the largest vineyard in N. C.*) Grapes in season are abundantly supplied for domestic consumption, and shipped in hundreds of tons. The wines of the established vineyards are held in high and just repute.

This section supplies with a free hand much in the way of comfort and profit. Wheat, oats, etc., are cultivated to such an extent that the country teems with small game, especially partridges. Every farmer *can with his net*, with little loss of time, have his table supplied with this most delicate of luxuries, and they offer boundless support to the lovers of such amusements. They are made a considerable article of trade, the quantity sent to the city markets amounts to tons. The rabbit which abounds here is also an article of trade as game, and this animal together with the otter, minx and raccoon, furnish no inconsiderable amount of furs.

The different areas over which are cultivated the crops of this section are well defined. Tobacco is the staple crop in the northern counties, in the central the cereals are the chief while in the southern counties cotton is the staple. In a few years, however, tobacco if it keeps its high price, will over run the whole country as it has been amply demonstrated that the golden weed may be grown as far South as and beyond the South Carolina line.





# HISTORICAL SKETCH OF NORTH CAROLINA.

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The period embracing the reign of Queen Elizabeth was one of the brightest and most exciting in English history, and, in all the brilliant retinue who enjoyed at that time the favor of the Crown, there is no name so justly held in grateful esteem and remembrance by North Carolinians as that of Sir Walter Raleigh. The Convention of 1788 held nearly two hundred years after his death, very fitly and gracefully expressed its admiration for his high moral and intellectual qualities, in perpetuating his name, by conferring it on the Capital of the State, an act alike honorable to the convention and due to his memory. His active and bold spirit was very naturally moved by the excited and general interest that agitated the principal maritime powers of Europe, and especially the Court of England, in regard to the new world, and obtaining letters-patent from the Crown he fitted out an expedition, consisting of two vessels, that sailed on the 27th April, 1584, and landed on what is now known as Ocracoke Island, in the county of Carteret, on the 4th day of July of that year. Unable to find an entrance from the sea, the two barks sailed northward, and steering along the coast, they passed what is now known as New Inlet, landing on Roanoke Island, and took formal possession of the county in the name of the Queen. Thus the pioneer movement was inaugurated, guided by the sagacious and indomitable Raleigh, which was to result in developing one of mightiest countries on earth. The voyagers returned to England in September of the same year. They pictured in glowing colors the beauties and attractions, as discovered during their sojourn on Roanoke Island. Their enthusiasm strengthened the spirit of conquest and desire for enlarged dominions among the crowned heads of Europe. Avarice and the love of adventure among their subjects, led captive their imaginations and portrayed the new continent as invested with all the ideal charms of a fairy land. During the following year (April, 1585), another expedition under the auspices of Raleigh was sent out to Roanoke, consisting of over one hundred persons. These returned to England after a years absence. Still another was sent out by him in 1586, in charge of Jno. White, who was commissioned as "Governor of the City of Raleigh," which was to be established on the island. White returned to England, leaving about 100 men, women and children, among whom was his daughter, Eleanor Dare, wife of one of the assistants, and who on the 18th of August, became the mother of the first child Virginia Dare, born of English parents in the New World.—*Polk*.

England at this time was rigorously engaged in a war with Spain—a country that was then in the zenith of its power. The statemanship of Raleigh was no less needed in the councils of his Queen, than his valor was in the field during the time of his country's great peril. Hence, it was not until the year 1590 that he could again turn his attention to his colony, and possessions in America. Vessels laden with abundant provisions for the colonies, reached Roanoke Island, but a long and fruitless search revealed no trace of them. Five expeditions were fitted out at Raleigh's expense, to discover if possible, the fate of his unfortunate friends, but without avail. Despairing of establishing his colonies, he abandoned his possessions after devoting many years of anxious labor and expending about \$200,000. His



ignominious death by a judicial murder, sanctioned by a government to which he had patriotically devoted the best energies of his great mind and life, must, for all time, stand out conspicuously on the darkest pages of her high crimes.

For about a half century, no systematic effort was made to establish colonies on the soil of Carolina; meanwhile they were being planted on the coast of Virginia and further North. During that period, scattering numbers sought refuge from religious persecution in the wilds of the forests throughout our coast section, bearing perils and enduring hardships and privation, from which hearts less devoted to God must have shrunk in terror. Others impelled by love of gain, sought the advantages of an unoccupied field for the purpose of traffic with the Indians. Not until 1653 (69 years after the landing on Roanoke Island) was there a permanent settlement made in North Carolina. In 1663 by a grant from Charles II, all of the country lying between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and included within 31° and 36° parallels of latitude, was given to certain men therein named with power to establish a form of government. This country was called Carolina. In the same year William Drummond (whose name still designates the lake in Dismal Swamp) was appointed Governor of the colony of Carolina. The affairs and relations of the colonists began now to assume shape. The territory was divided into counties, governors were appointed and assemblies established to frame laws for local government. The most noticeable feature that characterized the action of all bodies of those early settlers, whether in a representative or primary capacity, was their great caution and vigilance to preserve inviolate the leading principles of good government—*freedom of conscience and security from taxation without the consent of the governed.*

Under the second charter of Charles II, (1665) enlarging the powers of the Grantees, the limits of Carolina included a large part of Mexico, all of Texas, all of our territory south of 36° 30' and west of Arkansas, and all of the cotton growing States of the Union—containing in all about 1,000,000 square miles. In 1690, that portion of the province lying north of the Santee river, was styled North Carolina and the four southern counties were called South Carolina. From this period began that long series of oppressions and grievances which nurturing the idea of our people to be their own masters and make their own laws, finally culminated in the separation of the colonies from the Mother Country. Every conceivable scheme was devised by the representatives of the Crown, a class of men who stood at the beck and caprice of a higher power and who little understood the successful wielding of these powers which strengthen a government, to make the meagre earnings of the people contribute to their own pockets and the British Exchequer. The statesmen and ministers staid at home while only the avaricious political adventurers would take office under the King in a country yet lacking the comforts and conveniences of a more advanced civilization. Arrogant and tyrannical rulers, with pliant subordinates, were appointed, who, by their ambitious assumption of royal prerogatives, outraged the principles of justice, until goaded to resistance the colonists, whose remonstrances were unheeded, defied the ruling power by armed force.

The most prominent Legislative acts of North Carolina in the great drama of the Revolution may be briefly mentioned. In 1773, the Speaker of the House of Commons, John Harvey, laid before that body appeals from several other colonies for its concurrence in the appointment of a committee to inquire into the wrongs imposed by England, on the colonists. This was the first legislative act that led to the Revolution.

On the 25th day of August, 1774, the Assembly of Congress met in New Berne, in defiance of the proclamation and denunciation of royal authority. This body was composed of 41 members, representing 29 counties and 5 towns, and John Harvey was chosen Speaker. Among other important measures adopted, was one endorsing the plan for a General Congress in Philadelphia in September, and the appointment of delegates with instructions to resist all unconstitutional oppression.

In February, 1775, John Harvey issued a call for the Assembly to meet at New Berne on the 4th day of the following April, and also issued a notice to the people to send delegates from all of the counties and towns to hold a convention at the same time and place. Governor Martin denounced this act by a proclamation, notwithstanding which the two bodies met. They pledged their determined support to the action of the Continental Congress, held in Philadelphia September 4th, 1774. The assembly was dissolved by the acclamation of the



Governor. It met again, however, at the same place. On the 20th May, 1775, the people of Mecklenburg met in the town of Charlotte and adopted the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, a copy of which was at once sent to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, and also to the Provincial Congress at Hillsboro.

Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence at Charlotte, May 20, 1775 :

Abraham Alexander, Chair'n,	Richard Barry,	Benjamin Patton,
J. McKnit Alexander, Sect'y,	Henry Downe,	Matthew McClure,
Adam Alexander,	Ezra Alexander,	Neil Morrison,
Ephraim Brevard,	William Graham,	Robert Irvin,
Hezekiah J. Balch,	John Queary,	John Flennegin,
John Phifer,	Charles Alexander,	David Reese,
James Harris,	Hezekiah Alexander,	John Davidson,
William Kemmon,	Zaccheus Wilson,	Richard Harris,
John Ford,	Waightstill Avery,	Thomas Polk, Sr.

Gov. Martin having abandoned the reins of Government in the spring of 1775, and taking refuge under the guns of His Majesty's ships on the Cape Fear, the people began to prepare vigorously for war. The Provincial Congress met at Hillsboro' on the 20th August 1775, and adopted measures for offensive and defensive war. These measures were sustained and strengthened by the vigilance and fidelity of committees of safety, and a Provincial Council chosen by this body, and county and town committees. These latter executed all orders emanating from the safety committee, or from the Provincial Council. On the 4th April 1776, the Provincial Congress met at Halifax, this being the fourth meeting held in opposition to the Royal Government, and at once addressed itself to perfecting the military organization of the State. On the 12th of that month it passed a resolution expressing the readiness of our people to declare independence of the British crown. It appointed a council of safety for the State, consisting of 13 members, of which Cornelius Harnett was chairman, who at a subsequent meeting of his council at Halifax, received the National Declaration of Independence. This he read at a popular meeting in that town on the 1st August, and it was received with unbounded enthusiasm and rejoicing. On the 12th November, a convention met at Halifax to perfect a civil form of government, composed of delegates from 33 counties and 8 towns.

Richard Caswell, of Dallas county, (now Lenoir) was chosen President of the Convention. The Constitution and Bill of Rights were adopted on the 18th of December. All the machinery for operating a civil government was perfected. The election of Governor by the constitution devolved upon the Legislature, and by an ordinance of the body the following named State officers were elected for the first term: Richard Caswell, Governor; James Glasgow, State Secretary; Cornelius Harnett, Thomas Pearson, William Day, William Haywood, Edward Starkey, Joseph Leech and Thomas Eaton, Councillors of State.

Thus the sovereignty of the people in a distinctive organized capacity was declared, based upon the great principles of truth, equity and justice. The struggles, trials, sufferings and sacrifices of this people, during the dark years which proceeded this event forms a chapter in their history which for constancy, endurance, devotion and deeds of moral heroism, is not surpassed in the annals of America.

On North Carolina soil was planted the first English colony, on her soil was born the first child of English parents, and on her soil was poured the first blood as a libation to liberty. Her Provincial Congress was the first to declare to the Continental Congress the readiness of her people to absolve their allegiance to the Crown, and in Mecklenburg county the first declaration of independence was made. The first to consecrate their State to civil liberty, always among the foremost in their sacrifices to achieve independence, may the noble example of her patriot fathers inspire their descendants for all time with a jealous regard for constitutional rights and for the preservation of a free system of government.

The necessities evolved by the States progress demanded some changes in her organic law to adapt it to our advanced condition, and accordingly, by an act of Assembly in January 1835, a convention of the people was called, and met in the city of Raleigh 4th of June, 1835.

Nathaniel Macon was unanimously chosen President, and E. B. Freeman, Clerk. Among



the important changes effected were the abrogation of the Borough System in representation, annulling the right of suffrage in persons of color, the transfer of the election of the Governor from the Legislature to the people, and extending his term of office to two years, and appointing biennial instead of annual sessions of the general assembly, and relieving the disabilities of Catholics.

The amendments were adopted by the convention by a vote of yeas 81, noes 20, and subsequently ratified by the people through an affirmative vote of 26,771 against a negative vote of 21,606. In 1857 by an Act of Assembly the Constitution was amended by removing the freehold qualification of elections that had previously existed.

From 1835 to 1861 the prosperity of the State was steady and increasing.

The election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 to the Presidency of the United States, by a sectional party, avowedly opposed to slavery, was deemed sufficient cause for the secession of the slave holding States.

Amid the ringing of marriage bells came the ominous tidings that South Carolina, through her Convention, had passed the Secession Ordinance, and had withdrawn from the Federal Union—the fiery sons of the Palmetto State had entered upon that fearful drama, which was to prove a long tragedy of blood and unimagined woe. The people of North Carolina looked in sadness upon the precipitation of the sister State. That Union which they had helped to form had been too full of blessings to be rashly abjured, although it was about to pass into the control of men long recognized as enemies. It was hoped that a remnant of patriotism might still effect a compromise of the mighty quarrel between sister States, and peace and prosperity be brought back to the land. Mr. Buchanan in the White House was a spectacle to move the tears of men and angels. He had sworn to support the Constitution; but that great chart contained no directions by which the ship of state was to be guided in this unforeseen contingency. Treason and rebellion could be reached and punished in individuals, but how could he treat a recusant commonwealth. He could not falsify his record or unsay his utterances for a half century past. He left it to those who had sown to the wind to reap the whirlwind that followed. Mr. Lincoln and his friends had pulled down the pillars of government; to them should be the blood and agony and honor—if honor there be—in their costly replacement.

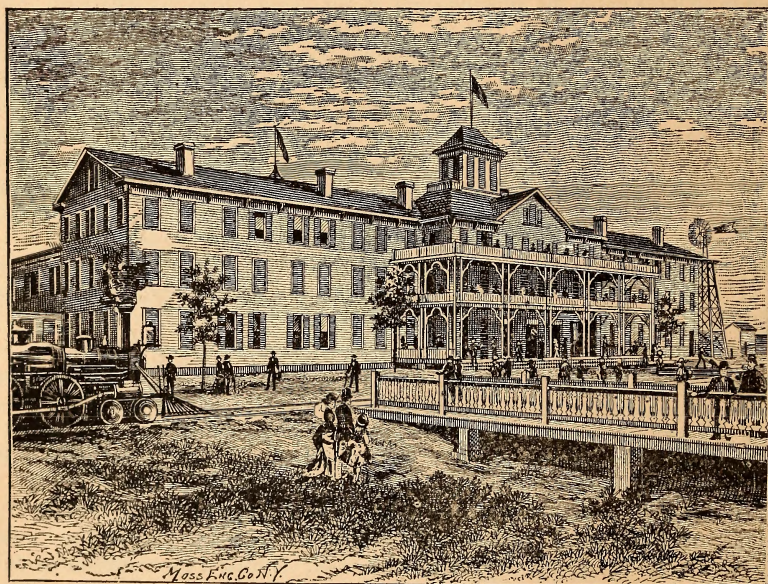
Under Mr. Buchanan's policy there was still hope that the seceding Gulf States might possibly, under fresh guarantees, be induced to resume their position in the councils of the United States. Mr. Lincoln's speech at Springfield, Illinois, effectually banished every such expectation. It was yet more than a month to the time of his inauguration, when he, after asserting that it was "an artificial crisis, and that no one was hurt," openly proclaimed his intention of using the whole power of the government to coerce the South.

No people were ever placed in more embarrassing circumstances than were the North Carolinians in the beginning of the year 1861. They knew that their sovereign and independent State had entered into a specific contract with other similar Commonwealths in 1789, by which a common agency for their mutual benefit had been erected, and called "The Government of the United States of America." This limited agency which had been so laboriously restrained by the Constitution from exceeding its powers, had passed to the control of men, who were in the habit of denouncing the Federal compact as a "league with death and a covenant with hell." Not only was the property of the South to be destroyed by the machinations of such enemies, but the institutions and equality of the States themselves. The Southern people were not assured of the hatred borne them by the successful Republican party, but they were satisfied of their active and relentless persecution if they remained in the Union. The States-rights men declared with Jefferson and Madison in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1788-9, that the States were the judges of the infractions of the great agreement, and of the remedies in the premises. It was contended that the same power which was capable of entering into the agreement was likewise capable of declaring it violated, and consequently void. If North Carolina, speaking through a convention of her people, could make herself a party to the new arrangement in 1789, the same authority could, in 1861, annul and destroy the ties then assumed. This was the argument of the men called "Secessionists." Some Democrats, and the great body of the Whigs, denied the power of the



State to recall the sovereignty delegated, but were fully resolved to meet Northern encroachments by what they called "revolution." All were agreed upon armed resistance to any unconstitutional exertion of Federal authority.

On the 30th day of January, 1861, the Legislature passed an Act submitting to the people the question whether they would meet in convention to consider their federal relations, and the proposition was voted down. Each of the States of the Southern section having met in convention and passed Ordinances of Secession, and President Lincoln having issued a proclamation calling upon all of the States for their quota of 75,000 troops for the coercion of seceding States, Governor Ellis issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session, May 1st, 1861. This body promptly passed a bill calling a convention to meet in Raleigh on the 20th day of that month. The convention met on that day, Weldon N. Edwards of Warren, was chosen president, and Walter N. Steele of Richmond, was made secretary. On the first day of the session an Ordinance was unanimously adopted, which declared, "that the Union now subsisting between the State of North Carolina and the other States, under the title of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of North Carolina is in full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State."



THE ATLANTIC HOTEL, MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.

View from Newport River.

Thus North Carolina took position with her Southern sisters, and at once began to prepare vigorously for the conflict which was now inevitable. As in the Revolution, as in all great emergencies in which she conveyed her honor and her rights to be involved, she displayed a self sacrificing devotion in which any people, in any age, may be justly proud. She gave to the Confederate army more than 120,000 of her sons, exceeding a ratio of one man to every six of her entire white population. Almost every fireside had its representative in the army, and their noble and heroic record is traced in blood on the melancholy pages of the long and desperate struggle from Big Bethel to Bentonville and Appomattox.

The convention of 1861 made the sessions of the General Assembly annual instead of biennial.

Z. B. Vance was elected Governor in 1862, and again in 1864, but, on the surrender of the Southern armies in May, 1865, he was arrested and his office declared vacant by the military authority of the Federal Government.



The arm of military power ruled with relentless rigor in both sections during these four years of strife, but in two of the States—North Carolina and New York—the writ of *Habeas Corpus* was sacredly observed, and in North Carolina, the military was kept subordinate to the civil authority. Upon the surrender of the Southern forces, martial law was established throughout the South, and a military order was issued abolishing slavery. W. W. Holden was appointed Provisional Governor, and under the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, Governor Holden issued a Proclamation for an election to be held for delegates to a convention to be held in Raleigh, on the 2d day of October, 1865. Also for an election for members of the General Assembly, to meet on the 4th Monday in November, and also for Representatives to the Federal Congress.

Jonathan Worth, of Randolph, was elected Governor by a popular majority, and took his seat on the 28th of December of the same year.

By reason of a conflict between the President and Congress, our entire delegation was denied seats in that body. The amendments to the Constitution adopted by the convention were submitted to the vote of the people and rejected by a vote of 19,570 *for* to 21,552 *against* them. This Constitution as reported by the convention, consisted of the original instrument of 1776, with amendments of 1835, 1857, 1861 and 1865, consolidated and systematized, with some additions to the Bill of Rights.

The differences between Congress and the President became gradually more antagonistic—the vetoes and remonstrances of the latter were disregarded by the former—oaths were imposed which amounted to a virtual disfranchisement of a large portion of our citizens—the recently liberated slaves were invested with the right of suffrage, and other prerogatives of citizenship—and the elective franchise was exercised only under the bayonet or the supervision and control of a military commander, whose office was in Charleston, S. C.

Under authority vested in him by the reconstruction acts of Congress, Gen. E. R. S. Canby commanding the second military district, issued an order for an election to be held for delegates to a convention which should meet in Raleigh on the 14th day of January, 1868.

The body met and among the many important changes made in the organic law may be mentioned: The creation of the offices of Lieutenant Governor and Superintendent of Public Works; making eligible to office all male citizens who had the right to vote; increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and giving their election and that of magistrates to the people; abolished the County Court system, and substituted a new system of county government; established a penitentiary; ordered a census of the State to be taken every ten years, the first to be taken in 1875; and made the rights of the negro equal with the white race before the law. W. W. Holden of Wake was inaugurated as Governor July 4th, 1868, and Tod R. Caldwell of Burke, as Lieutenant Governor.

The Legislature of 1870-1 impeached Governor Holden and he was removed from office, Lieutenant Governor Caldwell assuming the duties of the office. An act was passed by the Legislature April 3d, 1871, appointing an election to be held August 3d, 1871, upon the question of holding a convention, and it was defeated by a vote of 86,001 *for* to 93,352 *against*, it. At the regular election in 1872 T. R. Caldwell was elected Governor, and Curtis H. Brogden, Lieutenant Governor for four years from the 1st of January, 1873. The constitution of 1868 had been found ill suited, in many essential particulars, to the interests and condition of our people, and the Legislature of 1872-3 among the amendments made to that instrument, abolished the office of Superintendent of Public Works; changed the sessions of the General Assembly from annual to bi-ennial terms, and abrogated the clause causing the census of the State to be taken. Governor Caldwell died 11th July, 1874, and was succeeded for the unexpired term by the Lieutenant Governor. In March, 1875, the Legislature passed an act proposing certain amendments to the Constitution and providing for a convention, restricted in its action to the consideration of the proposed amendments. It met in Raleigh on the 6th September and the amendments of greatest importance adopted by it, which were ratified by a vote of 120,159 to 106,554, were—the establishment of separate schools for the races; of a department of agriculture; of Criminal and Inferior Courts; the election of magistrates by the Legislature; reducing the number of judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts; disfranchising persons convicted of infamous crimes; and limiting the *per diem* of members of the General Assembly to four dollars, for sixty days to each session.



With laws guaranteeing ample and equal protection to all of her citizens, administered by native sons distinguished for their devotion to the State, her future is indeed hopeful and auspicious.

## GOVERNMENT AND TAXATION.

The government of North Carolina is a pure democracy. It is based upon the will of the people as expressed in the Constitution, an instrument framed by them in their sovereign capacity through delegates appointed for that purpose. The will of the people of this and of each State, when thus expressed, and in conformity to the Constitution of the United States—for the will of the people of each State is subordinate to the collective will of the people of all the States—is the supreme law. The State Constitution thus made is the measure and test of all laws passed by the Legislature, and these laws must stand or fall by their agreement or disagreement with it.

The Constitution is a short instrument, but wide in its scope and bearing. It contains a chief statement of the fundamental principles of civil and individual liberty, creates the different departments of government—Executive, Legislative and Judicial, and prescribes the powers of each; establishes Educational, Charitable and Penal institutions; directs who shall be liable to duty in militia; and prescribes the rights of citizenship.

The Legislature enacts laws. The Judiciary passes upon them when a question arises as to their constitutionality, and expounds them, when a question is presented as to their meaning. The execution of the law is entrusted to the Executive. The executive in this State possesses no veto upon the acts of the Legislature. When the law is once made his duty as that of every other citizen is obedience in its sphere.

The rights of citizenship is the only point for consideration here; and these depend upon age, residence and previous citizenship.

A citizen of a foreign country can make himself a citizen here by becoming a resident, declaring before the proper tribunal his purpose of becoming a citizen, and taking the prescribed oath of allegiance.

A citizen of any other State of the United States becomes a citizen here by changing his residence from that State to this.

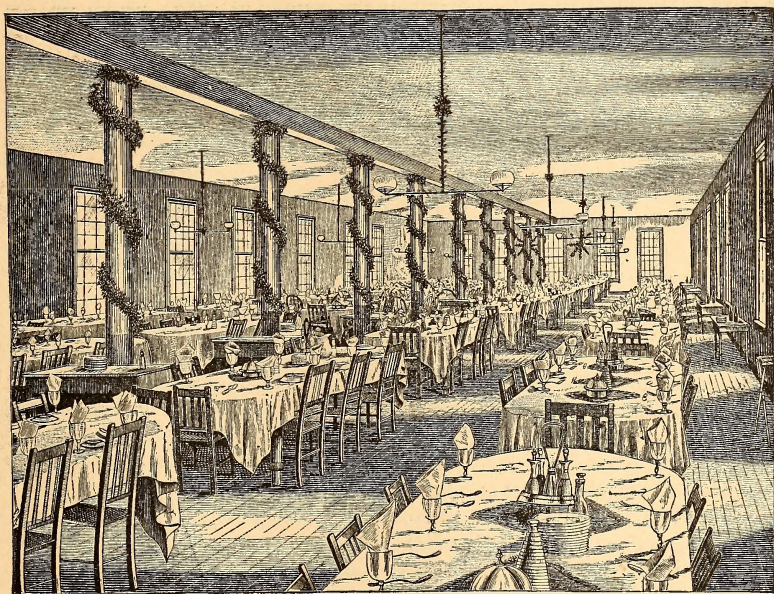
All persons who are born and continue to reside within this State are citizens thereof.

The chief privilege of citizenship is suffrage. The Constitution ordains that, "every male person, born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old and upwards, who shall have resided in this State twelve months next preceeding the election, and ninety days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector."

Suffrage here embraces the right to vote for every officer in the State from the Governor down to the constable. Only one exception exists in this State—that is in the case of Justices of the Peace. These are appointed by the Legislature. Logical consistency was sacrificed in this case to secure what in the judgment of the convention was a point of far higher importance, namely, the sound administration of justice in the county, and the administration of county finances, both of which are under the control of the Justices. In many of the eastern counties the colored people largely predominate. Newly emerged from slavery and consequently ignorant of the duties of citizenship, ignorant of the law and therefore incapable of administering it; themselves without property, and therefore without the judgment necessary to administer the finances of a community; it was deemed best to repose the power of making magistrates in another body; thus guarding those communities against error, whether of ignorance or design until experience and education should make these colored majorities safe repositories of such power. This provision of the Constitution was inspired by no feeling of enmity towards the colored man; it was a provision of safety as well for the colored as for the white. The provision was made impartial in its operation; it applies to every county in the State, whether the majority be black or white, and the object was secured. No such provision was necessary in the cases of officers elected by the general ticket, for there the experience of the white population accustomed to the exercise of citizenship and education to its responsibilities would counterbalance the inexperience of the colored race.



Citizenship under the Constitution of North Carolina, carries with it high and important rights apart from suffrage. It confers a right to an education by the State, such as will qualify the citizen for the duties to be performed. If he be without property, it gives him a right to support from the county if incapable of earning it by sickness or old age. If he have property and is overtaken by irremediable misfortune, it exempts from persecution personal property to the value of \$500, and vests in the owner in fee simple the homestead and the dwelling and the building used therewith not exceeding in value \$1,000 to be selected by him. This so called homestead law, so beautiful in theory offering to the unfortunate a sure refuge in case of disaster in business has, however, in practice proven sadly deficient. It has opened up to the wilfully dishonest new avenues and new means by which they can evade their creditors. It is a subject of common remark that many take greater pains in trying to study how they can defraud their creditors and retire under the cover of the homestead law, than to meet their lawfully contracted debts. Were there no homestead law or were its objects more faithfully attained, men would stand in a fear of poverty which would induce them to work hard and be more active agents in the general advance of the people.



MAIN DINING ROOM OF THE ATLANTIC HOTEL, MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.

It regulates taxation by proving that the General Assembly levying a tax shall state the object to which it is to be applied, and enjoins that it be applied to no other purpose. It establishes an equation between the property and the capitation tax, by directing that the capitation tax levied on each citizen shall be equal to the tax on property valued at \$300 in cash. The capitation tax is levied on every male inhabitant in the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, which shall never exceed two dollars on the head. The effect of this limitation upon the capitation tax restricts the law on each hundred dollars worth of property to sixty-six and two thirds cents. It further directs that the amount levied for county purposes shall not exceed the double of the State tax except for a special purpose and with the approval of the Legislature. The rate of State tax is generally about 15 or 20 cents per \$100, besides 10 or 12 cents for school purposes.

The Government is administered under the Constitution adopted in 1868, which declares that the State shall ever remain a member of the American Union, and that there is no right on the part of the State to secede therefrom; that every citizen owes paramount allegiance to the United States Government; that the State shall never assume or pay any debt incurred in aid



of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; that slavery and involuntary servitude otherwise than for crime whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be and are forever prohibited, and that no property qualification shall be required as a condition of voting or holding office. The legislative power is invested in a General Assembly consisting of a Senate of 50 members, and a house of Representatives of 120 members, who are elected by the people for two years. The sessions are biennial beginning on the first Monday of January in odd years. State elections are held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House each receive \$7 a day and milage. Members receive \$5 a day and mileage. The executive officers are elected for a term of four years and are as follows: Governor salary \$4,000; Lieutenant Governor, who is President of the Senate, \$2,500; Secretary of State, \$1,000 and fees; Auditor, \$1,250 and fees; Treasurer, \$3,000; Superintendent of Public instruction, \$1,500; Attorney General, \$1,500 and fees. The Governor may grant reprieves and pardon after conviction but he has no veto. The executive officers enter upon their duties early in the January following their election. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor are ineligible for two consecutive terms. The Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction constitute the council of State which advises the Governor in the execution of his duties. The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court consisting of a chief and two associate justices, a Superior Court with one Judge in each of the twelve judicial districts into which the State is divided, and courts of Justices of the Peace. The Supreme Court has in general only an appellate jurisdiction; the Superior Courts have general original jurisdiction both civil and criminal, and hear appeals from Justices of the Peace and probate judges; Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction in civil cases where the amount involved does not exceed \$200, provided the title of real estate does not come in question, and of criminal proceedings for minor offences. The clerks of the Superior Courts act in most matters as probate judges. The Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts are elected by the people for eight years and receive a salary of \$2,500. The elective franchise is conferred on every male citizen of the United States over 21 years of age who shall have resided in the State one year next preceeding the election, and 90 days in the county in which he offers to vote. A registration of votes is made compulsory. All qualified electors are eligible to office except such as shall deny the being of Almighty God, and those who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury or any other infamous crime since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption or malpractice in office. The property of a married woman remains her own free from liability for the debts of her husband, and may be devised and bequeathed by her and with the written consent of her husband conveyed as if she were single. The grounds for divorce are impotence, abandonment and living in adultery, "or any other just cause for divorce." North Carolina has two Senators and nine Representatives in Congress and is therefore entitled to 11 votes in the electoral college.

#### EXECUTIVE AND STATE OFFICERS UNDER THE LORDS PROPRIETORS FROM 1663 TO 1729:

1663 William Drummond,	— Henderson Walker,
1667 Samuel Stevens,	1704 Robert Daniel,
1674 Sir George Carteret,	— Nath. Johnson,
1677 Sir George Eastchurch,	— Thos. Carey,
1683 Seth Sothel,	1712 Edward Hyde,
1689 Phillip Ludwell,	1712 Geo. Pollock,
1693 Thos. Smith,	1713 Chas. Eden,
1694 Jno. Archdale,	1724 G. Burrington,
1698 Thos. Harvey,	1725 Sir G. Everhard.

#### GOVERNORS UNDER THE CROWN.

1730 Geo. Burrington,	1753 Matthew Rowan,
1734 Gabriel Johnson	1765 William Tyrone,
1753 Arthur Dobbs,	1771 Josiah Martin,



1776	Richard Caswell	Lenoir.
1779	Abner Nash	Craven.
1781	Thos. Burke	Orange.
1782	Alexander Martin	Guilford.
1784	Richard Caswell	Lenoir.
1787	Samuel Johnson	Chowan.
1789	Alexander Martin	Guilford.
1792	Rich'd Dobbs Spaight, Sr.	Craven.
1795	Sam Ash	New Hanover.
1798	Willam R. Davie	Halifax.
1799	Benj. Williams	Moore.
1802	James Turner	Warren.
1805	Nath. Alexander	Mecklenburg.
1807	Benj. Williams	Moore.
1808	David Stone	Bertie.
1810	Benj. Smith	Brunswick.
1811	William Hawkins	Warren.
1814	William Miller	Warren.
1817	Jno. Branch	Halifax.
1820	Jesse Franklin	Surry.
1821	Gabriel Holmes	Sampson.
1824	Hutchins G. Burton	Granville.
1827	James Iredell	Chowan.
1828	John Owen	Bladen.
1830	Montford Stokes	Wilkes.
1832	David L. Swain	Buncombe.
1835	Rich'd Dobbs Spaight, Jr.	Craven.
1837	Edward B. Dudley	New Hanover.
1841	John M. Morehead	Guilford.
1845	William A. Graham	Orange.
1849	Chas. Manly	Wake.
1851	David S. Reid	Rockingham.
1854	Warren Winslow	Cumberland.
1855	Thomas Bragg	Northampton.
1859	John W. Ellis	Rowan.
1861	Henry T. Clark	Edgecombe.
1863	Zeb. B. Vance	Buncombe.
1865	" "	"
1865	W. W. Holden	Wake.
1866	Jonathan Worth	Randolph.
1869	W. W. Holden	Wake.
1870	T. R. Caldwell	Burke.
1873	" "	"
1874	Curtis H. Brogden	Wayne.
1877	Z. B. Vance	Mecklenburg.
1878	Thos. J. Jarvis, ex officio.	Pitt.
1881	" "	"
1885	Alfred M. Scales	"

The Constitution of North Carolina, adopted in 1776, ordained as a part of the fundamental law that "Schools shall be established for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices." As



soon as the resources of the State permitted, this provision of the Constitution was carried into effect. Long before the civil war the system of common schools in this State had attained a full development. A fund of two millions of dollars had been accumulated, the income from which was supplemented by annual appropriations. From 1852 to 1861 our educational progress attracted attention and admiration. This fund was engulfed in the war, and the system had to be built up anew from the very foundation.

The provision for State education under the new Constitution of North Carolina, if not equal to that of some other States, is yet liberal. The Constitution sets apart a large extent of land, and appropriates all moneys arising from certain specified sources, for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties of the State. Further, it directs the appropriation of 75 per cent., at least, of the State and county capitation tax to the same purpose. The moneys from these sources form a permanent fund for education which cannot be diverted.

The legislation of the last few years shows a growing sense of this great interest. That of the session of 1881 was a marked advance on any that had gone before. In addition to the provisions specified above, a tax of twelve and a half cents was levied on every hundred dollars worth of property and credits, and the tax on the poll was correspondingly increased thirty seven and a half cents in aid of the education fund. The revenue from these sources was reckoned to be fully adequate to keep open the public schools for four months in the year. If the tax thus levied should prove insufficient to maintain one or more schools in each district for the period named, the county commissioners are required to levy annually a special tax to supply the deficiency. The ages for admission to the public schools range from six to twenty-one years.

The organization provided for administering the common school system is sound and judicious. The Constitution provides a State Board of Education which has full power to legislate in relation to free public schools, and the educational fund of the State. Its legislation is subject, however, to be altered or amended by the General Assembly. A Superintendent of Public Instruction presides over and directs the operations of the whole system.

Corresponding to a State Board and State Superintendent, there is a County Board and County Superintendent. The County Board is charged with the general management of the public schools in their respective counties. The County Superintendent examines applicants for positions as teachers, visits and inspects the public schools, advises with teachers as to methods of instruction and government, and he may, under regulations prescribed, suspend teachers if incompetent or negligent; his action in the latter case being subject to review by the County Board.

The County Board of Education of each county has authority to establish a teacher's institute in their county, or the boards of any number of counties may join in establishing one for the several counties so co-operating.

Each county is laid off into school districts, the convenience of each neighborhood being consulted. In each district there is a school committee consisting of three persons. It is the duty of the committee to provide school houses, employ teachers, and give orders for the payment of the sums due for their services, and take at a stated period a census of the children within the school age.

The compensation provided for teachers of the first grade is left to the discretion of the committee; that of teachers of the second grade is twenty-five dollars a month; that of those of the third grade is fifteen dollars.

The schools for the two races are separate; the districts the same in territorial limits, or not, according to the convenience of the parties concerned.

The financial arrangements with respect to the school fund give the most absolute security for its safe custody and proper application. It is collected by the sheriff and by him paid to the county treasurer. It is drawn by a written order of the district committee, which order is countersigned by the County Superintendent. The school fund, it will be seen, is handled by none but bonded officers, and paid out under the most effective checks for its proper disbursement.

For the purpose of training teachers, and thus giving unity to methods of instruction,



and the greatest efficiency to its practical working, ten Normal Schools are established—five for the white and five for the colored race, and an equal fund is appropriated to the Normal schools for each race. Within the last few years graded schools have been established in all the principal towns of the State, and the number is yearly increasing.

The provision for higher education is ample. Private schools for both sexes are numerous. The principal institutions for the education of boys and girls are of the highest order.

At the head of the institutions of learning is the University of the State, an institution established in pursuance of the Constitution, and maintained in part by annual appropriations. Science and learning in their widest range are there taught by professors eminent in their several branches. Second only to the University are the denominational colleges of the State, each having a corps of learned professors and tutors.

## RELIGION.

The people of North Carolina are almost entirely Protestant, of various denominations; but all sects are equally free before the law.

## THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE—THEIR CHARACTER.

In all those things which stamp a high moral impress, no people can look back upon the past with more pride than those of North Carolina. From the foundation of the colony, they have always been noted for those traits of character which give the greatest security to the State, to society, and the family. They have always upheld the exercise of constitutional authority; the social duties they have always appreciated and observed; and by none have the domestic ties been more prized and cherished. Industry, frugality and social order have marked every stage of their existence. Yet more, reverence for truth—especially revealed truth—and a sacred regard for business engagements have been ingrained in them.

An observer would be at once struck by the homogeneity of the people, and with the agreeable spectacle of two races living in harmony on the same soil and under the same laws. The first is rare in this age of migration, and particularly in this country, but is easily explained by the natural barriers to commerce which excluded variety of pursuits, and made the State essentially an agricultural community. The conservative disposition and tastes which these modes of life nurtured repressed any effort to make known the resources of the State, and to attract settlers. But under the stimulus of our system of railroad transportation which has, in a measure, redressed our natural disadvantages; the new order of things, brought about by the war, and through the necessity of cultivating smaller farms and the consequent surplus of lands in market, a new spirit has characterized the people and turned a general desire toward immigration.

In regard to the harmony existing between the races, Governor Jarvis in his annual message to the Legislature, in 1881, said:

“The two races are working together in peace and harmony, with increasing respect for each other. The colored population, I am glad to say, is becoming more industrious and thrifty. Many of them are property owners and tax payers. They seem to be learning the important lesson that they have nothing to rely upon but their own labor. I have tried, on every opportune occasion, to impress this lesson upon them, and to assure them of the sympathy and hearty co-operation of the white race in their efforts to make themselves good and useful citizens. They have held during the past two years, in the City of Raleigh, two industrial exhibitions, that were exceedingly creditable to them. I attended both of these exhibitions and made short addresses, and was glad to see that the efforts of the colored race in this direction found so much favor and encouragement among the whites. I regard it as an imperative duty from which the whites cannot escape, if they would, to see that in all things full and exact justice is done the blacks, and that they are not left alone to work out their own destiny. They are entitled, by many binding considerations, to receive aid and encouragement from the whites, in their efforts to be better men and women, and I have no doubt will receive it.”

The events of the past two years have confirmed the justness of this official statement.



The natural increase in our population has been greater than that from natural or foreign sources in most other States, and now ranks it as the fifteenth in the number of its inhabitants in the Union. It increased from 1,071,361 in 1870 to 1,399,750 in 1880, and can now be safely estimated at 1,500,000. Classified by the census according to sex there were in 1880, 687,908 males, and 711,842 females; by race, 868,473 whites, 530,046 colored people, 1230 Indians and 1 Japanese. The aggregate population consisted of 270,994 families, living in 264,305 dwellings. The number of persons to a square mile was 28.81, the number of families 5.58, dwellings 5.44. The number of acres of land to a person 22.21, to a family 114.73. The number of persons to a dwelling 5.30; to a family 5.17.

The percentage of increase from 1870 to 1880 was 30.06; of density of population 8 per cent.

Distributed according to topography 421,157 of the population live on the South Atlantic coast; 743,739 on the interior plateaus and table lands, and 233,654 in the mountain districts. According to the same distribution 203,771 colored people live on the south Atlantic coast; 300,236 on the interior table lands, and 27,270 in the mountain districts.

The population of North Carolina at decennial periods is as follows:

CENSUS.	WHITE.	SLAVES.	FREE COLORED.	TOTAL.
1790	288,204	100,572	4,975	393,751
1800	337,764	133,296	7,043	487,103
1810	376,400	168,824	10,266	555,500
1820	419,200	204,917	14,712	638,829
1830	472,843	245,601	19,543	737,987
1840	484,870	245,817	22,732	753,419
1850	553,028	288,548	27,463	869,039
1860	629,942	331,050	30,463	992,622
1870	678,470		391,650	1,071,361
1880	868,473		531,277	1,399,750

In 1880 the foreign born population numbered but 3,742; the number of persons to the square mile was 29, increase from 1870 to 1880, was 30.6 per cent.

## RIVERS.

The rivers of North Carolina are numerous, but have shifting sand bars at their mouths and rapids in their descent from the hilly regions. Cape Fear is formed by the junction of the Haw and Deep rivers, which rise in the northern part of the State and unite in the south-eastern part of Chatham county. The Cape Fear follows a zigzag course, the general direction being east, south-east for about 300 miles, including one of the head branches and empties into the Atlantic near Cape Fear. It is navigable for vessels drawing 16 feet of water to Wilmington 34 miles, and for sloops and small boats to Fayetteville 120 miles. The Roanoke has its source in the southern part of Virginia. It is 250 miles long, navigable for small sea vessels 30 miles, and for steamboats to Halifax 120 miles. By means of a canal round the falls very small boats are able to ascend to the Dan and Staunton. The Neuse river, rising in the northern part of the State, takes a circuitous course in a general south east direction and empties into Pamlico sound. It is navigable for boats to Waynesboro'. 120 miles from the sound. The Tar river also rises in the northern part of the State, between Neuse and Roanoke and with Tranters creek forms at Washington an estuary called Pamlico river, and is navigable for steamboats to Tarboro', nearly 100 miles, including the estuary. The Chowan rises in Virginia, flows a little east of south and empties into Albemarle sound. It is navigable for 75 miles. Among the others worthy of mention are the Yadkin and Catawba, which rise in the western part of the State run south and reach the Atlantic through South Carolina, the former as the Great Pee Dee and the latter through the Santee. From the western slope of the Blue Ridge flow New river, the Little Tennessee and several other streams, the waters of which breaking through the Iron and Smoky Mountains, join those of the Ohio and Mississippi.



## MANUFACTURING FACILITIES.

Extracts from paper read before the General Assembly by W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, in January, 1881 :

"The circumstances which commonly determine the character and location of factories are, a demand for their products, abundant and cheap raw materials, the necessary power (or the means for its generation,) and available capital. It is unnecessary to add to this category skilled labor, because the fore-mentioned conditions usually suffice to attract or create the necessary skill ; and this is true also in general, of the capital required, unless there be abnormal, hindering conditions.

"Now it can be shown that all the necessary conditions exist in North Carolina for successful and profitable enterprise in many, and in some important branches of manufacture.

"Consider, first, the most important of the above named manufacturing facilities, viz : abundant and cheap power.

## WATER POWER.

"The aggregate water power of the State is about 3,500,000 horse power, and this force is distributed over the entire area of the State, (with the exception of a few seaboard counties,) and is thus brought into juxtaposition with whatever raw materials or other advantageous conditions may be found in any part of its territory. This is equal to the total power, water and steam, employed by all the manufacturing industries of Great Britain, the foremost manufacturing nation, and considerably exceeds that of the United States. Estimated in another way, it is equal to the power which would be produced by the combustion of nearly 4,000,000 tons of coal per annum.

"This power is due to an average annual rainfall of upwards of fifty inches, and an average elevation of 640 feet. Allowing 75 per cent. for evaporation, we have a residuum of about 46,000,000 tons to be discharged by the rivers. And a consideration of the greatest importance in estimating the availability of this power, is, that the rainfall is nearly equally distributed through the months of the year, being as follows: For January, 4.5 inches ; February, 5.3 ; March, 4.0 ; April, 3.9 ; May, 4.9 ; June, 4.3 ; July, 4.9 ; August, 6.1 ; September, 4.5 ; October, 3.3 ; November, 3.4 ; December, 3.7.

"If the whole of this force were employed in cotton manufacturing, it would be adequate to turn 140,000,000 spindles. All the cotton mills in the United States contain not quite 11,000,000. The water power of North Carolina would manufacture three times the entire crop of the country, whereas all the mills in operation on the continent only spin one quarter of it. Putting the crop of this State at 400,000 bales, she has power enough to manufacture fifty times that quantity.

"The manufacture of cotton has been taken for illustration, because all the conditions of it are so well known, the raw materials are at hand in unlimited amount and on terms which give a great advantage to the domestic manufacture, and the market is everywhere, and especially because the staple is produced in five-eighths of the territory of the State and the water power of eight-ninths of it (all east of the Blue Ridge) is within seventy-five miles of the cotton fields; and these advantages are enhanced by a most favorable climate, a varied and elastic agriculture; capable of furnishing food supplies to any extent to meet the local demand and by the presence of not only ample power for such other affiliated and ancillary industries as might be developed along with this, but also of abundant raw materials for these other industries.

## STEAM POWER.

The abundance of wood furnished by our forests and wooded portions of almost every farm will make it, on account of its cheapness, the fuel for steam power and for ordinary heating purposes for many years to come. Saw mills get their motive power from waste lumber and from tops of trees, after a log is removed. Cotton gins, grist mills, and what may be generally termed plantation mills, are all run by steam produced from wood cut near them. In the interior, where there is no railway or water transportation, all the small factories, such a



wagon factories, foundries, plow factories, &c., have their machinery moved by steam made from wood. Wood can be bought at prices from seventy-five cents to three dollars per cord, delivered, and until the supply is perceptibly diminished, or freight rates on coal are reduced very considerably it will be relied on to create the power needed.

The estimate of wood for domestic purposes made by the census office is 7,434,690 cords, valued at \$9,019,569.

The completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad across the Blue Ridge to the Tennessee line at Paint Rock has opened the East Tennessee coal fields to people living along the line of this road and its immediate connections. Good bituminous coal is delivered at stations along these lines at about five dollars and fifty cents per ton.

The coal from the Chatham mines, on Deep River, when worked, is sold at a price even less than this, but the supply is not regular.

In no part of the State where there is an eligible location for purposes of manufacturing, and where the raw material is cheap, abundant and accessible, is there any want of the means necessary for generating the needed power, whether this power is natural or created.

## MANUFACTURES.

### COTTON FACTORIES.

Cotton manufacturing has long been an established industry in North Carolina. Though generally prosperous it advanced cautiously until within the last six or eight years, within which time it has been doubled.

In 1870 the census reported thirty-three establishments, with a capital of \$1,030,000, operating 618 looms and 39,897 spindles.

The census bulletin on specific cotton manufactures states the number of establishments to be forty-nine, an increase of sixteen over that of 1870, with a capital of \$2,855,800, an increase of \$1,824,900; 1,790 looms, an increase of 1,172; and 92,385 spindles, an increase of 52,488.

The actual number of completed mills in the State, ascertained by reports from mill owners made to the Department of Agriculture, in 1882 was sixty-four. These mills operate 2,858 looms and 156,030 spindles. It will be seen that within the past twelve years the number of establishments has almost doubled, and if two mills now under construction and with machinery on the floors counted in, there are exactly as many mills again as in 1870. The number of looms has increased four hundred and fifty per cent. and the number of spindles three hundred per cent. There are no accessible statistics by which a comparison of products can be made, but the large increase in looms will add greatly to the money value of the total product. Number 14 is the average yarn spun. The cloths, bags and bagging woven are of excellent quality and rank as leading standard goods on the markets. All these mills except about twelve are operated by water power. While good water powers will always be favorite investments, the low rates at which coal is and will continue to be delivered at stations along the lines of railway that run through the cotton belt, and where raw material for manufacture can be bought at factory doors, will modify the almost exclusive use of water as a motive power and will aid in building mills in localities that are supplied with the other governing facilities for manufacturing.

The amount of capital invested in cotton factories in the State by other than native citizens is considerable.

### MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.

By the census enumeration of 1880 there were 776 establishments, with a capital of \$1,743,217, employing 5,334 men, receiving \$447,431 wages. The products in part were 241,822,000 feet of lumber, 13,340,000 laths, 8,707,000 shingles, 1,253,000 spool and bobbin stock. The value of logs \$1,490,616, mill supplies \$85,523, and the total value of all products was \$2,672,796. Most of these establishments are saw mills. Almost in every village there are



carpenter shops, furniture and wagon factories, with capacities suited to the wants of the communities supplied.

The most valuable cabinet woods, such as walnut, cherry, maple and birch have been felled in large quantities far in the interior and shipped abroad. Buyers from the North and West have made large purchases of these trees during the past year in the mountain counties. Since the display of unknown and almost incredible wealth of the State in its various woods, at the Atlanta Exposition, there has been a very active and growing demand for them. The supply is ample for shipment beyond the borders of the State for years to come, and it offers certain profits to enterprising and skilful workmen who will build their shops near it.

### IRON MANUFACTURES.

The Bulletin of the census of 1880 on the iron and steel production of the United States puts down twenty manufacturers of these materials in North Carolina, with a capital of \$759,400. As long as it took five or six tons of coal to convert two tons of ore into iron, the transportation of fuel was so heavy and expensive that it put manufacturers in the State at a disadvantage, and made it profitable for miners to ship their ores where they had facilities to the great iron making centres. But now, when under the present improved system of manufacture, one ton of coal makes a ton of iron, the advantages are reversed, and the fuel will be brought to the ore beds. The introduction of cheap coal, and the completion of the Western North Carolina railroad and the Pardee road to the Cranberry mines, will build up furnaces and manufactures, and make them among the most important industries.

There are large machine shops, railroad shops, foundries, agricultural implement works in all the cities and large towns, and in every village and at most of the country stores blacksmiths ply their trade.

### FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS.

Mills of these sorts are, as a rule, of limited capacity, and are run to grind the wheat and corn grown in the neighborhood, and brought to their doors. But little of the grain converted into meal or flour is sent away to market, and when they have supplied the communities for whose apparent convenience they were built, the mill wheel stops. A few large mills, some run by steam and others by water power, make excellent meal and flour for the large provision markets, and their brands have wide reputations.

At the last Mechanic's Institute Fair, held in Boston, wheat, corn, flour and meal grown and ground in North Carolina attracted especial attention, and were pronounced the best on exhibition. The wheat was plump and full, and weighed from four to five pounds above the commercial standard, and the flour produced from it was white and smooth and rich.

The corn of the State is a hard flint corn, heavier than the Western corn, and better. It makes a white, sweet meal, and is largely bought by millers to mix with Western corn in grinding, to give the meal color and body. Formerly these mills were run almost entirely by water power, and there is still a strong feeling among dealers and consumers in favor of water ground meal. This, however, will not continue long. Improved machinery, driven by steam, produces a meal that defies detection; and cheap portable engines, and mills that can be placed wherever it is wished, will make convenience overcome prejudice.

### COTTON SEED OIL MILLS.

The cultivation of cotton has grown to such an extent as to make the seed sufficient in quantity to attract the attention of cotton seed oil manufacturers. If the statistics are correct 180,000 tons of seed were used by the mills in the United States in 1881. The cotton crop of the State is estimated at 421,000 bales for 1882, and allowing 800 pounds seed per bale, the cotton seed of this State would furnish all the mills in operation in the United States. The regular growth of the industry would seem to indicate that it is profitable. Of the mills in this State, one was built in 1880, and the other three in 1882. It is generally agreed that if the raw material, the seed, can be bought at reasonable prices, there is no more certain manufacturing enterprise. The supply of seed is large enough, but whether the farmers will sell



them at prices which the manufacturer can afford to pay for them is the problem that is to be worked out. The mills are owned by prudent and successful men, and unless the difficulties referred to are insurmountable they will become an established branch of our manufactures.

### SILK CULTURE.

Among the undeveloped resources of North Carolina there are probably none deserving of more thoughtful consideration than silk culture.

The mulberry, which supplies the food for the silk worm, is indigenous, and grows in great abundance in almost every section of the State, and it attains its fullest development with scarcely any cultivation. Nor is the silk giving quality of its leaves less noticeable, for wherever North Carolina grown silk has been put to a test it has been found of most excellent quality, and equal to the best French and Italian.

There is no branch of agriculture that offers so generous a reward for so little capital invested as silk culture. The making of a crop, from the hatching to the gathering of the silk, be the crop small or large, will consume but six weeks' time. Moreover, the otherwise unemployed members of the family, as the women, the children, the aged, and even infirm, can here find profitable occupation. Nor is silk culture limited to the farm or country, but where there is room and food for the silk worm available, whether it be in town or city, silk can be raised. It is computed that there are 270,994 families in North Carolina now; if only 10,000 would make a small crop each year of two hundred to three hundred pounds of silk, the aggregate income would amount to between one and two millions of dollars. Three-fourths of the silk in France is the production of small crops, from two to four hundred pounds. It is a source of great wealth to that nation, and contributes more than any other branch of industry to the general prosperity of the people. The French call silk culture *une de nos gloires industrielles*, (one of our industrial glories.)

Our endless tracts of cheap and uncultivated lands, so well adapted to the growth of the mulberry, and our mild and equable climate, present strong inducements to French and Italian colonies of silk growers, with whom the culture of silk has become an hereditary occupation.

The rapid progress and fast increasing production of the American silk manufactures cannot but have an encouraging influence upon silk culture in this country. The raw silk imported, duty free, last year, amounted to about twelve million dollars.

The prices for cocoons and raw silk have of late years very much fluctuated. While the cocoons sold in 1876 at \$3.00 per pound they are selling to-day at \$1.25. These are the extreme figures, the average price may be fairly stated at \$1.50 per pound.

Two hundred mulberry trees will grow very well on two acres of land. A good medium size tree will yield one hundred and fifty pounds of leaves, which will give 30,000 pounds of leaves on two acres. As it takes seventeen pounds of leaves to make one pound of fresh cocoons, 30,000 pounds will give 1,765 pounds of fresh cocoons.

The 1,765 pounds of fresh cocoons will make 588 pounds of dried cocoons.

A ready market for these cocoons can be found in Philadelphia through the medium of the Department of Agriculture.

The expenses of cultivating two acres in trees feeding the worms, &c., may be stated as follows:

1 Grown person first 10 days.....	\$10.00
2 Boys or girls first 10 days.....	6.00
3 Grown persons second 10 days.....	20.00
5 Boys or girls second 10 days.....	15.00
5 Grown persons third 10 days.....	30.00
16 Boys or girls.....	38.00
	<u>\$129.00</u>

If a few dollars for food be added, a few days work for pruning and cultivating the trees, and a few sundries, it will cover all the expenses which would not exceed \$160.



## TAR, PITCH AND TURPENTINE.

For a long period this State was the principal source of supply for these products. The census of 1870 shows that this industry was much more largely developed in this than in any other State. The returns of the census of 1880 bearing upon this product have not yet been published. During the intervening period the pine forests of Georgia have been extensively worked, exactly to what extent has not been ascertained from any authoritative statistics. The precise status of North Carolina with reference to this peculiar industry cannot therefore be stated. It is presumed, however, that the disproportion no longer exists that formerly obtained between this and one or two other States.

There were, according to the census of 1870, 456,141 barrels of rosin; 300 barrels of tar; 3,799,499 gallons of spirits of turpentine.

The Census Bulletin on the subject for 1880, has not been completed, but will show when published, 663,907 barrels of rosin, and 6,179,200 gallons of spirits of turpentine.

From the line of the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad in 1882, there were shipped 79,603 barrels of rosin, and 17,451 barrels of spirits, 68,653 tar, and 87,486 crude.

From Fayetteville, 10,725 barrels spirits turpentine, and 54,650 rosin. From New Berne, 10,000 barrels spirits, and 3,000 barrels tar.

NOTES ON THE MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF CENTRAL  
NORTH CAROLINA.

By ARTHUR WINSLOW, ENGINEER AND GEOLOGIST, RALEIGH, N. C.

Eastern North Carolina is almost entirely covered with the sands and clays of the quaternary period which are comparatively barren in workable ores or other valuable mineral deposit. Mining in this portion of the State has, therefore, been prosecuted only on a small scale and in few places. The center of mining activity lies west of the lines of the Raleigh and Augusta and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroads.

RALEIGH has in its immediate vicinity only one productive mine, i.e. the Heron Graphite Mine. It is located about 3 miles northwest of the town. The deposit is a bed of quartzitic and talco-argillaceous slate with 20 to 60 per cent. of graphite. It extends N. E. and S. W. for a distance of 18 or 20 miles with a thickness of from 2 to 4 feet, and is said to be the largest deposit of the kind known in the world. Several openings have been made upon it. At the Heron Mine the workable deposit is about 2 feet thick. The graphite can be gotten out for about \$1.00 per ton.

A deposit of copper pyrites has been discovered within a few miles of Raleigh which may prove of value in the future.

The coal mines of Chatham county, though some 30 miles distant from Raleigh, deserve mention here. The coal beds belong to a band of Triassic rocks which stretches from the Virginia line on the north, near Oxford, southwestwardly across the State, past Wadesborough, into South Carolina. They have been described and reported upon by various authorities, such as Dr. Emmons, Col. Laidley, Admiral Wilkes and Prof. Kerr, and all these gentlemen seem to agree in considering some of the seams of coal as of fine quality, well adapted for use as a fuel, for cooking, and eminently suited for the production of gas. Emmons states that the quality of the coal is such as will "give it the highest place in the market;" and he writes glowingly of the natural advantages which the Deep River region offers for the development of a manufacturing centre. Wilkes speaks of the associated bituminous shale as capable of yielding 30 per cent. of kerosene.

The mine at Egypt was opened as early as 1855 and was wrought quite extensively both before and after the war. The shaft in 1858 was some 460 feet deep; the coal about 6 feet thick divided by some 18 inches of slate.

During the past year Dr. H. M. Chance has been employed by the State Board of Agriculture in making further explorations. His final report has not, as yet, been received. He states, however, that coal has been found for a distance of 25 to 30 miles southward from Deep and Haw rivers. Five beds of coal were found at Farmville within a thickness of 40 or



50 feet, but only two of these were of workable size they being 2 and 3 feet thick respectively. The analyses of specimens collected by Dr. Chance do not indicate as fine a quantity of coal as is described in previous reports. The percentage of ash ranges from 3 to 25, averaging perhaps 10; and that of sulphur from 2 to 10, with an average of perhaps 4.

The Buckhorn Tram Mine is not far from the coal mines of Chatham county. It is situated on the east bank of the Cape Fear river, about 9 miles below the junction of the Haw and Deep rivers. The ore is found in a hill about 200 feet high and consists of a seam of pure hematite ranging from 8 to 36 feet in thickness associated with manganese. The deposit is said to be exhausted but this is disputed by others and further exploration there would probably be rewarded by fresh discoveries.

DURHAM lies in the same belt of Triassic rocks which contains the coal beds of Chatham county near the position of its greatest breadth; but neither the coal or the associated black slates extend as far north as Durham and, with the exception of occasional carbonized remains of isolated tree trunks, no coal has been found in this vicinity.

The Chaple Hill Iron Mine is the only one of any importance near Durham. It is situated about one mile north of the town of Chapel Hill. The ore is a fine gray hematite yielding some 65 per cent. of metallic iron and carrying little sulphur or phosphorous. The deposit is in separate veins and aggregates some 50 feet in thickness. A shaft has been sunk about 75 feet in a vein about 12 feet thick and a level driven 150 feet northwards. Some two to three thousand tons of ore have been taken out. A lot of 1,000 tons was shipped to Chester, Pennsylvania, where it was reduced with good results. Owing to the present low state of the iron market work has been discontinued at this mine.

North of OXFORD, in Granville county, is the Gillis Copper Mine. The ore is of good quality and occurs as vitreous copper, black oxide and carbonate; it also contains gold and silver. A little west of this is the Venable Mine a gold ore associated with sulphide of copper and iron.

West of HENDERSON, in Franklin and Nash counties, are gold placers which have been worked to a considerable extent. Chief among the mines is the Portis situated in the north-east corner of Franklin county. The property covers nearly 1,000 acres. The mine is well equipped with apparatus for hydraulic washing, with crushers, batteries and concentrators. Over \$1,000,000 have been taken from these gravels. Close to this, in Nash county, is the Arrington property of some 2,000 acres. It has not been so extensively worked as the Portis property, but portions of the gravels have been tested to yield 90 cts. per cubic yard, and abundance of water is procurable for washing. A number of smaller workings are scattered over the country in this vicinity, but they are local and on a small scale. They all constitute an isolated group of mines remote from the main productive area of the State.

WILSON has no mine or deposit of valuable mineral in its immediate vicinity. Marl beds should, perhaps, be made an exception, as these are found often in rich quality. They are specially abundant along the banks of the Tar river and are a source of a valuable fertilizer for the lands in the neighborhood. A fine red granite like the Scotch Aberdeen granite is also found near Wilson.

GOLDSBORO lies some 20 miles north of the area of the recently discovered phosphate beds. A preliminary reconnaissance made by Gen. W. G. Lewis, early in the year 1884, proved the existence of phosphate rock, in greater or less abundance, in various portions of Lenoir, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Columbus, Bladen and Pender counties. It occurs either as the pebbles of a conglomerate held together by a shell marl matrix, or in continuous beds 8 to 16 inches thick. During the summer of 1884 the explorations were continued by General Lewis, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, in a more detailed manner. Developments were started in the vicinity of the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, south of Faisons to prove the extent and amount of the Phosphate rock there. Pits were dug according to a regular system and from the dimensions of the pit and weight of rock excavated the tonnages per acre were calculated. The beds were proved to have very irregular boundaries. They are in what is usually termed pockets, and are found along small streams, generally a few hundred feet down the stream from the marl beds. They lie in the bottoms and extend up the adjoining slopes. The pits were dug across the bottom and up the



inclines till the limit of accessible depth was reached, which was considered to be at ten feet below the surface.

One hundred and twenty-five acres were thus proved in Sampson and Duplin counties, and 790 pits were dug. This area is calculated to contain 50,864 tons of phosphate rock within ten feet of the surface, averaging 407 tons per acre. The average percentage of the phosphate of lime is about 41. The rock is free from iron and alumina and the diluting material is sand which is a specially good ingredient. This phosphate is more readily acted upon by sulphuric acid than that of South Carolina and it only requires  $\frac{2}{3}$  as much to convert it into super-phosphate. The rock is not as yet mined on a commercial scale but promises to give rise to a valuable industry.

During the search for these phosphates valuable marl beds were discovered which were not previously known to exist.

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*From the State Auditor's Annual Reports for the fiscal year ending 30th Nov. 1884.*

### GENERAL STATEMENT.

Balance in hands of State Treasurer, December 1st, 1883 :		
Educational Fund . . . . .	\$62,009 90	
Public Fund . . . . .	274,953 10	\$336,963 00
Receipts of Educational Fund from December 1, 1883, to December 1, 1884 . . . .	\$35,200 33	
Receipts of Public Fund from December 1, 1883, to December 1, 1884 . . . .	1,436,775 66	1,471,975 99
		\$1,808,938 99
Disbursements of Educational Fund from December 1, 1883, to December 1, 1884 . .	\$76,228 65	
Disbursements of Public Fund from December 1, 1883, to December 1, 1884 . . . . .	785,641 78	\$861,870 43
Balance in hands of State Treasurer, December 1, 1884 . . . . .		\$947,068 56
Educational Fund . . . . .		\$20,981 58
Public Fund . . . . .		926,086 98
		\$947,068 56



YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH, 1884.

## STATEMENT A.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH, 1884.

YEARS.	MONTHS.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1883.	December . . . . .	\$ 2,766 80	
1884.	January . . . . .	174 72	\$ 16,666 05
	February . . . . .	3,409 78	27,247 14
	March . . . . .	347 00	18,693 48
	April . . . . .	16,078 30	2,401 35
	May . . . . .	8,182 93	4,704 45
	June . . . . .	1,832 35	3,346 01
	July . . . . .	1,985 00	607 40
	August . . . . .	88 69	474 67
	September . . . . .	66 51	315 00
	October . . . . .	174 69	1,410 80
	November . . . . .	93 56	362 30
		\$ 35,200 33	\$ 76,228 65



SHOWING THE AGGREGATE GROSS AMOUNT OF STATE AND COUNTY TAXES DERIVED FROM THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS OF TAXATION IN THE STATE, AS TAKEN FROM SUCH LISTS AS ARE ON FILE FOR THE YEAR 1883.

1883	Land . . . . .	\$249,571 26
	Town Lots . . . . .	67,225 95
	Horses . . . . .	19,241 54
	Mules . . . . .	13,933 69
	Jacks . . . . .	68 62
	Jennies . . . . .	17 84
	Goats . . . . .	59 06
	Cattle . . . . .	11,823 24
	Hogs . . . . .	5,219 29
	Sheep . . . . .	1,250 91
	Farming Utensils, &c. . . . .	29,527 46
	Money on hand or on deposit . . . . .	11,340 37
	Solvent credits . . . . .	41,172 80
	Stock in incorporated companies . . . . .	2,125 80
	Other personal property . . . . .	39,780 20
	Railroad franchise . . . . .	4,120 30
	Net income and profits . . . . .	3,228 37
	Traveling theatrical companies . . . . .	720 10
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit . . . . .	926 00
	Lectures for reward . . . . .	50 00
	Museums, wax-works or curiosities . . . . .	8 00
	Circus or menageries . . . . .	3,100 00
	Side shows . . . . .	180 00
	Itinerant companies or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public . . . . .	108 00
	Gypsies or fortune tellers . . . . .	320 50
	Itinerant lightning-rod men . . . . .	327 25
	Gift enterprises, &c. . . . .	306 33
	Billiard saloons . . . . .	2,182 23
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, bagatelle, &c . &c. . . . .	280 00



1883	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, . . . . .	\$ 24,327 80
	Merchants and other dealers, . . . . .	31,280 20
	Dealers in cigars, . . . . .	87 25
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants and eating houses, . .	1,685 70
	Public ferries, toll grates, toll bridges and gates across high- ways, . . . . .	209 90
	Tobacco warehousemen, . . . . .	1,127 80
	Commission merchants, . . . . .	1,620 80
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire (except draymen), . . .	825 30
	Horse or mule drovers, . . . . .	301 10
	Hog drovers, . . . . .	80 00
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters, . . . . .	301 25
	Peddlers, . . . . .	1,327 80
	Seals of notaries public, &c., . . . . .	198 90
	Marriage licenses, . . . . .	10,875 20
	Subjects unlisted, . . . . .	602 30
	Delinquents for 1881 and 1882, . . . . .	378 90
	Arrears for insolvents, . . . . .	43 20
	Gross amount State taxes, . . . . .	\$ 583,308 51
	<i>Taxes levied by State for School Purposes, payable to County Treasurer :</i>	
	Licensed retailers of spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, . .	\$ 39,882 47
	Auctioneers, . . . . .	60 99
	No. 134,732 of white polls, . . . . .	153,327 82
	No. 62,142 of colored polls, . . . . .	69,780 26
	Valuation of all taxable property (including bank stock) in the State, 12½ cents on every \$100 value, . . . . .	285,535 33
	Total School tax, . . . . .	\$ 548,586 87
	<i>County Taxes :</i>	
	All county purposes, . . . . .	\$984,441 89



*Comparative Statement, showing the number of acres of Land, number of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c., &c. also the value of the same, including Town Property, Farming Utensils, Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent Credits, &c., for the years 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883, as per annual returns to this Department.*

Year.	No. Acres Land.	Value of Land.	Value of Town Property.	Aggregate value of Land and Town Property.	No. of Horses.	Value of horses.	No. of mules.	Value of mules.	No. of Jacks.	Value of Jacks.
1875	25,948,328	\$75,309,799	\$17,047,321	\$92,357,120	124,686	\$6,573,706	72,547	\$4,109,359	618	\$31,085
1876	25,966,530	75,321,398	17,458,520	91,679,918	129,630	6,181,425	74,675	4,112,719	618	28,790
1877	25,559,734	74,744,905	17,413,340	92,158,245	135,659	6,117,117	76,967	4,144,378	574	25,981
1878	26,052,161	74,768,791	16,311,043	91,079,834	135,715	5,572,603	80,295	3,848,212	498	20,671
1879	26,823,511	83,034,885	18,764,539	101,799,424	137,133	5,871,006	81,021	3,650,285	254	20,178
1880	26,605,402	83,137,081	19,208,336	102,346,215	140,926	6,214,662	81,395	4,295,336	515	21,508
1881	26,987,907	84,075,375	20,667,556	104,742,911	143,948	7,079,246	84,847	4,857,550	561	25,592
1882	27,897,343	87,590,759	21,397,425	108,987,184	151,377	8,393,653	87,302	4,998,375	590	26,257
1883	28,223,640	101,106,387	23,028,990	124,135,377	161,728	10,559,055	91,230	5,127,782	682	27,097



(Continued from Page 36.)

Year.	No. of Jennies.	Value of Jennies.	No. of Goats.	Value of Goats.	No. of Cattle.	Value of Cattle.	No. of Hogs.	Value of Hogs.	No. of Sheep.	Value of Sheep.	Aggregate value of horses, mules, hogs, sheep, jacks, &c.
1875	605	\$10,539	14,031	\$12,388	594,185	\$4,003,352	1,159,361	\$1,188,784	474,829	\$453,983	\$16,683,004
1876	508	8,500	16,874	14,805	595,960	3,850,166	1,181,980	1,475,588	375,803	457,871	16,130,858
1877	466	7,305	19,435	15,495	542,196	4,195,293	1,383,967	1,840,276	512,514	487,664	16,833,500
1878	423	6,453	21,335	18,512	640,607	4,885,443	1,413,042	1,673,515	525,613	471,511	15,894,918
1879	536	6,526	25,772	19,371	678,311	3,844,964	1,413,042	1,703,245	582,468	521,345	15,994,918
1880	448	6,326	29,212	22,970	665,373	4,033,159	1,402,733	1,608,736	602,140	538,514	16,641,251
1881	451	6,986	27,917	21,840	636,383	3,953,624	1,370,162	1,678,394	536,266	500,702	18,123,934
1882	503	7,057	28,300	21,960	727,891	4,329,745	1,416,318	1,727,881	537,217	528,303	20,221,334
1883	601	8,220	30,090	23,107	825,321	5,009,828	1,892,320	2,129,380	626,340	637,879	.....



(Continued from page 37.)

Year.	Value of Farming Utensils.	Money on hand or on deposit.	Solvent Credits.	Stocks in Incorporated Companies.	Other Personal Property.	Railroad Franchise &c.	Aggregate amount of Farming Utensils, Solvent Credits, Stocks, other Personal Property, &c.	Total aggregate Value of Land, Town Property, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Farming utensils, money on hand or on deposit, solvent credits, &c.
1875	13,500,218	4,084,127	12,047,513	2,376,216	10,520,499	977,134	43,505,807	152,546,023
1876	12,351,655	3,189,559	12,007,313	2,275,781	10,070,452	859,021	40,753,781	148,564,557
1877	11,226,559	2,461,484	12,786,359	698,258	9,316,797	889,591	37,378,939	146,370,493
1878	10,808,200	2,145,020	12,552,768	628,266	8,876,122	722,874	35,233,350	142,308,102
1879	10,124,553	3,106,076	13,518,809	893,819	9,996,058	892,582	38,551,897	156,268,241
1880	10,621,161	3,540,439	13,943,548	1,017,843	11,480,529	913,645	50,927,440	169,916,907
1881	11,521,245	4,192,527	14,343,678	1,418,712	12,175,630	1,420,002	44,471,794	167,738,639
1882	12,121,178	4,937,642	15,998,131	1,877,112	13,069,322	1,844,527	51,168,007	180,376,525
1883	13,372,880	5,199,728	16,927,372	2,086,344	14,066,327	1,972,347	77,087,346	201,222,723



## RECAPITULATION.

Valuation of Land . . . . .	\$101,106,387
Valuation of Town Property . . . . .	23,028,990
Valuation of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Farming Utensils, Money on hand or deposit, solvent credit, &c . . . . .	77,087,346
Total value of Real and Personal Property . . . . .	<u>\$201,222,723</u>



SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE  
STATE FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1868 TO 1884, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	PUBLIC FUND.		EDUCATIONAL FUND.		Total Re- ceipts.	Total Dis- bursements.
	Receipts.	Disbursements	Receipts.	Disbursements		
1868	\$1,925,564 98	\$2,019,909 41	\$21,564,64	\$35,866 01	\$1,947,129 62	\$2,055,755 42
*1869	8,550,877 62	8,687,428 97	169,870 42	167,158 18	8,720,748 04	8,854,587 15
1870	3,557,867 48	3,454,214 10	333,973 76	203,411 01	3,891,841 24	3,657,625 11
1871	558,147 38	645,579 97	229,990 79	177,494 94	788,138 17	823,077 91
1872	654,476 21	628,532 70	46,000 81	173,275 92	700,477 02	801,808 62
1873	481,224 91	524,168 47	41,705 01	83,007 18	522,999 92	607,175 65
1874	667,114 49	448,839 68	44,384 21	56,260 94	711,498 70	504 869 62
1875	508,317 67	551,816 78	43,677 08	37,959 91	551,994 75	589,776 75
1876	524,039 17	528,055 22	42,235 59	54,702 93	566,274 76	582,758 15
1877	533,635 55	613,264 59	33,783 57	24,433 10	567,419 12	637,697 69
1878	533,322 04	534,187 07	12,592 39	4,915 03	545,914 43	539,102 10
1879	553,339 96	577,658 41	5,269 65	4,074 90	558,609 60	581,733 31
1880	546,796 04	492,720 33	6,233 47	4,000 00	553,029 51	496,720 33
1881	645,743 05	625,616 59	114,501 31	50,651 25	760,244 36	676,067 84
1882	755,881 44	629,112 37	12,712 05	66,125 00	768,593 49	695,337 37
1883	965,107 08	944,343 76	29,879 30	135 00	994,986 38	944,478 76
1884	1,436,775 66	785,641 78	35,200 33	76,228 65	1,471,975 99	861,870 43

\*Much the larger proportion of the Receipts and Disbursements for 1869 are on account of subscriptions to railroad companies, &c., where no money actually passed.



We believe North Carolina is the only Southern State which has a regular military code and a regular national guard.  
THE STANDING FORCE IN 1882—FROM THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

## MILITARY.

Regiment.	Company Letter.	Name of Company.	Location.	Date of Organization.	Date of Inspection.	Present Strength of Company.					Present for Inspection.		Equip-ment.			
						Captain.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Total.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.		Privates.	Total.	
1	B	Greenville Guards.....	Greenville.....	May 1, 1884.....	September 22, 1884.....	1	2	4	24	35	3	8	22	33	40	26
	D	Goldsboro Rifles.....	Goldsboro.....	March 26, 1877.....	June 11, 1884.....	1	2	6	4	33	46	3	9	33	37	36
	F	Edgecombe Guards.....	Tarboro.....	January 17, 1884.....	January 22, 1884.....	1	3	5	4	24	37	4	9	21	34	54
	G	Washington Light Infantry.....	Washington.....	April 17, 1878.....	April 23, 1884.....	1	3	5	4	24	27	4	8	15	37	37
	I	Pasquotank Rifles.....	Elizabeth City.....	September, 1881.....	April 28, 1884.....	1	2	5	5	52	3	10	36	49	50	53
2	A	Fayetteville In. Light Infantry.....	Fayetteville.....	August 23, 1793.....	August 22, 1884.....	5	12	25	21	144	207					
	B	Lafayette Light Infantry.....	Fayetteville.....	May 20, 1856.....	August 22, 1884.....	1	4	5	4	48	62	5	7	33	45	50
	C	Wilmington Light Infantry.....	Wilmington.....	May 20, 1853.....	February 25, 1884.....	1	2	5	4	24	36	3	9	20	32	40
	E	Shoe Heel Rifles.....	Shoe Heel.....	May 20, 1879.....	August 9, 1884.....	1	2	5	4	42	54	3	6	25	34	40
	H	Sampson Light Infantry.....	Clinton.....	February 28, 1882.....	June 13, 1884.....	1	3	5	4	38	40	3	9	21	33	40
3	A	Smithfield Guards.....	Smithville.....	April 4, 1883.....	February 26, 1884.....	1	2	5	4	27	39	3	6	19	29	40
	B	Forsyth Riflemen.....	Winston.....	June 7, 1884.....	September 5, 1884.....	6	15	30	24	200	275					
	B	Asheville Light Infantry.....	Ashville.....	February 1, 1883.....	May 27, 1884.....	1	2	5	4	56	48	3	8	27	38	39
	C	Haywood Grays.....	Waynesville.....	May 10, 1883.....	May 23, 1884.....	1	2	4	3	29	39	3	4	16	23	40
	D	Durham Light Infantry.....	Purham.....	August 6, 1878.....	May 12, 1884.....	1	3	5	4	40	43	3	7	17	27	40
3	I	Reidsville Light Infantry.....	Reidsville.....	October 1, 1882.....	April 10, 1884.....	1	3	5	4	27	39	3	8	17	29	40
	K	Iredell Blues.....	Statesville.....	May 10, 1880.....	May 20, 1884.....	1	3	5	4	30	43	3	9	18	30	40
	B	Southern Stars.....	Lincolnton.....	—1876.....	September 12, 1884.....	6	11	27	23	180	250					
	D	Monroe Light Infantry.....	Monroe.....	March, 1882.....	September 15, 1884.....	1	2	4	4	32	43	3	7	25	35	40
	E	Horne's Nest Riflemen.....	Charlotte.....	June 1, 1883.....	September 16, 1884.....	1	3	5	4	32	35	3	5	15	27	40
4	I	Polk Rifles.....	Pineville.....	June 5, 1877.....	September 10, 1884.....	1	2	5	4	27	39	3	5	21	34	40
	K	Dallas Light Infantry.....	Dallas.....	February 9, 1883.....	March 27, 1884.....	1	2	5	4	23	35	3	4	15	21	40
	A	Oak City Blues.....	Raleigh.....	May, 1876.....	October 15, 1884.....	5	11	23	19	129	187					
	C	Howard Light Infantry.....	Fayetteville.....	August 2, 1873.....	October 15, 1884.....	1	2	5	6	32	46	3	10	15	28	49
						2	4	10	10	53	81	2	7	27	36	40



# An Essay on American Grape Culture.

By HON. W. J. GREEN.

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If he who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is greater than he who winneth a battle, surely he who causes a new industry to spring into existence where it was unknown before is not without service to his fellow-man.

The pioneer is usually a public benefactor, be it a Columbus, a De Soto, a Raleigh on unploughed seas, a Boone in the wilds of Kentucky, an Arkwright, Fulton, Faraday, Maury, Morse, or Edison in the fields of science, or he in agriculture who demonstrates the feasibility and profit of growing valuable products in localities before considered unsuited. In either case the essential elements of the hero—nerve, penetration, self-reliance, and contempt for the sneers of witlings—are indispensable to success. And we hold that the humanizing agents of advancement are infinitely more to be honored than the representatives of the destructive or brutalizing idea.

If a Krupp, an Armstrong, or a Gatling are to be held in honor of men for their terrible engines of destruction, who shall gainsay at least equal praise to him who contributes in any wise to the amelioration of the race, or the development of his State? Such, as a rule, are not without honor, save in their own country. There, contempt is usually their portion.

Nicholas Longworth setting out his little vine-patch on the hill-slopes of the Ohio overlooking Cincinnati, was probably as much an object of ridicule to the wise-acres about him as was the first arkwright whilst preparing for the big freshet. The one, however, became the second founder of the human family, and the first recorded patron of the wine. The other, although he ever led an active life, and accumulated a colossal fortune, always maintained, and posterity will affirm, that the vine-patch constitutes his chiefest claim on the gratitude of those who are to come after. And why? Others had planted vine-patches before, and rested in the shade thereof? Most true. But none in the New World had planted with the purpose and intent of working out a mighty problem, the solution of which was considered as chimerical as the quadrature of the circle.

He it was who answered gave to the sceptical query of *quid nuncs*, "Can wine be made in America?" His experimental answer was no doubtful affirmative, and is to-day worth annual millions to his trusting and confiding followers. It will, in no distant future, be worth untold millions to his countrymen in the moral, economic, hygienic aspect of the case. The proposition critically examined, and none but bigots will refuse him a niche amongst the world's benefactors. Reason why? This strong conglomerate race to which we belong ever has, and, as much as it is to be deplored, probably ever will use stimulants. Then give us the least pernicious. Is it corn-juice, or is it grape-juice? Upon answer to this hinged answer, "Was Nick Longworth a benefactor?" Science tells us at the threshold, that alcohol evolved by fermentation is less noxious than that of distillation.

O "ye unco guid!" follow me to the vine-clad hills of sunny France, the Rhenish slopes, the Spanish plains, Italian arbors, and terraced hillsides of the Sicilies, Tenereffe, and Madeira, where the vine has, or had, an established home, and tell me if amongst the festive bands of youths and maidens returning from the luscious clusters and well-stocked cellars, after day's work is done, you observe a beastly Bacchanal, half man and half goat, Silenus-



like, tottering under an excess of alcoholic dead weight. And yet I invite you to the lands where the juice of the fruit of the vine is almost as abundant, cheap, and free as Nature's beverage. Let us now wend our way to the lands where the grape groweth not, or is just beginning to grow,—Russia, Sweden, Norway, England, Scotland, Ireland, Mexico, and even our own favored country. Mark the contrast, and answer make according. It seems to be an inscrutable law of nature, that, as wine increases, drunkenness diminishes. As regards the United States, it has lately been stated officially, that, population considered, there is not half the amount of distilled spirits drunk at this time that there was twenty years ago. Whilst the advocates of a high direct tax on the article—in spite of the admission of parliamentary committees to the contrary, in the case of Scotland and Ireland, where the experiment of a tax supposed to be prohibitory has had a fair test and trial—are disposed to claim all the credit of the reduction in consumption, the native wine-grower modestly puts in his claim, and holds that the largely increased production of home-made cheap wines accounts, more than all things else, for the corresponding falling-off in consumption of gin, rum, brandy, whiskey, etc.

From the earliest recorded times, the cultivation of the vine, and the expression and fermentation of the juice of the grape, has been one of the recognized great industries of the world. After the indispensable “staff of life,” it has been the chiefest pillar of national prosperity for more great States than any other one agricultural staple that can be named.

During the long period that “The Eternal City” was the recognized mistress of the world, and when the Roman Legions bore “the eagle” from the Pillars of Hercules to the Euphrates and Indus, and from the equatorial south to the frozen north, wine was the established market and money crop of that puissant people. The vine was the foster-child of the senate, of consuls, and of tribunes. The annual product was immense, and freely was it consumed. At home and in camp it was drunk like water, and yet drunkenness was not the prevailing vice of Rome. That its use was not enervating, we have but to turn to the recorded achievements, the unparalleled endurance, of her matchless soldiery, to have all doubts resolved. The reason is obvious. They made a pure article, and drank nothing stronger. In the heyday of the republic, before national decay, the inevitable result of personal decadence, set in, honesty was no less the rule in Rome than were patriotism, courage and frugality. Short weights and measures, counterfeiting and adulterations, stamped the guilty party with the Latin synonyme of the good old English word “scoundrel;” and swift and terrible penalty followed. The diabolic arts and playful tricks of modern chemistry, by which harmless simples are so blended and compounded as to prove most noxious and destructive to human health and life, were then unknown on the banks of the Tiber. Pure wine and healthy food, neither of which had undergone the manipulations of an “expert,” were the only sort sold in the markets of Rome; and a brave, vigorous, simple, and healthy race was the result.

Unlike the citizens of “the great modern republic,” those of “the great ancient,” had nothing more terrible to apprehend than a Carthaginian arrow, or the javelin of a Gaul. Grim distrust had no seat at the festal board to whisper with every crook of the elbow, “Do you know what you are putting in your mouth?” But to return from this digression. The vine to-day (or, rather yesterday, before the terrible phylloxera began to work upon it) is or was the source of the material prosperity of the nations of Southern and Central Europe.

In France it had for centuries maintained proportions which dwarfed all other pursuits, the yearly crop largely exceeding in market-value that of our much vaunted textile fabric, cotton.

Has inebriety kept pace with yearly increasing product in those countries? It has, but in the inverse ratio. The traveller will tell you that it is a rare sight, that of a drunken man in the wine-producing countries of the Old World. If such be a fact, does it not behoove the philanthropist to pause and stick a pin, and ask the reason why? If fact it be, taken in connection with another, viz., that the immaculate Saviour of mankind turned water into wine at the wedding-feast, it surely ought to silence those self-sufficient and narrow-minded bigots who cry out against the morality of grape-growing and wine-making.

*It is, of course, a new industry in the New World, but in the last few years has been making headway with the strides of a giant, and bids fair, at a no distant day, not only to drive the*



refuse stuffs of the foreign vineyards out of our own markets, but to compete with him in neutral ones, if not in those under the shadow of his own vine.

For generations its introduction and development were retarded in our country by the *ex cathedra* scoff of the Old-World culturist, that *wine* could under no circumstances be made on this side of the Atlantic, and the implicit credence given the statement by would-be beginners in the experiment, as well as by wine-drinkers themselves, who had to be educated up to the point of impartial trial, and to put their own palate on the witness-stand, instead of placing implicit reliance on the damnatory verdict of an adverse and partial jury. That point has now been reached, and it is a great point gained. According to the "Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics," published by the United-States Government, the amount of native wines consumed in this country is over twenty-five per cent. of all that is used; and the supply and the demand are increasing with accelerated speed.

Whilst there is undoubtedly a certain class of Americans, *sui generis* who prefer to set up as *connoisseurs*, and who, to maintain their self-complacent assumption of superior taste, will persist in being cajoled and "put upon" by foreign pretenders, and native dealers in *foreign* wares, nevertheless, the great bulk of our people are too practical, common-sensed, and matter-of-fact to continue to take forever foreign notables or foreign wares at the exorbitant valuation which they put upon themselves and their products. A little while back it was impossible to get a bottle of native wine at any of the high-priced and fashionable eating-houses of the large cities. Now few of them can afford to be without them. The repeated demand of their customers for a pure, low-priced native beverage has remedied the omission on their shelves.

Doubtless another reason for the result stated is the constantly diminishing European supply, owing to the ravages of that constantly increasing pest of the Old-World vines, previously referred to as "phyloxera," which are rapidly sweeping out of existence the old recognized source of supply. This tiny insect, which attacks the young rootlets of the vine in myriads, denudes them of their bark, and leaves them to die a lingering death. Already whole districts heretofore devoted exclusively to wine-culture have been virtually abandoned for that purpose. Governments have offered immense rewards for a remedy, but all in vain; and the old proprietors are now driven to the necessity of introducing native American vines of the heretofore by them despised *estivalis* family, which are phylloxera-proof, owing to their thin coating of bark, upon which the insect can make no headway. If *they* can make a wine out of our own grapes, the question may well be asked, "Why can *we* not do it *with educated labor*?" George Hussman, high authority, predicts that in ten years the European or Asiatic grape will virtually cease to exist. Why, too, should we not then transfer this rich argosy, or rather this close monopoly, to our own shores, and hereafter furnish the Old-World folk with drink, as we are now doing, to a considerable extent, with meat and bread?

Mr. Nicholes Longworth, the true father of American viticulture, stated over thirty years ago that our own State, North Carolina, was the normal habitat of the vine on the western hemisphere, the natural vineyard of the continent.

*Should not the government encourage the effort?*

Such we hold to be its duty no less than its interest. The wine-grower demands no prohibitory protection against foreign competition, although representing an industry but yet in its infancy. Natural causes will soon do that. But he thinks he has the right to demand that unnatural restriction, such as license-tax from the retailer, should straightway be abolished, as calculated to hamper and curtail his sales to that class. There is no good reason why it should be retained. By detaching it from the same category with distilled spirits, the sale of these last would not be perceptibly affected, and hence neither would the revenue from that source.

Why, then, the question may well be asked, should this manufactured product of the soil be subject to invidious tax more than the products of sorghum, jute, hemp, or oil-seeds? No better reason than existing usage can be assigned for the retention of such an unjust and unwise excise. It has been estimated that the people of this country are taxed indirectly *no less than twelve hundred and fifty millions annually* to encourage the manufacturing interests of the land. If their juvenility can justify the claim to governmental *protection* to such an in-



conceivable extent, surely this other and newer industry may demand in common equity, both for itself and for the sake of national prosperity, that all restrictive legislation as affecting itself shall at least be abrogated.

The vine first loomed into importance in the New World on the banks of the Ohio, although the Spanish Jesuits had cultivated it extensively a century or two before in New Mexico and California. To-day it occupies a prominent place amongst the leading industries of Ohio, Missouri, Texas, California, New York, New Jersey, and Virginia. North Carolina has been lagged in its development, although the birth State of many of the most approved varieties, and especially of the grape prodigy previously spoken of as "the Scuppernong," whose discovery is coeval with Caucasian rule on the continent. It is essentially a tropical, or rather semitropical, plant, and will not flourish north of  $36^{\circ} 30'$  north latitude, and, unlike too many of Carolina's sons, prefers its native State to any other. Its fruit fresh from the vine is conceded, by nearly all who have ever tried it, to be one of the most delicious in the world. It is one which grows upon the palate, and increases in popularity upon better acquaintance. Besides its nutritive and palatable attributes, it is conceded, by all who know it, to possess high medicinal properties, and is so recommended by the medical faculty, on account of its aperient and diuretic qualities. The same is true of its wine, when properly made, and not degraded into a sirup by the profuse artificial addition of sugar.

The celebrated chemist and scientist, Dr. Jackson, of Boston, in a report of his published by the United-States Government a few years ago, predicts with undoubting assurance that in no distant future it will be admitted to be, "not only the wine-grape of America, but the wine-grape of the world." When that day arrives, the wild vine discovered by the bold adventurers sent out by the gifted and godlike Raleigh will have become of greater commercial and economic value to the State whose capital town bears his name, than the wonderful weed to whose soothing influence he became the slave, as has the world after him,—“that noxious plant,” which in spite of the ridicule of philosophers, the curse of kings, the interdict of parliaments, and the anathema of popes, is to-day of more universal use than any other named one in the vegetable kingdom. These are “the words of soberness and truth,” although the subject is vinous. We are willing to stake our reputation as a prophet upon it. A generation or two hence, at most, will render verdict indicated. The prediction is predicated no less upon its already recognized merits than upon the necessity of the case. As the natural production of the Old World is curtailed by causes over which the vintner has no control, the law of demand will necessitate it. A *bona fide*, genuine wine of long-recognized attributes is to-day inadequate to supply the *present home* demand, leaving the future out of account, and ignoring the foreign market. Where demand outstrips supply, be the commodity what it may, one of two results must follow: viz., enhanced price, or a spurious article. Notwithstanding the annual and accelerated diminution of yield, the price, all things considered, is no higher than it was a quarter of a century ago (for foreign wines.) This conceded, is it not patent that a counterfeit article must have supplanted the old-time honest one, not only to meet existing home demand, but more especially to satisfy the craving of alien idiots, who will be content with nothing else than an “imported article”?

ADULTERATION.—Does any doubt the ramified and pernicious extent to which it has of late years been carried? If any there be so credulous and besotted as to believe that label or bottle is index of contents, and who plumeth himself that he is drinking the juice of the Asiatic grape whilst he sips his Moselle, his Rhine, Marsala, or Douro, let him ask himself the question, and answer from the *presumptive* stand-point. If that is not conclusive, leaving facts and data out of question, we propose to call but a single witness to the stand out of the thousand and one who might be subpoenaed to establish the point at issue. The “*Journal des Debats*,” being *French*, may well be considered an impartial witness, or, if biassed at all, to be so in behalf of the native producer instead of the foreign consumer. See what it says as culled from a late copy of “The London Times.”

If, after reading it, any still prefers to drink the vile decoctions palmed off on an unsuspecting world, then all that can be said is, that there is no accounting for taste. If convinced of the abomination, does it not behoove him to be very cautious of foreign wines? If, after being convinced by such unimpeachable evidence, he still persists in clinging to his high-



priced Sauterne, Champagne, or Hungary, then may it be said of him, as was said of another in other days, "Ephraim is joined to his idols: let him alone." If the question be asked, Whence any better assurance of purity in native than in foreign wines? the answer would naturally be, Lower price holds out less incentive to adulterating rascality. Besides, the American producer, being comparatively a new beginner, is not up to "the tricks of the trade" of the Old-World culturist. The most harmless counterfeit wine which Europe sends us is the native American, which is palmed off under foreign labels to an ever credulous public at two or three times the original price. As long as fools can be found to set such value upon the impress of a cork, or the lettering of a card, it will not be otherwise. But call the French witness, and let us hear what he has to say:—

"*The Adulteration of Wine.*—A question which greatly interests the producers of wine, but more especially the consumers of wine, in France, is now attracting public attention and the press. Several among the wine-merchants of Paris have held a great meeting at the Cirque d'Hiver, under the presidency of M. Duvergier, who made a very long speech, in which he did his best to defend the wine-trade from the accusations springing from all sides against the poisonous liquid sold for wine. The writing of M. Henri de Parville, which has appeared in the scientific *feuilleton* of the 'Journal des Débats,' will not encourage people to drink what is now sold for French wine. He says, 'The fabrication and adulteration of the wine commences when the liquid is prepared, to render it clear, and apt for preservation. Previous to its filtration, it is mixed with albumen, gelatine, blood, and milk. These substances agree with the tannin, and are used to modify some wines. Sometimes the tannin is not sufficient, and is replaced by other poisonous ingredients, Very often "alum," a strong poison, is added to give the wine a flavored taste. In order to obtain the flavor to which the palate of foreign consumers, and especially of the English and American, is accustomed, oxide of lead is added' to destroy the acidity. Alcohols produced from corn are added to increase its strength. Arsenic, sulphuric acid, and tartaric acid are added to give it color.' The writer dwells at length on the subject; and his revelations have quite startled the Parisians, and ought to startle the British public, who are one of the greatest consumers of these poisonous drinks. After pointing to the immense damage done to public health by the wine-manufacturers of France, the 'Intransigent' declares that it cares far more for the health of the public than the reputation of the French wine-trade, and concludes, 'What interests us most in this question is not the winetraders but the consumers. The "honor of the trade" has neither palate nor stomach, nor father, mother, wife, and children; "honor to the trade" knows nothing of inflammation of the bowels, and nobody has seen the aforesaid "honor" die from the effects of colic. The worst agonies of this "honor of the trade" will always be more insignificant than the mildest pains supported by the last of the consumers. Therefore, at a time when not one of the public administration fulfils its duties, in which incorruptibility is nothing but a dream, in which it is no longer monstrous to be monstrous, we feel it our duty to congratulate the Laboratoire Municipal on its courage for refusing its protection to the poisoners of the people.'"—*London Times*.

## EXTRACTS FROM UNITED STATES CONSULAR REPORTS.

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WE deem a few extracts from the able and exhaustive Report of Hon. Thomas Wilson, consul at Nantes, France, entirely apposite to the subject. (See Reports from the Consuls of the United States, No. 27, January, 1883.) ". . . This portion of this Report is intended to deal with this question in its relation to French wines and liquors, to show that they have been adulterated, have been made deleterious, if not poisonous, and as such exported to foreign countries, the United States among the rest, and, if the policy of reprisal should be adopted, that French wines and liquors as at present *manufactured* would be a proper subject. . . . Every body knows or says that the wines and liquors of France are adulterated, and they deprecate it; but the consumption and use of the adulterated article go on much the same as if no adulteration existed. I shall endeavor to give some information from statistics



furnished by French authorities, and so not to be controverted, showing the extent to which this adulteration is carried, and in some slight degree its effect upon the people.

“ . . . France is the greatest wine-producing country in the world. The total production and commerce in wine for 1882 amounted to 2,056,692,491 franc (about \$410,000,000).

“ In 1879 commenced seriously the ravages of the national plague,—the phylloxera. Without study, one cannot appreciate the extent of the ravages, nor the great damage this inflicted on France. In 1879–80 it utterly destroyed 1,250,000 acres of full-bearing vines. It seriously damaged about 1,250,000 acres more. It reduced the wine-crop to 25,000,000 hectoliters in 1879, being a loss of about 800,000,000 of gallons, to say nothing of Eau de vie, Cognac, etc.

[NOTE.—Observe the traffic in the article before and since this tremendous diminution of supply began, and say does it indicate a healthy source?—Ed.]

*Total Export of Wines and Liquors.*

1877.....	Francs, 285,800,000
1881.....	Francs, 332,300,000

“ Yet this immense failure of from five hundred to eight hundred millions of gallons, continued year after year, has had no perceptible effect on the quantity of wine drunk, the facility with which it can be obtained, nor the price to be paid for it. [See figures above.] . . . How has this great feat been accomplished? The recuperative power of France, after one year’s war with Germany, and her ability to make the most out of the least, was at once the wonder and admiration of the world; but in the case of failure of the wine-crop she has shown unexpected recuperative power, and the ability to continue it for an indefinite period.

“ How has she been able to accomplish it,—this secret of making something out of nothing? Answer. They have imported in large quantities the cheap, heavy wines of Spain and Italy. They have imported raisins from Greece and Turkey, soaked them. and expressed the juice; and to these bases they add alcohol, coloring matter, and water in all imaginable proportions, kinds, quantities. and degrees; and thus they manufacture what they call wine, sell for wine, and export to the United States for wine.

“ FAMILY SECRETS.—The president of the tariff commission, Monsieur Pouzer-Quertier, made a speech (in the Senate), in which he set forth the true condition of France, and appealed to his colleagues to meet the tariff question fairly. He said, p. 133, ‘I have seen on the quays of Bordeaux, and I believe I can see the same to-day, a quantity of wines of Spain which had come to the borders of the Garonne. I asked of the Bordelais, if, purchase, these wines, worth only eighty or eighty-five francs per hectoliter, had not come to Bordeaux to breathe the air of Garonne, and *be transformed into Medoc*.

“ This represents a certain benefit, for one must admit that this wine contains alcohol to fifteen degrees, and that, with one barrel of it *and one of the water of the Garonne, they make two barrels of wine.*’ At this, the minister of agriculture and commerce takes fire. Hear him. ‘I remark to the Hon. M. Pouzer-Quertier, that it is a singular fashion to defend the industries of a great country like France to come here and tell, *apropos* of our wines, of the *melanges* which are made with the water, the mixing . . . [protestations from divers benches], and to come here to THUS DISCREDIT IN THIS TRIBUNE THE FRENCH PRODUCTS DESTINED FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

“ ‘In truth it is a *singular fashion for him to proceed* [more interruptions]. You understand that since two or three years, either from phylloxera, from frost, or from dropping of the fruit, we have descended from an annual production of sixty million hectoliters to twenty-eight million. It is incontestable that we have not produced the same quantity of wine; *and, although we may add water*, it is still necessary to seek in foreign countries that which we have lost.’ Mr. Wilson continues, ‘I have shown enough to raise a presumption of its wholesale manufacture.

“ I have shown, (1) the failure of the crop sufficient to produce a famine; (2) no diminution in either consumption or exportation; (3) no corresponding increase in price; (4) an immense increase in importation of the (known to be) heavy wines of Spain and Italy; and (5)



the entire making of the crop of raisin-wine, the two latter being in sufficient quantities in the aggregate to make good the deficit; (6) that the charge of this wholesale manufacture was made publicly in the Senate of France, and several senators shouted, in support of it;—that all the world knew it to be so—(7) the minister of agriculture and commerce, replying to the senator, did not deny the charge but upbraided the senator for making it, and said, if it was true, it had its justification. . . . A French chemist once said, 'Wine is a mixture of alcohol and sugar and water; but,' added he, 'mixing alcohol and sugar and water will not make wine.' . . . Wine has been falsified and adulterated in all ages; but, until twenty years ago, it was done so clumsily, that its detection was easy. Most wine-dealers would detect it by the taste, or, if not, at the expense of a piece of cream-of-tartar.

"All this has been changed. Now the falsificators profit by and make use of all the progress of modern chemistry; and the art of making wine *without the juice of the grape* has attained such a degree of perfection and skill, that experts, epicures, and chemists alike are baffled, and hesitate before pronouncing.

"M. Girard, director of the Laboratoire Municipal at Paris, probably the foremost authority in Europe or the world, says in his official report, amongst other things denunciatory of wholesale adulteration, 'After attempting to pass a large quantity of water under the name of wine, they add to the *mouillage* the alcohol of an inferior quality of potatoes or beets, which contains alcohol *AMYLIQUE*, which produces a drunkenness far worse than that produced by the alcohol of wine. These, with all their ramifications, are not the only falsifications: the body, the aroma, the bouquet, of the finest qualities of grand wines, are imitated on a large scale by scientific process. . . . Each day the chemist is met by new difficulties. He is obliged to labor without cessation to perfect his methods to combat those who dishonor science by using her to perpetrate frauds.'

" . . . This inspection was principally for wines colored with *fuchsine*, it being known or determined that no combination of that article but was *poisonous*.

The result of that inspection was as follows:—

Number of establishments inspected, 300; number of hectoliters confiscated, 3,307, (or about 85,000 gallons), all being wine *fuchsine*; proportion of samples found *bad*, 59 to 17 per cent; not poison, 2,309 samples: *poison*, 977 samples.

"Can it be wondered that 'insanity from alcoholism has increased from seven to fourteen per cent,' or double?"—*Report of Minister of Justice*.

These extracts tally entirely with the reports of the consuls at La Rochelle and other wine ports in France.

If forty per cent of the wines sold in Paris are poisonous, as per report of Inspector, is it not safe to assume that *at least* an equal proportion of that exported to foreign countries properly ranks under the same head?

[New York Evening Post, Feb. 9.]

## CALIFORNIA WINES.

The trade journals are again directing attention to the fact that a large proportion of wine sold in this country as foreign wine is produced in Californian, and sold in bottles labelled with imitation foreign labels. A Beaver street wine-merchant said yesterday, in speaking of the matter, "The chief trouble is, that the middlemen, the wholesale wine-merchants, who buy from the wine-maker, and sell to the retailer, are interested in keeping up the deception; because by means of it they are enabled to buy cheap, and sell dear. It is to their advantage to cry down American wines as inferior to foreign product; and, when one tries to sell American wines for what they really are, he finds more opposition from the men who sell American wines under foreign names than from the few houses which really deal in foreign products. Every possible trick is resorted to for the purpose of disguising the fact that the wine sold is California wine. Even in San Francisco, where some local pride might be expected to help the sale of native wines, they are bottled and sold largely with French labels, some being imitations of labels of celebrated houses, and others being more innocent of deception, because they do not steal trade-marks." Since the passage of an Act imposing a



fine of five hundred dollars for selling wine with forged labels, the fraud is carried on more carefully; and cases of bottles are sent by wine-merchants to retail dealers without labels, and the labels are sent separately, and are pasted on according to the demands of customers. One case of American wine can by this system make a label do service for half a dozen French brands. In nine cases out of ten, according to a letter recently published in the "Wine and Fruit Grower," what is sold as French wine in California is made there. The immense profit in deception is what keeps it up. The effect is detrimental to wine-makers, who do not reap any advantage from the increased consumption of their wines. I have seen in the bottling-rooms of California wine-merchants small mountains of bottles, out of which very few could be picked which were not ornamented with spurious labels. The manager of an establishment said to me, "These bottles come from all parts of the State. You see that they all have foreign labels, and doubtless their contents were sold as imported wine." Taking up a bottle indiscriminately, I read such labels as "Cantenac Medoc, 1864, D. Misett, Bordeaux;" "Margaud Medoc, F. Keppler & Cie, Bordeaux." A San Francisco bottle of Sauterne was branded on the cork, "Pouget Fils, Bordeaux." It was a genuine bottle, and had a San Francisco label of "Cantenac, Pouget Fils, Bordeaux." On a California-made bottle was a label of what purported to be German Hock. "Rouen Thaler, F. Weller & Co., Maenz," was stuck on a French Claret bottle. An imitation of a Chateau La Rose label could be bought in San Francisco at seven dollars a thousand. There might be read on a good many a facsimile of the "Duc de Montebello." The label might be seen on a California bottle, and on another a label of an imaginary firm, "E. Blossiear & Cie, Rhiems."

A dealer in nothing but California wines, who sells them as such, and is trying to educate the public taste to like it under its true name, said the California wine-blenders have themselves to thank for the present conditions of affairs. Instead of devoting themselves to making a pure wine, they attempted to try all kinds of devices to imitate European wines in color and flavor, and thus played directly into the hands of the importers. As to the fact that an enormous quantity of California wine is sold under foreign labels, there is no doubt of it whatever. Any wine-merchant will admit that not one-twentieth of the wine sold to consumers in this country in 1880 was sold as American. Four hundred and fifty thousand gallons were sold in one month to foreign importing houses in this city,—a hundred thousand gallons to a Spanish firm, who would deny point blank having any thing to do with such "stuff" as American wine. The only remedy is for wine-producers to establish their own agencies, and create a demand for native wines.

(American Wine and Grape-Grower.)

## AMERICAN WINES.

If there were needed any sufficient reason for Americans to look with favor upon the products of their own native vineyards, and with disfavor upon foreign wines, the fact that our wines are the pure juice of the grape, and foreign wines impure and sophisticated abominations, should furnish that reason. American wine-manufacture is a new art, but even at this early day our product has reached to one-half of our consumption. Last year we made six million gallons, and imported precisely the same quantity. Unfortunately, so persistently prejudiced are the American people in favor of imported foreign products, that the greater part of the American-made wines are sold as choice foreign kinds, with false brands upon them. The bulk of the real foreign wines is vastly inferior. But "who hath believed our report" when we have reiterated time and again this fact? And now we have some fresh evidence of the same sort, only, so to speak, "more so." It comes from foreign parts, and is imported direct from Paris, and should therefore be received at least with as much confidence as the French wines themselves. This report, taken from statistics of the Paris Municipal Laboratory, where the food analysis required by law are made, shows among other facts that in the month of June 455 samples of wine were examined; and of these but 14 were found to be good, 123 were reported tolerable, and 318 bad. Of 455 samples, but 14 were good. If the French people thus treat themselves, what consideration might a foreigner expect, and how



many samples of real imported wines (excluding the American sold for foreign) might be found to be even tolerable, and without any distinct shade of goodness at all ?

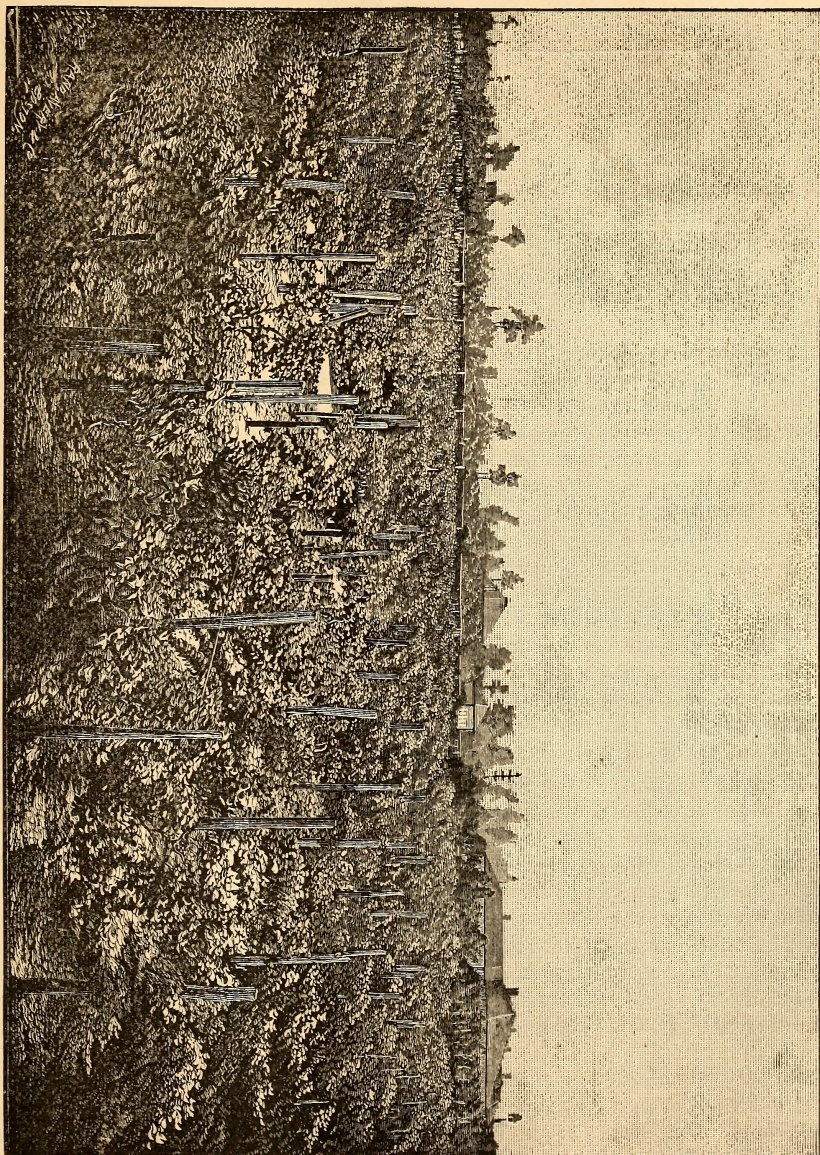
(New York Star, June 9, 1883.)

### BAD WINE.

It appears that the consumption of wine in England has fallen off four and a half million gallons in seven years. In 1876 it amounted to eighteen and a half million gallons ; but last year it had dropped to fourteen million. The chief cause of this marked decline is said to be the deterioration of the wines in quality. They are doctored too much. The adulterations are not only deleterious, but patent and offensive. It has been said more than once in England, that it would be impossible to get pure Port wine, were a man to see it made at the vineyard, and shipped for home, riding all the way on the head of the cask. However that may be, the fact that many of the costly wines of England are badly adulterated is well known there and here ; while the cheap wines fare better, because it does not pay to adulterate them. It would be strange indeed if the adulteration of wines and liquors should stop their sale, and encourage temperance. But the facts look in that direction.







Tokay Vineyard, from North-east.



# The Future of "The Old North State."

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She is, and must continue to be, an agricultural State. It is true that the wealth of her forests and the useful minerals are varied and almost inexhaustible, and that the water power of the State is nowhere excelled within an equal area on this continent, yet the great variety of soils, yielding so generously to the labors of the husbandman, supplying all his wants; the mild temperature of the climate free from the rigidity of northern winters and from the extreme heat of southern summers; and our geographical position placing us in easy access to all the great markets of the world; must make agriculture her chief interest. Nature has not only indicated unmistakably the part she must as a State, perform in the onward march of the world's progress, but with lavish hand has bountifully supplied her with every essential facility and means to encourage and aid her people. Not only can she produce all the leading staple crops required for the sustenance of man and beast, but those articles of high commercial value and importance are found either to exist, or the capacity for producing them in the greatest abundance and profusion. And when these truths in regard to this State become known abroad, and be appreciated at home, it will be found that no people on earth are better able to take care of themselves than the inhabitants of North Carolina.

Nature has not only given her the capacity, but has generously provided for manufacturing. Take for example the manufacture of cotton. In the New England States, where the greatest number of spindles in our country are concentrated, much of the profits of manufacture is absorbed by idle looms, locked up through long winter months by ice, or in the necessarily heavy outlay in heating apparatus required to keep them in motion. Here the mills are seldom or ever retarded in our operations in any portion of the State by similar causes. Fuel is abundant and cheap, and so is labor for operating.

The extent and capacity of our water power is almost incalculable, and these valuable and wonderfully munificent gifts of nature are not confined as many suppose, to our mountainous region, but are scattered throughout the State. A reference to the estimate capacity, by Prof. Kerr, of our principal rivers, to say nothing of the hundreds of creeks and branches, affluents of the rivers, and many of which are equal to the far famed Tiber; it will be seen that to take one half of his estimate for the principal streams, we have in this State the enormous mechanical force of horse power to run all the engines stationary and locomotive in mighty Old England and nearly the same strength as is employed in all the mills and in the thousands of miles of railway in this country from Maine to California! and the enormous expenditure annually incurred for coal, to keep these engines in motion, is here furnished gratuitously by nature.

In truth there are a score of counties in this State, either one of which would furnish sufficient water power to turn all the spindles of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire combined. One single river, (the Yadkin,) by actual measurement, supplies ample power to drive 10,000,000 spindles—twice as many as there are in all the factories of America! And yet many of these wonderful and magnificent gifts of nature, surpassing in power and volume anything known in New or Old England, continue to hymn their grand old roaring song unbroken by the hum of a single spindle. Many of these streams, having their sources in the mountains, and traversing the State to the ocean, gives with their numerous tributaries, not only one of the best watered, but one of the best drained countries on the globe. With



these facilities at hand, the day is not distant when, by the influx of capital, energy and enterprise, and the restored strength of our people, we may hope to see North Carolina teeming with these varied industries to which she is so well and favorably adapted. Already the gratifying evidences of advancement are rapidly increasing. With her beautiful homes and fields laid waste by the ruthless hand of war, her systems wiped out, her labor utterly destroyed, the accumulated wealth of generations swept away as by a breath, her sons slain, her credit gone, her utterly impoverished condition called for a renewed exhibition of those high qualities of manhood always evoked by terrible emergencies. That tenacious and indomitable spirit, which has ever characterized her people, nerved them to redoubled and almost superhuman exertion, and now again her fields are assuming their wonted pleasant aspect, and her homes are restored to their former comfort and cheer. A general spirit of improvement pervades the masses, as is evinced by a constantly growing demand and inquiry for improved breeds of stock, improved implements and machinery, and improved methods of farming. But above all does this spirit of progress manifest itself in the cordial and enthusiastic support of the Department of Agriculture, the creation of which was prompted and inspired by it. Notwithstanding the long years of dark adversity through which she has struggled, much of the 1600 miles of railroad now in operation in the State has been built since the war, and projected lines now cover the face of our territory as a network, flourishing villages and towns have been built, and half of the 60 cotton factories in operation have been erected since the war.

Now that the animosities and prejudices engendered by the war are happily subsiding and yielding to a more fraternal spirit; now that delicate political and social relations between the races are being adjusted upon a better understanding of their nature; now that the government, like the gracious atmosphere, throws its fostering and protecting influence over and around all alike, we can confidently indulge the assertion that an era of unexampled prosperity has begun in this State. Already these advantages have begun to attract attention and to awake a wide spread interest. The flow of emigration to the North and West has turned its course Southwards. The rapid advance in the price of lands, which places them beyond the reach of those of moderate means, the limited variety of products, with low prices and heavy transportation to very distant markets, the scarcity of timbers, the constantly recurring failures to which the farmer is subjected from the ravages of insects and droughts, the long and severe winters in which a large provision must be made for the keeping of stock, these and many other disadvantages not known in this State, are beginning to enlist the attention of the intelligent immigrant. Europe's crowded population will continue to pour into our ports its thousands who seek our shore as a refuge from their ills. Thousands of the better classes at the North are anxiously coming into the now quiet and peaceful South as a hope of escaping those disruptions of social order which unfortunately threaten to be a source of perpetual danger, not only to their industrial prosperity, but involving seriously the personal safety of the citizen. The turbulent spirit of their society must give it an unrest which will impel its more peaceable and law abiding people to seek that tranquility and repose now so happily prevailing in this State. And with our millions of acres of unoccupied lands, which can be bought cheaply, and with a population sturdy, honest, law-abiding and hospitable, to extend to them a warm and cordial welcome, the day is not distant when the Old North State shall receive its full share of immigrants with their energy, enterprise and capital, that has given such wonderful impetus to the progress of the young States of the Northwest.



# The Best Method of Cultivating and Curing FINE YELLOW TOBACCO.

Written after 60 years experience, by J. B. HOBGOOD, of Granville Co., N. C.

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*Plant Beds.* The first work in preparing for a crop of tobacco, is to burn and sow in good time *plenty* of plant land, in warm moist situations. Select land that will not become sodden by too much rain, and, if possible, let the spots be on creeks or branches (far enough off to guard against overflowing) with a south or southwest exposure. Burn the land *well*. My plan is to put down on my bed, about four feet apart what we term "skids"—poles the size of a man's arm. These are to keep the wood off the ground. When these skids are burned up one may, as a rule, know that the land is burned hard enough, and that it is time to move the fire on further. This is the best guide I can give to the inexperienced as to the length of time the land should be burned. The best time for burning in the latitude of North Carolina and Virginia, is from 1st January to 1st of March. Good, fine stable manure, free from seeds of grass, oats or clover, with some good commercial fertilizer, is what I think best to use on plant beds.

After burning rake off the ashes, cover the ground well with stable manure, hoe up the bed thoroughly, and make it fine by repeated hoeing and raking; then mix the tobacco seed, using one and a half tablespoonfuls in every twenty-five pounds of fertilizer to every one hundred square yards in the bed, and then tread in with the feet or pat with the hoe. Tobacco seed require but little covering, and if covered too deep will fail to come up. Cover the bed with fine brush (dogwood is best if convenient), to protect the plants from frost and to keep the bed moist. Sometimes it becomes necessary to force the growth of plants in order that they may be large enough to transplant at the proper time; this is done by using some quick, reliable fertilizer as a top-dressing, care being taken not to apply it when the plants are wet with dew or rain.

*Soil.* Gray, friable soils—fresh from the forests, or long out of cultivation—with a dry porous subsoil, are the best adapted to the growth and maturity of yellow tobacco.

Plow your land and put it in good condition before bedding, run the rows off three feet four inches each way, using, according to the strength of the land, from ninety to one hundred and ten pounds of *good* fertilizer to every one thousand hills. *Use farmyard manure in the drill with the fertilizer; it will be found of very great advantage, even if it is not convenient to use it except in small quantities.*

*Planting.* Plant in hills as early after the first of May as the plants and season will admit. As soon as the plants take good root, commence cultivation, whether in a grassy condition or not, and continue to stir the land with plow and hoe until the tobacco begins to come in top, using short singletrees as the plants increase in size, to prevent bruising and breaking. After the plants become too large to admit of the use of the plow, use only the hoe to keep down grass.

*Topping.* It is best to wait until a good number of plants button for seed before beginning to top, as these will then ripen together. A man must top according to the appearance and promise of the plant, the strength of the land, &c.; he must use his own judgment on topping, bearing in mind that a strong healthy plant can bear higher topping than a small one.



is a general thing the first topping will bear ten to fifteen leaves, priming off the lower leaves either too high nor too low, so that when the plant ripens the bottom leaves may be well off the ground. As the season advances continue to top lower, so that the plants may ripen before frost.

*Cultivation after topping.* Never plow tobacco later than the first of August, after which time use the hoe, as late plowing keeps the tobacco green too long, and causes it to ripen with green color. When tobacco begins to ripen use neither plow nor hoe, as quality is better in an quantity in this case.

After being topped tobacco should be kept as clear as possible from worms and suckers.

*Cutting.* Let your tobacco stand on the hill until thoroughly ripe, bearing in mind not to cut any until a barn be filled with plants of uniform ripeness, color and quality. Put seven medium sized plants on a stick four and a half feet long. Let the plants go from the cutter's hands over the stick in the hands of the holder. After being filled the sticks should not touch the ground for any length of time; in fact 'tis better for them to go directly from the holder to wagon and from the wagon to the barn, where they should be tiered about eight inches apart—that is if the tobacco is of medium size.

*Barns.* I think those that are seventeen and a half feet square are the best for curing successfully; a barn of this size, with four firing tiers below the joists, will hold about four hundred and fifty sticks

*Curing.* As flue curing has taken the place of the older method of curing by charcoal, it is only necessary to give directions for that process. A dry curing heat is the principle of both methods. Flue curing has many advantages over the primitive way, being cheaper, cleaner, giving the tobacco a sweeter flavor, and it is attended by less danger of fire. My advice, right here, to the novice is, to see for himself the plan on which a tobacco barn is built and arranged for curing.

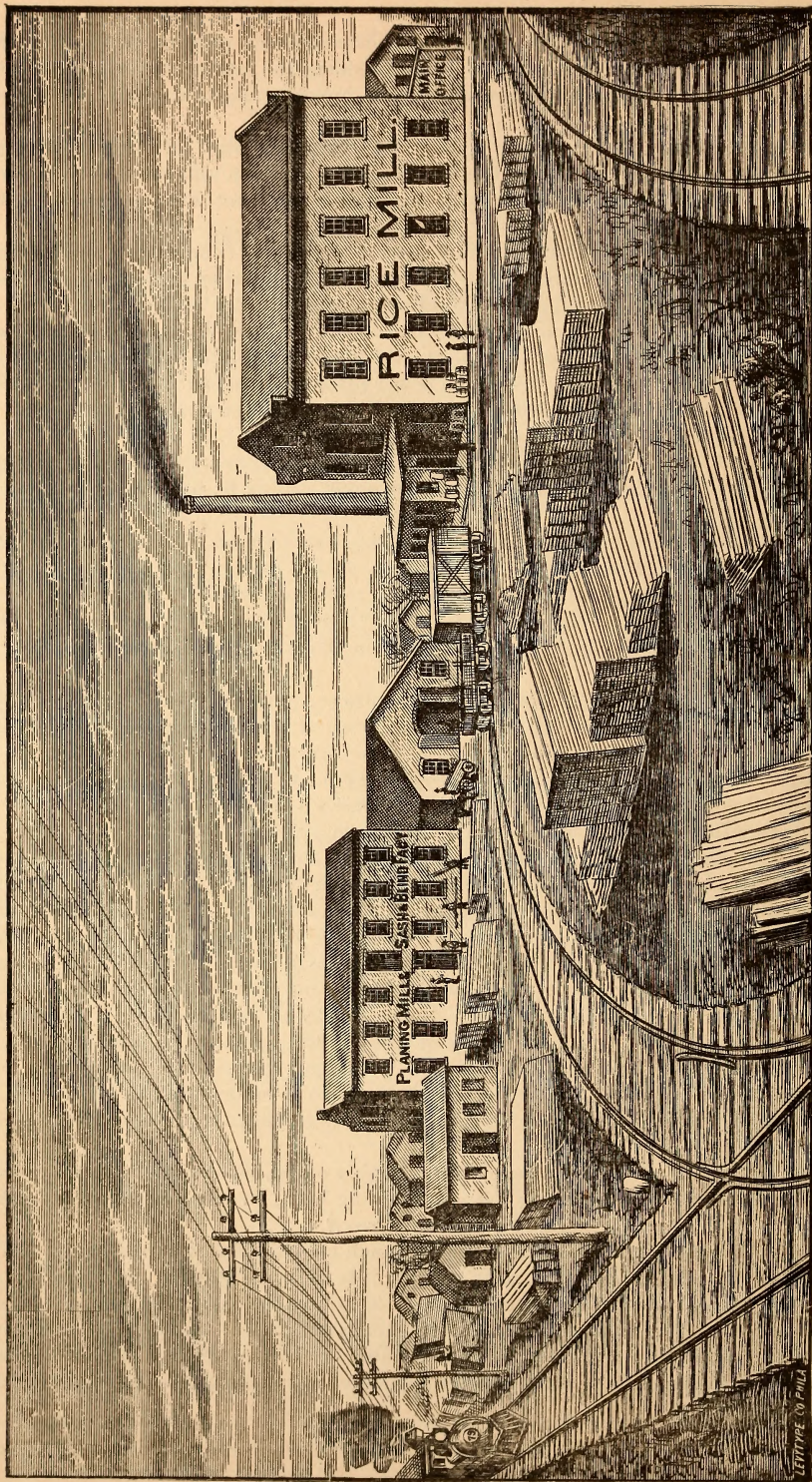
*Temperature.* After filling the barn with ripe tobacco, start the heat at about ninety or a hundred degrees Fahrenheit and keep there for thirty or thirty-six hours, which length of time is commonly required to *yellow* tobacco, some taking a little longer or shorter time. Right here is where a man must exercise his judgment, as neither the best theory nor the most minute directions will serve—it is *practice that makes a GOOD CURER*.

After finding the best leaves in the barn of a uniform yellow and the others of a pea-green, one can, as a general rule, begin to raise the heat from the *yellowing* heat at the rate of five degrees every two hours. When one hundred and fifteen degrees is reached, it is time to give the tobacco air by cracking open the door and making holes as large as a man's hand on each side of the barn near the bottom logs; which treatment will be found to be of great advantage, as the tobacco will commence drying off and the tails will begin to turn up. Continue to increase the heat at the above rate until one hundred and thirty-five is reached, where the heat must be kept for twelve hours, which is the length of time required to cure the leaf. Raise the heat now five degrees every hour and a half until it gets to one hundred and eighty degrees. This heat will in a short time cure both stem and stalk. As a general rule, by following these directions, tobacco will come out of the barn a pretty uniform yellow. To cure it a bright, clear yellow, it must have all the heat it will bear until it reaches one hundred and thirty-five degrees.

*Ordering and Handling.* After tobacco is thoroughly cured, let it come in order enough to handle well; then move from curing barn to packing barn, or some tight house, and bulk down so that it will retain its color, as *exposure reddens it*.

*Stripping.* When ready for stripping, take as much bulked tobacco as one wants, and hang at some damp time in a curing-barn, so as to bring it in order to handle. In stripping, select leaves of uniform size and color, making about six or seven different grades, and tie in bundles of six leaves. After tying, the bundles should be hung on a stick, putting about twenty-five bundles on a stick, and the sticks put down in a bulk, perfectly straight. This will press the tobacco out flat and cause it to make a better appearance on the market. It should remain in bulk for several days.

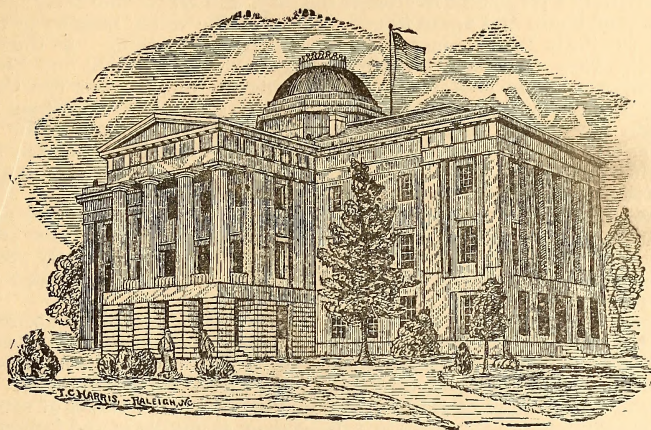




GOLDSBORO' RICE AND PLANING MILLS, GOLDSBORO', N. C.



# RALEIGH, N. C.



STATE CAPITOL.

The first General Assembly, of the Proprietary Government, of which record is made was held at Little River, Perquimans county, at the house of Capt. Richard Sanderson, in 1715. In 1720 it met in Chowan Precinct General Court House; in 1723 at Edenton. In 1731 the Royal Government succeeded the Proprietary Government, and met in 1741 at Wilmington, but returned the next year to Edenton. In 1745 it removed to New Berne, at which place it regularly assembled until 1761, with the exception of one year, when it met at Bath. In 1761 it met at Wilmington. In 1766 Gov. Tryon's mansion was commenced at New Berne, being completed in 1770. During the Revolution the General Assembly divided its sittings between New Berne, Kinston, Halifax, Smithfield, Wake Court House, Hillsboro and Salem. In 1786 it met at Fayetteville, in 1787 at Tarboro; in 1788 at Fayetteville. In that year the Convention which met at Hillsborough left to the assembly to "ascertain the exact spot for the unalterable seat of Government, provided always that it shall be within ten miles of the plantation whereon Isaac Hunter now resides in the County of Wake." In 1790 the Assembly which met at Hillsborough was tied on the vote to re-elect the site, and Speaker Cabarrus gave the casting vote in favor. The Senate, however was also tied, and Speaker Lenoir gave the casting vote against it. In 1791 the General Assembly met at New Berne, appointed ten persons to lay off and locate the City, within ten miles of the plantation of Isaac Hunter, and five persons to cause to be built a State House, at a cost not to exceed ten thousand pounds. Commissioners Frederick Hargett, Wille Jones, Joseph McDowell, Thomas Blount, William Johnson Dawson and James Martin met on April 4th, 1792, and purchased of Col. Joel Lave 1,000 acres of land in Wake county, and made a plan of a city, containing 400 acres, in five squares of four acres, and 276 lots of one acre each. The center Square, upon which the State House was erected, was called Union Square; the Northwestern Caswell Square; the Northeastern Burke Square; the Southeastern Moore Square, and the Southwestern Nash Square. The streets starting from Union Square were named New Berne, Hillsborough, Halifax and Fayetteville. after the towns in whose direction they run, and are each 99 feet wide. The rest of the streets are 66 feet wide. The other streets of the city were named after the Commissioners and other prominent men of the State, and also one for Wilmington and another for Salisbury. The General Assembly first met in the State House in December, 1794. The first gubernatorial residence was upon the site at present occupied by Christ Church rectory, on a lot facing the easterly line of Union Square. The next residence for the governors was erected at the foot of Fayetteville street, facing the Capitol from the South. It was commonly called the Palace, and was completed and occupied first by Governor Miller during his term 1813-1816. This has in time given place to a new edifice now being erected on Burke Square. The sale of lots supplied sufficient funds to pay for the State House. In 1831 the first State House was burned to the ground, and with it was destroyed Canova's noble statue of Washington, which was located directly under the apex of the dome. In 1833, on July 6th, Governor Swain laid the foundation of the present Capitol.



Thus the Capital City of North Carolina, named after the noted Sir Walter Raleigh, is one of the very few seats of government that have been planted on virgin soil. Most of the capitals have been chosen from cities already prominent for size, or wealth, or enterprise; but her foundations were laid upon ground undisturbed before by the tide of business or of pleasure.

General Sherman and army occupied Raleigh from 13th April to 21st May, 1865.

The city is most beautifully situated; the country around it being rolling, the city itself resting upon the crest of the highest wave of the soil. It is literally "a city set upon a hill, that cannot be hid, and its numerous public buildings make it a most striking and attractive sight. The view is especially fine from the Southward. To the left rises the huge Asylum for the Insane, crowning a ridge that overlooks the city, and whose fine trees make a picture that the eye comes back again and again to rest upon. In the valley near by to the right the lofty brick walls of the State Penitentiary show their lordly proportions. As the eye roams toward the center of the view the perfect outlines of the First Methodist and First Baptist spires arrest the attention. In the center, fitly dominating the circle, rises the Capitol, one of the most perfectly formed buildings in the world. The five immense buildings of Shaw University fill the right foreground, and complete a circle that can scarcely be surpassed in the country by any city of five times the size of North Carolina's Capital. The Southeastern outlook adds to these buildings the view of the post office, whose white granite gleams from afar, present proportions that surpass any other Federal building in the South.

The city has its place among the poetical names that have been scattered abroad in the land, and rejoices in the appropriate title of the "City of Oaks." Her streets are heavily shaded, the oaks of immense sweep of branches and large trunks largely predominating; but elms and maples are also numerous, and magnolias abound, while some specimens of the umbrella tree are also to be found.

The streets are regularly laid out, wide, and well drained, which accounts in a measure for the great healthiness of the place, its death rate, including the deaths among the blacks, being only 14 to the 1000. The streets are well lighted at night, and property and life are well protected by a competent police force. It may justly be called one of the quietest cities on the continent, as the noise of a brawl or a disturbance is the rarest of sounds.

The religious element of the place is very strong in numbers and influence, and the tone of the community may justly be pronounced devotional. This finds expression in the conversation and actions of the people and in the attendance upon public worship, which is remarkably large in proportion to the population. The number of churches is extraordinarily large, there being no less than twenty-five for a population of thirteen thousand, so that Raleigh is one of a very few cities that can furnish a seat in a house of worship for every one of her people. Raleigh is no less distinguished for her schools. From whatever direction a person enters the city he passes a seat of learning whose extensive accommodations for students arrest the most careless attention. At the west entrance of the city the wide spreading parks of St. Mary's School makes a most attractive appearance. In the centre of the grove of lordly oaks stand the four large buildings of the school. This well known institution was founded by the late Rev. A. Smedes, D. D., in May, 1842. He was a man of singular fitness for his chosen work, of varied learning and well balanced mind, with a sympathetic heart and a wonderful magnetic power to attract and influence the young. After thirty-five years of faithful labor the beloved and venerated founder was called to his rest, and his son the Rev. Bennett Smedes, A.M., succeeded him as Rector and Principal. Having been associated with his father for sixteen years, Mr. Smedes brought to aid in the fulfilment of his duties not only long experience in educational work but a full knowledge of and sympathy with the system of discipline and government, which has stood successfully the test of so many years, and now carries on the school with ever increasing thoroughness and efficiency. The school is an institution of the Episcopal Church, but like the broad and liberal spirit which has always characterized this body throughout the world, the names of scholars of all denominations from every state may be found on its rolls. St. Mary's has always enjoyed an extensive patronage: when it was opened schools of high grade were rare in this part of the country, pupils flocked in from every side and to-day men of prominence from every Southern State send their daughters to Mr. Smedes to be trained in all those qualities and accomplishments which make them good, useful, refined and cultivated gentlewomen. And admirable women they have ever turned out to be, adorning society, blessing their home circle, wielding good influence in every walk of life and earnestly working wherever they may be in the cause of Christ. Rarely, says a late distinguished American, is an ex-St. Maryite found who does not venerate her Alma Mater and recur with grateful pleasure to her school days, or wish for her daughters the same advantages of moral culture and thorough education that she profited by, and so children of the third generation are now coming to be enrolled and add their names to the long list of the daughters of St. Mary's.

The Episcopalian denomination has also the St. Augustine Normal School for colored students, which has large accommodations and is located at the Eastern end of the town. At the Southern end of the town Shaw University for colored students occupies a whole square. The University building proper occupies the center of the square, and Esty Seminary the Northeast corner. The Chapel stands to the right of the University, and the Dormitory is in the rear, and Leonard Medical College, of unique architectural design, faces



the University's Western end. About three hundred and fifty students are accommodated at this noted seat of learning, of which we may say in passing that it has grown from a very small beginning, the projector, holding his first services under a pine tree, but as years have rolled by building after building has risen, it may be said literally from the very ground, as the brick with which they are built was burned upon the spot and laid by the hands of the principal and his students.

On the North entrance to the city stands the Peace Institute, under the auspices of the Presbyterian body. It was named after the late Wm. Peace, of Raleigh, who left \$10,000 to erect the building which was nearly finished when the war came on. During the war it was used first by the Confederate then by the Federal Government as a hospital, and was not restored to its owners until 1872, since when it has been conducted as a female seminary. In addition to the others named are the Raleigh Male Academy, justly famed for its excellence, and the Graded and other Military Schools.

The most prominent of the State buildings is the Capitol. It is justly the pride of the people of North Carolina, as its location is most admirable and its architectural proportions perfect. Its style is the pure Doric, and it is in the form of a Greek cross, the fronts looking to the East and West, having extensive porticoes with impressive fluted pillars, the rotunda is surmounted by a dome. The Senate chamber is located in the North end of the second story, and the House of Representatives in the South end. The Executive office occupies the Southwestern quarter of the first floor, and the Treasury department the Southeastern quarter. The Southeastern quarter is at this writing occupied by the Supreme Court, but the Legislature at the session of 1885, provided for the erection of a building for the special accommodation of this Court, on the lot adjoining the Agricultural Department edifice. The Northwestern quarter of the Capitol ground floor is occupied by the State and Auditor Department. The Attorney General has quarters on the second floor, and the Auditor General, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Librarian accommodated on the third floor. The present Capitol was finished in 1840, occupying the same site as the State House which was destroyed by fire in 1831. The building is constructed of granite quarried in Wake county, and is one hundred and sixty-four and a half feet from North to South, and one hundred and forty-three and a half feet from East to West, including porticoes. It cost \$530,684.15. The statue of the Father of his Country, a copy from Houdon's famous work, adorns the park in front of the South gate.

The North Carolina Insane Asylum is situated about a mile and a quarter Southwest of the Capitol, embowered amid beautiful trees. It is 726 feet in length, 40 feet in width, and 90 feet high, and was built at a cost of \$350,000. It accommodates 250 patients. Another asylum for the Insane is nearing completion at Morganton, which is 900 feet in length. It cost \$390,000. The colored Asylum for Insane is at Goldsboro, and cost \$151,599.19. It has 200 patients, which is its full capacity.

The State Penitentiary is situated about three quarters of a mile southwest from the Capitol. The tracks of the North Carolina and of the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Railroads lie immediately in front of the stockade on Northside of the building, and passengers can obtain a fine view of the edifice, which is of imposing dimensions and finely proportioned. Its architecture is a combination of orders, and the building represents a Roman cross. It is only partly completed, the west wing and the centre front being unfinished, the convicts who do the work being required upon the railroads which the State is aiding. The Penitentiary is 625 feet long, and the main building 58 feet wide. The center wing is 179 feet deep. The building is capable of accommodating 1,600 prisoners, but as only one prisoner is at present placed in a cell, the number provided for is 800. The building is of brick with stone facings, and was built by the convicts, the brick being burned by them on the premises from clay carted from a farm a short distance southeasterly from the city.

The Deaf and Dumb and the Blind are provided for in two large institutions, one for the whites, situated in Caswell Square, and the other for the blacks, on South Bloodworth and East Lenoir Streets. The institution for the whites presents a very imposing appearance, and is embowered in a lovely grove of trees, with a grassy lawn plentifully interspersed with flower beds. It is 344 feet in length, and 84 feet in width at the wings. It has accommodations for 140 pupils, and has at present about 125. Of these 75 are deaf and dumb and 50 blind. The instruction is thorough, and the treatment sympathetic. The State's unfortunates have fallen into good hands. The institution for blacks occupies a very sightly position, and is a handsome brick structure three stories in height.

The Agricultural Department of the State is accommodated in a large, roomy building on the corner of Halifax and Edenton streets, nearly opposite the North gate of the Capitol. The building is occupied by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and by the State Chemist, the Commissioner of Fisheries, the Bureau of Immigration, and the State Museum, which is a very fine collection of the productions of the State, including woods and fossils.

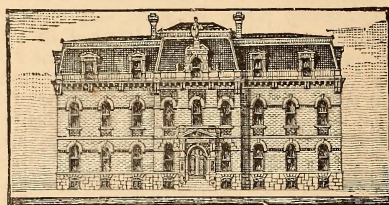
The Post Office stands in one of the most prominent locations in the city, and is an edifice that attracts general attention and excites universal admiration. It costs \$440,000, and the furniture would make the total a round half million. The edifice is 120x67 feet, and has three stories, with mansard roof and basement. It is the handsomest Post Office building in the Southern States, and besides the postal authorities it accommodates the Federal Courts, the



U. S. District Attorney, U. S. Marshal, and the Internal Revenue Department. The granite of which the building was constructed was quarried in Barren and Rowan counties.

In the immediate vicinity of the Post Office stands the new courthouse of Wake county, presenting a pleasing contrast in color and style to the Post Office building. A statue of Justice holding her scales ornaments the front, which rises to the height of two stories and mansard roof. The building is 90x100 feet, and accommodates the courts, and has offices for the Judge, Clerk, Register of Deeds, Sheriff, County Treasurer, District Attorney, County Commissioners and Public Administrator. The County Jail has just been completed, and stands in the rear of the Courthouse, with which it harmonizes in color and style.

The old Governor's Mansion or, "Palace," as it was commonly called, stands at the foot of Fayetteville street, facing the Capitol, which stands at the head of the street. The mansion has been lately sold to the city for a graded school, and a new mansion for the occupancy of Governors of the State is nearing completion upon Burke Square, very desirably located in the Northeastern section of the city. The new building is of brick, of ample proportions, three stories in height, and of a very pleasing style of architecture.



WAKE COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

The buildings of the State Agricultural Society are located about two miles westerly of the city, and are admirably situated and connected with the city and the rest of the State by railroad line to the interior of the grounds. The resources of the State were presented in wonderful variety and volume by a grand Exposition in 1884. The extent and variety of her resources astonished even North Carolina's own best informed citizens, and the display has given an impetus to her business and the regular exhibitions of the Agricultural Society, that is felt in every advance of enterprise.

Among the buildings of the city that are always looked up by the visitor with interest, is the house in which Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, was born. It is a small frame building situated on East Cabarrus street, two squares from Fayetteville street.

The city has a handsomely laid out cemetery, which is well kept and ornamented by elegant monuments, many of them of stately dimensions and striking designs. The Confederate dead repose in a portion specially set apart for them, on the crest of an elevation overlooking the grounds. The Hebrew cemetery lies between the two. The Federal cemetery is situated about a mile and a quarter southeasterly from the Capitol, and presents a lovely spectacle, with shade trees and flowers in general profusion. The bodies of 1,141 dead soldiers repose here.

Of Railroads Raleigh has three—the Raleigh and Gaston, the Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line, and the North Carolina. The former runs to Weldon, connecting North and South with the Wilmington and Weldon and the Seaboard roads. The Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line runs to Charlotte, where it has Southern connections. The North Carolina Railroad runs from Raleigh to Goldsboro, where it connects North and South with the Wilmington and Weldon, and from Raleigh to Greensboro, where it connects with the Richmond and Danville for all points North, South and West. It is leased by the Richmond and Danville, and extends also from Greensboro to Charlotte.

The city of Raleigh has three banks, the State National Bank, the Raleigh National Bank, and the Citizens' National Bank. The Raleigh National Bank has a cash capital of \$400,000, and the Citizens' National and State National have each an authorized capital of \$500,000, and actual capital of \$100,000 each.

The Cotton and Grocers' Exchange meets the first Monday night of each month, and has a fine room on Wilmington street.

The Manufacturing interest of Raleigh is rapidly extending. There are now in successful operation in the city, Allen & Cram's foundry; J. H. Gill, foundry; Wm. Woolcott, clothing; T. H. Briggs, sash and blinds, &c.; E. M. Uzzell, paper boxes and blank books; Ellington, Royster & Co., sash and blinds; W. F. Wyatt, saddles and harness; North Carolina Car Company and railroad building material. Also, an ice factory, cotton seed oil mill; while the manufacture of carriages and wagons, cotton gins, fertilizers, shuttle blocks, cigars, candy, is carried on to some extent.

Raleigh is abundantly supplied with Newspapers. The News and Observer, S. A. Ashe, editor, issued daily and weekly, leads the list; the Evening Visitor, also a good daily, comes out about 5 o'clock in the evening. The Weeklies are as follows: State Chronicle, Spirit of the Age, Biblical Recorder, Christian Advocate, Christian Sun, Farmer and Mechanic, North



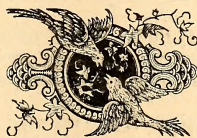
Carolina Farmer, African Expositor, Banner Enterprise, Baptist Standard, Christian Advance, (the last four colored). The North Carolina Teacher, published by Alfred Williams & Co., appears monthly, and the St. Mary's Muse is an excellent quarterly. Several Almanacs are published: the Everybody's Almanac being a great favorite.

Raleigh has a flourishing Typographical Union, which takes efficient care of its disabled members. It also has an American Legion of Honor, a lodge of Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias, two lodges of Masons, a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, a Council of Royal and Select Masters, two lodges and an Encampment of Odd Fellows, and a lodge of Royal Arcanum. Among the colored people there is a tabernacle of the Grand United Order of Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity; seven lodges of Independent Order of Good Samaritans; two of Masons, one of Odd Fellows, one of Evening Star.

Raleigh's principal interest is cotton buying, Wake county raising a large crop. But within the past year the cultivation of tobacco has been entered upon, and the crop realized from the acres planted was so satisfactory, and the prices obtained so gratifying that three warehouses have been established.

The city has 53 lawyers, 12 blacksmith shops, 16 boarding houses, 5 hotels, 24 boot and shoe makers, 3 bottlers, 2 brickmakers, 4 brokers, 17 butchers, 6 cabinet makers, 6 candy dealers, 5 dealers in carriages and wagons, 3 china and glassware dealers, 1 cigar manufacturer, 16 clothiers, 3 clothing manufacturers, 3 coal and wood dealers, 4 cotton factors and buyers, 6 contractors and builders, 3 dentists, 37 dressmakers, 4 druggists, 21 dry goods dealers, 3 dyers and scourers, 1 express company, 2 florists, 2 foundries, 6 furniture dealers, 1 gaslight company, 68 retail and 12 wholesale grocers, 4 hardware establishments, 3 harness and saddle dealers, 3 hide and rag dealers, 9 hucksters, 2 ice dealers, 13 insurance agents, 8 leather dealers, 7 livery stables, 5 lock and gunsmiths, 3 marble dealers, 3 merchant tailors, 9 milliners, 1 mill furnisher, 3 musical instruments, 5 dealers in fish and oysters, 5 painters, 2 photographers, 17 physicians, 2 organ and piano dealers, 2 picture frame dealers, 4 planing mills, 5 sash and blind factories, 1 cotton seed oil mill, 3 plaster and bricklaying firms, 1 plumber and gasfitter, 3 job printing establishments, 4 public halls, 17 restaurants, 3 sale and boarding stables, 3 sewing machine dealers, 34 saloons, 1 slate roofer, 1 steam boiler works, 4 stove dealers, 3 tinnors, 6 undertakers, 5 upholsters, 7 watchmakers and jewelers. *Further on we give a detailed notice of the largest business houses in the several lines.*

The city government has its headquarters in Metropolitan Hall, situated on Fayetteville street. The building is a large one, and has a market on the ground floor, with a large hall on the second floor, with a Mayor's courtroom and offices for the Chief of Police, City Clerk and Tax Collector. The Mayor of the city, Wm. H. Dodd, is serving his third term. Charles D. Heartt is Chief of Police; Charles W. Lambeth, City Clerk; Joseph G. Brown, Treasurer; John M. Sherwood, Auditor; R. T. Gray, City Attorney; Wm. Q. Blake, Street Commissioner; Charles B. Root, Tax Collector.





# WAKE COUNTY.

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Was established in 1770. It was named in honor of the Wake family, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Wake, was the head, and into which family the then Governor of North Carolina, William Tryon, had married.

It was erected out of parts of Orange, Johnston and Cumberland counties, and is centrally located between the Alleghany mountains and the Atlantic ocean. It has an area of 856 square miles, and contains a population of near 50,000.

Raleigh, the county seat, was chartered and declared the seat of the State Government in 1792. It was named in honor of Sir Walter Raleigh, the English statesman who fitted out the first expedition which landed on the shores of North Carolina.

It stands upon a group of hills, shedding naturally in all directions from the centre, at an elevation of 365 feet above tide water, and is one of the most healthful cities in the Union.

Raleigh, with its suburbs, has a population of 14,000, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and numbers. Her broad streets, beautiful residences and overarching elms constitute one of the finest cities of the South.

Raleigh has three National banks, representing nearly \$700,000 of capital, all in sound condition.

Wake county has a surface moderately rolling and hilly, descending towards the south-east. Its soil is composed largely of clay—red, brown and yellow—interspersed and underlaid with calcareous stone, sand and mica.

The soil of the bottom land varies from pipe clay to rich loam and sand, easy of cultivation, and more productive than that of the hills. These are pre-eminently the corn producing lands of the county.

Wake county has, according to the census of 1880, 4,381 farms, embracing 161,272 acres of improved and 316,814 acres of forest land, valued at \$4,500,000. The value of farm implements was \$200,371, and live stock \$581,646.

The cost of building and repairing fences is \$63,134 per annum, and the cost of fertilizers used is placed at \$143,749.

Its farm products are valued at \$2,044,397 per annum, and consist of cotton, Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, oats rye, potatoes, &c.

According to the last census there were raised in 1879 in Wake county, 612,869 bushels of Indian corn; 98,962 bushels of oats; 72,341 bushels of wheat; 11,090 bushels of rye; 155,260 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 30,115 bales of cotton. Its tobacco crop was in that year 94,354 pounds, but one well acquainted with the subject estimates the tobacco crop of Wake county in 1884 at 720,000 pounds.

It also produces per annum about 14,000 pounds of wool, and 178,246 pounds of butter. Cabbage, turnips, beets, peas, beans, onions, peanuts, &c., grow well in all parts of the county.

Farm lands range in value from \$8 to \$40 per acre, according to soil, improvements and location.

It has been recently demonstrated that Wake county lands are adapted to the growth of the celebrated gold leaf tobacco, and fields heretofore devoted to cotton are now planted in tobacco. Barns for curing purposes are being built in nearly every portion of the county, and hundreds of our planters are directing their thoughts to this new industry. Warehouses for the sale of the weed are being erected at Raleigh, and many are looking to this point as a tobacco market.

Laborers are plentiful; and farm hands can be had at almost all seasons of the year at from \$8 to \$10 per month and board. Domestic servants can be had from \$5 to \$10 per month and board.

The soil and climate of Wake county are well adapted to the growth of apples, peaches, pears, grapes melons and berries, and all other small fruits. Nearly every farmer has a few fruit trees, and a number have large and well cultivated orchards. The value of its orchard products per annum is \$20,386.

Strawberries, blackberries and huckleberries grow wild all over the county, and when cultivated yield handsomely.



The fox grape, muscadine and forest grapes grow wild, while the improved varieties mature well, and yield abundantly and are unsurpassed in flavor. There are a number of vineyards in the county, producing many thousand pounds of grapes and gallons of first quality of wine annually. The choicest grapes are nearly all shipped to the Northern cities, where they find a ready sale at good prices, ripening much earlier than those grown in higher latitudes. The later pickings are manufactured into wine. No disease or insects affects vine or fruit, and a failure in our grape crop is unknown.

More than one-half of Wake county is in original forests, or second growth pines. Wood for fuel is everywhere abundant, and, except in the towns and villages, is without commercial value. In the city of Raleigh it is sold at from \$2.50 to \$3 per cord.

We have an abundance of yellow pine for building purposes, which is sawed and delivered at our railroad depots at from \$8 to \$10 per thousand feet.

We also have hickory, oak, ash, walnut, poplar and maple, dogwood, persimmon, beech, gum, &c.

There are 31 saw mills in the county.

We quote the following from "The Woods and Timbers of North Carolina," viz :

"A greater variety of timber trees are to be found in Wake than in any other county in the State. In point of value the long leaf pine comes first, covering at least one-third of the area of the county, and extending from the Johnston to the Chatham line, and from Harnet to within three miles of the city of Raleigh. Short leaf pine is the prevailing growth in nearly every other part of the county. Cedar pine grows on Buffalo creek, and cypress and juniper abound on Little river, Buffalo and Moccasin. Sycamore, walnut, oak and hickory are the spontaneous growth of all parts of the county. Every known variety of oak is to be found in its borders. Large white oaks, suitable for ship building, are abundant on all the tributaries of the Cape Fear and Haw."

Wake county is traversed by numerous bold and living streams, shedding their waters to the southeast. Chief among these are the Neuse and Little rivers, and Crabtree, Swift, Middle, White Oak, Buckhorn, Walnut, Marsh, Buffalo, Big Lick, Barton's Moccasin and Mark's creeks.

These streams furnish a large number of excellent mill sites, with ample water-power for factories, &c.

There are no less than seventy corn and flower mills in Wake county, besides numerous cotton gins, &c., propelled by water power.

Choice varieties of fish abound in all of our streams and ponds, and some attention is being paid to fish culture.

There are in Wake county 78 churches for the whites, and perhaps an equal number for the colored. Of the churches for the whites 42 are of the Baptist denomination; 18 Methodist; 11 Christian; 3 Episcopal; 2 Presbyterian; 1 Catholic; 1 Jewish.

The poor of Wake county are well cared for at the Parish Grove, six miles from the county seat. At the last report 72 persons were in this institution. These are fed, clothed, and furnished comfortable quarters and fuel at the county expense. The county physician attends on the sick and medicines are dispensed free. The county owns a farm of 500 acres at this point, 140 of which are in cultivation.

Persons convicted of minor offences, and who are unable to pay court costs, are sent to the County Work House to work out costs. Here they are mainly employed in cultivating the Poor House farm, cutting wood, working roads, repairing bridges, &c.

Postal facilities are good, there being thirty-five post offices in the county of Wake.

There are a number of excellent quarries of granite in the county. In fact, this is found in nearly every township, while in Cedar Fork and Oak Grove townships we have brown stone of good quality, and in Barton's Creek there are large quantities of soapstone and serpentine.

In House Creek township, four miles from Raleigh, there is a large quantity of plumbago.

The usual taxation in Wake county is 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  cents on each \$100 valuation of property. In assessing property for taxation, it is put at about two-thirds its real value in town and about one-half in the county. A poll tax of \$2 on each male over 21 and under 50 years is collected annually. Seventy-five per cent. of the poll tax is appropriated for the support of the public schools and twenty-five per cent. for the poor.

The debt of the county is about \$40,000, mostly contracted for the building of a large and commodious Courthouse, with fire proof vaults for its records, and for a brick Jail (just completed) with steel-clad cells.

Wake county bonds and script are at par, and the county finances are well managed.

The following are the tax statistics of the county :

Real property.....	\$3,302,520
Town lots.....	2,825,625
Horses, number 2,711, value.....	176,777
Mules, " 2,963, " .....	209,876
Jacks, " 2, " .....	90
Goats, " 2,145, " .....	1,794
Cattle, " 11,633, " .....	96,086
Hogs, " 31,153, " .....	47,202



Sheep, number 7,329, " .....	7,504
Value of farming utensils, mechanics' tools, furniture, &c.....	456,132
Money on hand.....	145,373
Solvent credits.....	1,382,721
Shares in incorporated companies.....	1,119,963
All other personal property.....	753,933
Railroad franchise.....	417,153
<b>Total value of real and personal property.....</b>	<b>\$10,768,101</b>
Bank stock.....	226,275
The amount of tax paid in 1885, was \$72,951.44.	

The citizens of Wake county have always been noted for their high regard for law and quiet. There is a sentiment abroad in the county that would cause any citizen to frown upon any attempt to disregard lawful authority. The morals are as good as can be found in any county with a population of 50,000.

In intelligence they stand as well as the average American citizen, and in their general bearing they are not behind the people of some sections that make greater pretensions.

The races live together in perfect harmony, quietly pursuing their daily avocations without the least fear of any molestation from any one, and are rapidly building up their shattered fortunes. There are no political troubles, every citizen, regardless of any race distinction, is left to exercise the right of suffrage as it may seem best to him.

While there are, of course, many violations of the criminal law of a minor character, there has been but one case of capital punishment in the county during the last decade.

WAKE FOREST, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, is the seat of a large and flourishing institution of learning, founded by the Baptists of North Carolina. It is a thriving village, with a good cotton market.

CARY, on the North Carolina and Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line Railroads, eight miles west of Raleigh, is a prosperous village, and noted for its enterprising business men, its manufactures, its excellent schools, its healthfulness and steady habits.

APEX, on the Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line Railroad, 14 miles from the county seat, is a thriving village, with several manufacturing establishments, three churches, a good academy and a number of stores.

HOLLY SPRINGS, in Buckhorn township, is a small and prosperous village, with a post office, church, academy, and number of stores.

ROLESVILLE, is a village in Wake Forest township, four miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. It has three churches, a number of stores, two steam cotton gins and wood and blacksmith shops.

FORESTVILLE is a village on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, 14 miles from the county seat. It has a church, an academy, two stores and a plow factory.

MORRISVILLE, on the North Carolina Railroad, 12 miles from the county seat, has a flourishing female school, six stores, two churches, one steam gin, wood and blacksmith shops. Its population is about 150.

GARNER'S is a new and prosperous village, six miles east of Raleigh on the North Carolina Railroad.





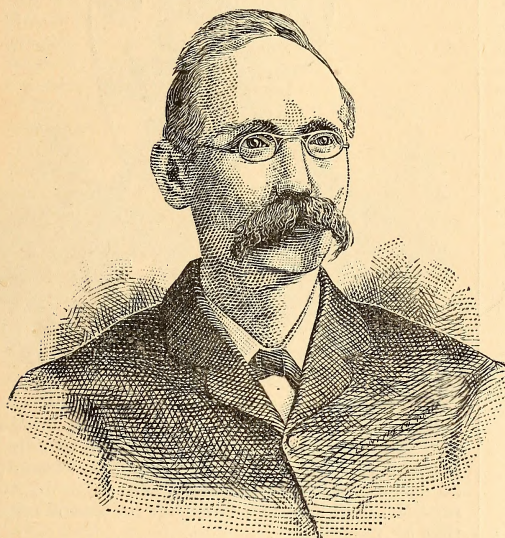
# REPRESENTATIVE HOUSES AND PROMINENT MEN

—OF—

## RALEIGH, N. C.

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**HON. WM. HENRY DODD,**  
MAYOR.



A review of the lives of successful self-made men, prominent in public life and honored in social circles, is both pleasant and profitable; it is an admonition pressed home to the hearts and minds of the young with the triple power of precept, example and reward—a demonstration of the possibility of the pleasure and of the glory of honorable achievements.

William Henry Dodd the present chief executive of the Capital City of North Carolina was born in Raleigh, 18th May, 1836; received his education at Lovejoys Academy and commenced life as drug clerk to P. F. Pescud. From this his career seems to have been a barometer of the city's progress; his success was her success, her misfortune also influencing his fortune, until now, at the summit of her greatness, she has chosen him for the highest honor she can bestow.

He served his first master five years, was two years with the drug house of E. Burke

Haywood, and then opened in the confectionery business on his own account at what is now 114 Fayetteville street, the firm being known as Dodd & Scheibe. He afterwards was persuaded to return to the employ of his first master and was with him till the war broke out. He first served as hospital steward at camp near Raleigh, then was translated to the State Treasurer's department as coupon signer having sometimes to write his name 5,000 to 6,000 times a day. He was also clerk of the Confederate States Depository in this town, and later mailing clerk for the "Advance," and when the war was over was appointed to the Federal Transportation Department.

In the Summer of 1866, in a small store at the corner of Wilmington and Hargett streets, he entered into the important line of grocery and commission business, and commenced a career that has been ever since a rapidly progressive one, and he has tended greatly to advance the interests of this city as a trading centre. The firm was first known as Holleman, Upchurch & Co.; Mr. Dodd being third partner. Six months later they moved a few doors from the first location, the firm of Upchurch & Dodd was formed, who continued a flourishing career till 1873, and were latterly the leading house of the town. They built in 1867 the premises now occupied by Latta & Myatt, which they were in until January 1st, 1869, when they completed their building now Mr. Ellis' store, one of the principal structures on the street, where they were till the firm dissolved.

Mr. Dodd became, however, so intimately connected with the general business of the street, that like the smoker he found it impossible to lay aside the pipe of mathematical finance he had become so wedded to. He has always had his office with Mr. Ellis, engaged largely in handling cotton, but now confines his attention to Scotch snuff. He is the State agent for W. G. Parson's famous article, which has an immense sale throughout North Carolina; in fact there is very little of any other make sold in this part of the country.

Mr. Dodd was 8 or 9 years president of the Cotton Exchange, retiring in 1884. His brilliant success as a business man was chiefly occasioned by his following out the precept



"honesty is the best policy." His career in public and social life has been equally marked.

Three years ago he was unexpectedly asked to become candidate for the mayoralty, rendered vacant by the death of Major B. O. Manly, and was elected in May, 1882. He has made himself popular in this position; has been re-elected every succeeding year. In his reign the city has taken great strides. New school houses have been built; gas has taken the place of oil; the streets have been numbered; buildings and sanitary arrangements have been improved; the fire and police departments are in good order and there is very little work for the Mayor's court.

Socially, perhaps, Mr. Dodd has endeared himself still more to the people of this city. He was many years President of the Philharmonic Society; he is a Mason, Knight of Pythias, belongs to the Royal Arcanum and the American Legion of Honor. He is a prominent member of the First Baptist Church and the leading spirit of the Sabbath school. He justly takes a high pride in having for 15 years been not only Superintendent of the infant class of some 100 pupils, ranging between the ages of 3 and 10, but in having made them so remember him that later they have always looked back with pleasure on the Sunday mornings spent under his tuition, when he imparted to them in a simple and impressive manner truths, all of which they did not understand then, but which came to have more influence than anything else on their later life.

In the philosophy of life it is reasoned that as we grow older we are less prone to outward influence and that the rapidity of this decrease of sensibility is excessively rapid at the stage when the child is passing to the woman or the man. How intense then must the perception of children be, and how great, conversely, must be the effect of one matured mind on so many in the initial stage of development. How important then—deducing the inference—must the influence of the Superintendent of the Infant class of the First Baptist Church of the City of Raleigh be on the moral and social working of our city and State. Powerful, we believe; beneficial, we know.

Mr. Dodd married in 1861 Miss Upchurch, of Raleigh.

He is a man, it will be surmised, of great breadth of mind, who takes liberal views of life and finds his greatest happiness in making others happy. Personally he has that easy and interested manner which makes friends and captivates strangers, and for his appearance we would say the accompanying photograph is a good likeness.

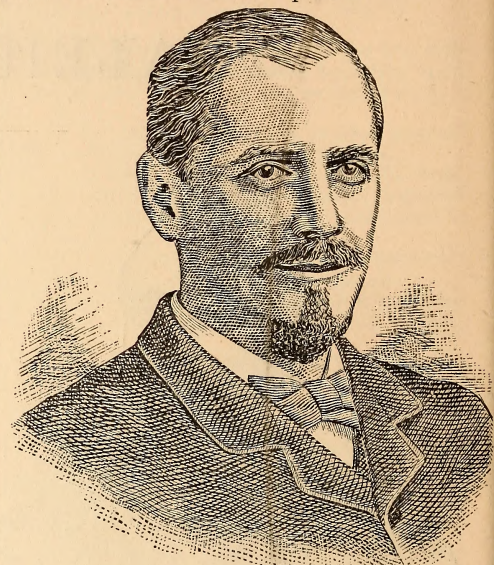
### **JNO. W. HINSDALE,**

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

CITIZENS BANK BUILDING.

The science of law is one of the oldest professions and it is not to be wondered at that the men that follow its practice conjointly

form the most enlightened and influential class in any country, and this seems to be not by reason only of their attainments in this special science, but as the first book of Euclid is the basis from which all mathematical problems are solved, so it seems that the knowledge of law gives to the mind a comprehensive grasp of the great principles of the moral, social, governmental and commercial worlds that it could not otherwise possess.



Prominent among those who have made themselves marked in the practice of this important profession in this State, the current of events, past and present, calls upon us to note the well known name that forms the caption of this sketch.

John W. Hinsdale, son of Samuel J. Hinsdale, Esq., a prominent and respected citizen of Fayetteville, and great-nephew of the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, one of North Carolina's most distinguished statesmen and profoundest jurists, was born February 4th, 1843. He was educated at the district school in Fayetteville and later at the University of North Carolina, (Chapel Hill) where he won first distinction in his classes. After three years study here, he joined the army at the age of 18, and for three years served the Confederate cause. He was first on the staff of his uncle, Lieut. Gen. Holmes, whom he joined at Manassas; when Gen. Pettigrew was promoted and assigned to command of a brigade he served with him as his Adjutant General. At the battle of Seven Pines, while with Gen. Pettigrew, he had a horse killed under him. He served as Gen. Pender's Adjutant General thro' the Seven Days fight around Richmond. Soon after he was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi Department, and served on the staff of the Commanding General, first as Adjutant General and after as Inspector General. During the last year of the war he was Colonel of



the 72d North Carolina, which he commanded in the concluding battles of the war fought at Kinston and Bentonville, finally surrendering with Gen. Joseph E. Johnson's command at High Point. He was perhaps the youngest Colonel commanding a regiment in the Confederate Army.

The war over he entered himself as a student in North Carolina College Law School in New York, diligently acquired a knowledge of the fundamental rules of the science and was admitted to the bar in that State in 1866.

He was the same year admitted to practice in North Carolina, and later in the U. S. Supreme Court, where he has successfully conducted several important cases. The Colonel first commenced practice at Fayetteville, but ten years ago removed to the Capital City. From Raleigh as a Centre his clientage has greatly increased, and in North Carolina, without invidious comparisons, we might say he stands at the head of his profession, as one of the ablest attorneys and most learned counsellors of our State.

Of late years he has become an authority and given his attention more particularly to railroad, insurance and corporation law, cases which generally involve large sums of money.

Among the important cases that he has successfully managed may be remembered that of *Seymour v. The Western R.R. Co.*, which involved \$250,000, and which grew out of a railroad construction contract.

The case of *Hawkins v. Devereux* was another successfully argued by him, by brief, in the U. S. Supreme Court; it involved the construction of a will of over \$50,000 worth of property.

In the State courts he has conducted very many important cases, among which is that of *Fowle v. Kerchner*, involving a large sum of money; in which it was held that a person who made a contract on behalf of another when he had no principal *and this fact was known*, the other contracting party was not personally bound upon the contract.

Col. Hinsdale has a large practice in the U. S. Circuit Court, and at the last term won an important victory in the case of *Bennett v. Covington*, where the validity of dealing in cotton futures was upheld. An important case in which he represents the plaintiff is that of the *Raleigh & Gaston R.R. v. the Commissioners of Wake county*, involving a yearly tax of \$12,000; this case is now pending in the U. S. Supreme Court upon writ of error. He also appears for nine Insurance Companies against whom actions are pending in the U. S. Circuit Court for the recovery of \$25,000.

Col. Hinsdale enjoys one of the largest Supreme Court practices in the State. He is attorney of the *Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.* and of the *Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line R.R. Co.*, and the regular attorney of several Insurance Companies.

His law library is one of the best selected and most extensive in the South, consisting of upwards of 3,500 volumes.

In 1878 he published a new edition of Win-

ston's North Carolina Reports, annotated by himself, thus adding to a reputation already well earned as a sound and discriminating lawyer.

Among his professional brethren the Colonel holds a respected position; combining with fine natural gifts a well disciplined mind and varied attainments, he is a forcible advocate and conscientious counsellor, and well merits the high place he holds in the confidence of a large and increasing clientage.

Confining his energies closely to his profession, he has never entered political life nor sought political preferment in any way, tho' he has always been a pronounced and ardent democrat.

He married in 1869 a daughter of Maj. Jno. Devereux, of Raleigh, and grand-daughter of Hon. Thos. P. Devereux, a distinguished and able lawyer. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and has a family of six. He is a man with whom it is advantageous to come in personal contact with and we are assured that no name does more honor to these pages or will be more acceptable to our readers than that of this well known lawyer of the "Old North State."

## THOMAS T. HAY, INSURANCE AGENT.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE AND THE ROCHESTER GERMAN.

The subject of insurance is one the advantages of which to a community daily becomes more and more apparent, and we might well say, to the commercial world the insurance agent is the most useful adjunct, for by his aid how many millions of property are preserved, and how often does it happen that men neglecting the opportunities he offers, become financially ruined, and behold circling in a cloud of smoke the noble results of a lifetime's toil!

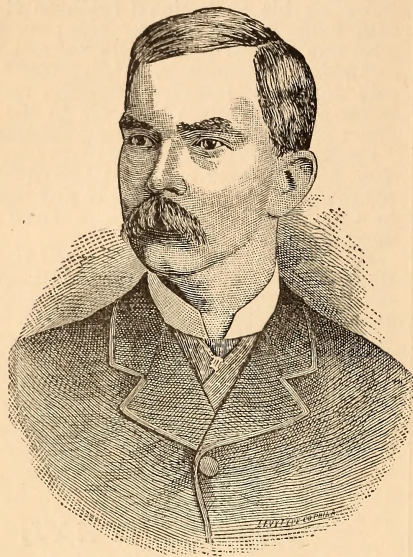
Raleigh, as the central point of North Carolina, naturally has some very important agencies, the largest among which is that of the gentleman in question, who has an experience in this line that makes him a fitting representative of the extensive business and capital he is the personation of.

Mr. Hay commenced business as a clerk in a local office in this city in 1875, and two years later obtained the agency for the Liverpool, London and Globe, and thus started for himself a business that has since grown to tremendous proportions.

He took up in order, in 1878, the Virginia Fire and Marine, one of the oldest and solidest Southern companies, for which he is general agent for North Carolina, and which under his able management has taken the lead in premium receipts in this State. This company has had an existence of over half a century, during which entire period it has paid its shareholders 11 per cent. annually, and no company stands higher in public confidence.



Next he took the Royal of England, London and Lancashire, and in '81 the Rochester German. This company's shares have a net book value of \$168.66, which is higher than a great majority of the largest companies in the world. It is growing rapidly in popularity over the States of North and South Carolina and Georgia, where he is its general agent; then the Phoenix of New York;



*Thomas C. Hay*

the Northern Assurance, and last but not least, the oldest fire insurance association in the globe, the Sun Fire office of London.

These names are the picked insurance organizations of the world; their assets show an enormous surplus; their responsibility is synonymous with their long and prosperous existence and comment at our hands would be superfluous.

Having so many rich companies on his books, Mr. Hay can insure any kind of risk to any amount against loss by fire and lightning.

The comfortable and well furnished office is located in the Citizens Bank Building in Raleigh, and here he has three clerks constantly employed attending to the laborious writing and book-keeping that such a volume of insurance exacts. By enterprise, close attention to his affairs, and a studied mathematical correctness in placing risks, Mr. Hay has placed himself in the front rank as an insurance adjuster and underwriter.

The total premiums received by him for 1884 will aggregate \$125,000; \$50,000 of this being for the Virginia Fire and Marine. Mr.

Hay is a native of Barnwell co., S. C., and married in this State a daughter of Seaton Gales. Socially he is also a weighty factor; is a prominent Knight Templar, Mason, Odd Fellow and member of the Episcopal Church. He is, in fact one of the representative men of the "tar heel" State and he has gained his position by his aptitude for and attention to

business, and by his gentlemanly bearing towards his fellow men.

## W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

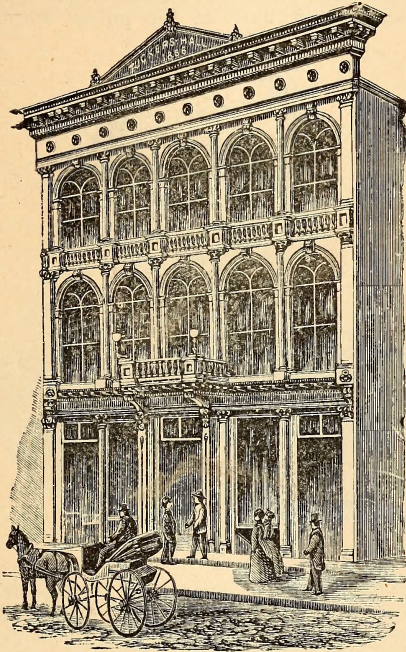
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS,  
ETC., 123 AND 125 FAYETTEVILLE  
STREET.

The words "dry goods" in commercial significance is a term used to imply all articles pertaining to the clothing of the person; it is a term peculiarly American, and its use is confined to this country and Canada. As its name suggests it should be, it is the most universal of all the branches of trade, dealing as its operators do, in articles of necessity as well as of personal adornment; it is the most useful and convenient, and recognizing its universality, more capital is employed in its prosecution, and more ability enlisted in its management and administration than any other branch of mercantile calling. Immense fortunes have been made, huge establishments built by merchants in this line, and we doubt if any other branch of business has secured such extensive and far-reaching ramifications and connections as the great dry goods

houses of New York City. It is, therefore, not surprising that we find this rule to hold good in the territory tributary to the city under notice and that the largest house therein is one engaged in the dry goods business. This firm, W. H. & R. S. Tucker, whose name is familiar in every hamlet in our State, and without whose goods the smallest North Carolina store could not claim its stock to have the first necessities, was established in 1818, and when we think that three generations of patrons have come into existence and likewise three generations of them have passed away, when we reflect how many little boys going to school for the first time in pants made from Tucker's tweeds have been lions among their comrades, how many girls clothed in Tucker's finest satins have been the envy of their fellows and the admiration of a ball room, how many brides resplendent in the silk procured at this establishment have out-dazzled the trapping of the church and altar, how many a cotter has reflected by his winter fireside made comfortable by Tuckers' carpets brought down in prices so that even



he can have them, how many a husband and a father has had his life turned from a battle against poverty to that of an opulent merchant by the discovery that he could clothe his wife and children so much cheaper and better by purchasing at Tuckers, how many indeed of both sexes and all grades have been blessed by procuring the wares of this establishment. When we reflect, we have said, on these phenomena our imagination is lost grappling with immensity and time.



The house was first known by the name of Ruff & Tucker, who were succeeded by W. H. and R. S. Tucker to which style immediately after the war a company was added, Mr. McGee being the third partner. In 1875 the company was dropped, and on the 1st of February, 1883, when Major Tucker retired from the business the members forming the new firm wisely resolved to continue under a style name, that of W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., that had become so well known to the public throughout the State.

The establishment, which may be looked upon as the focal point of retail trading in town, has been since 1866, at 123 and 125 Fayetteville street. It covers a floor 40x120 feet, is palatial in its dimensions and luxurious in its appointments. Below is the basement correspondingly extensive used for the storage of the immense stock. This consists of imported and domestic dry goods from the oldest and best looms, of all grades and qualities, from the finest French silks and Indian cashmeres to unassuming homespuns, dress goods to suit the varying tastes of the female sex, white goods, latest American and foreign notions, hats in newest Parisian styles, boots

and shoes to fit all feet and pockets, carpeting from Persian rugs to domestic crumb cloths, in fact everything which can possibly be claimed as belonging to this line. These goods are piled on the massive shelves so as to inspire the visitor with that respect due to the immense and arranged on the numerous counters so as to attract attention and expedite business. An army of twenty-one competent and polite hands are employed attending to the ever coming and going crowd of customers. The transactions of the house extending, as before said, over the whole State, foot up annually \$250,000.

It is natural to suppose that the four members of the firm, Messrs. James Boylan, T. W. Dobbin, Charles McKimmon and George W. Poe, have a business experience and ability commensurate with the greatness of their responsibilities, and neither are we wrong in our surmise as a short interview with one of them will amply prove that they are, so to say, cut out especially for this line. They are all natives of Raleigh with the exception of Mr. Poe who is from Chatham county, and all many years trusted employees and advisers of the old firm with the exception of Mr. Boylan. They are actively identified with the social welfare as well as with the financial progress of the town, and hold the public's confidence. Mr. McKimmon being a Deputy Grand Chancellor in the K. of P. This gentleman served during two years of the war in the 1st Regiment North Carolina Artillery, 10th State Troops, and Mr. Poe also served the Confederacy.

In conclusion it is but just to remark that in deference to the many years of usefulness, this house has had that the new association of partners has shown itself capable of propagating the importance of the house and extending its influence as a leading factor in making the name of Raleigh as a commercial centre revered throughout the State and country.

## **PESCUD, LEE & CO.,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

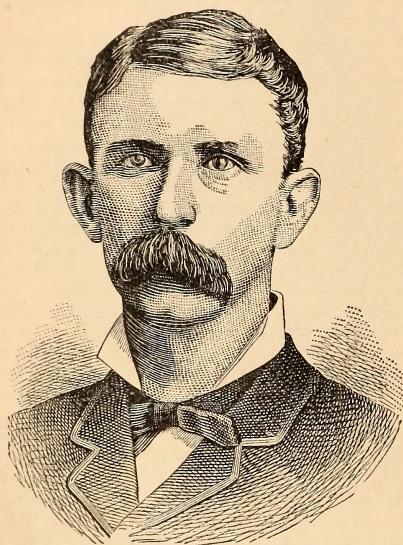
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

In every community there are houses which have been so long in existence and have extended their ramifications in so many directions, that a description of them becomes an essential part of the general history of the city with whose interest they have been so long identified and whose progress they have not only shared but materially advanced. Such a house in Raleigh is the one under notice. It was originally established as far back as 1840 by P. F. Pescud, who conducted a flourishing trade till the war, and founded his business on a basis broad and deep. When peace returned in 1866, he took his son, the present member of the firm, into partnership, and three years later the present co-partnership of Pescud, Lee & Co. was formed, who have since continued an uninterrupted prosperous career, keeping pace and



even advancing ahead of the general progress of this thriving centre of trade.

They occupy two stores the larger one 30x64 feet in extent on the corner opposite the post office, and a smaller one further up town on the opposite side of the same street. These establishments, especially the former, as it is larger and newer, are fitted up in an expensive and luxurious manner with all the latest improvements and conveniences so as to render them attractive in appearance and pleasing in effect, and indeed it is often remarked



JOHN S. PESCU D.

they tend to elevate the taste for the beautiful in the unartistic visitor. The stock, averaging \$20,000 in value, we need hardly say contains everything that an extensive first-class drug establishment is supposed to have, from epsom salts up to the finest medicinal preparations, and also dental and surgical instruments, garden seeds and fancy articles. Their goods are procured from the best manufacturers and dealers, are well selected and all tested before put on the shelves for use. The house employs altogether eleven competent hands. Careful attention is given to the prescription department. In their laboratory they manufacture colognes, official medicines, etc., and their trade, both wholesale and retail, extends through the central portion of the State where their goods are accepted as standard.

The active partners of the firm, Messrs. J. S. Pescud and A. S. Lee, the third partner Dr. Eugene Grissom not being a druggist by profession, are men thoroughly versed in the business, both from long experience and aptitude for this line. The first is a native of Mecklenburg county, Va., came to this State when eighteen months old, and has been twenty years a practical pharmacist. In the war he served a year with the North Caro-

lina Reserves, and is a member of the Episcopal Church and of the State Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Lee is from Orange co., N. C., has been thirty years in the business, and in the war he served as hospital steward. He belongs to the Methodist denomination, to the State as well as to the National Pharmaceutical Society. Both these gentlemen are Knights Templars, Masons and also Knights of Honor, and there is seldom any beneficiary movement set on foot either for the social, moral or material welfare of the public without



A. S. LEE.

they lend their aid towards it. In conclusion the writer will remark they are entertaining gentlemen and hold a high and envied place in this city and State.

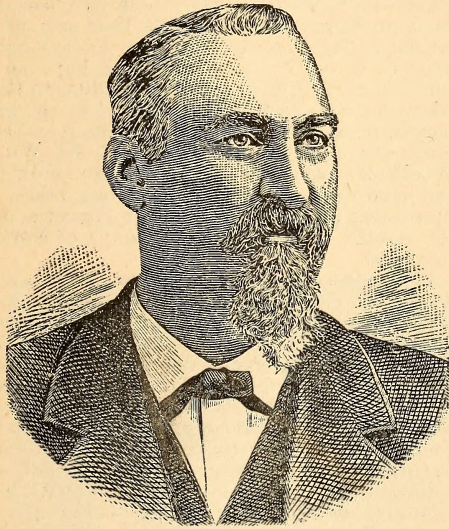
(See inside front cover.)

## COL. A. B. ANDREWS.

The history of all communities establishes the fact that the most effective and potential of all human devices in expanding, developing, increasing and diffusing the products of the soil, the most important and the one that contributes as much as all other modern enterprises combined to the growth, wealth, population, commerce and in all that tends to the betterment of a people are the railroad facilities, which are so steadily increasing and extending in every direction in our country. North Carolina, at present the most rapidly growing of all the Southern States, in no little measure owes her prosperity to the new railroads which are being extended in her territory on all sides, most of which extensions have been projected and supervised by the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Also to his energy we owe the increased facilities on the great trunk lines which span the State from the mountains to the sea. Alexander Boyd Andrews was born on the 23d of July, 1841, in Franklin



county, N. C. His father, W. J. Andrews, had moved here from Edgecombe and shortly after settled in Henderson where he was one of the leading merchants of that progressive town. His mother was the daughter of J. D. Hawkins of Franklin county. His great grandfather, Jonas Johnston, was in the revolutionary battle of Moore's Creek. His parents dying while he was yet young, he was raised with his grandparents from whom he learned those habits of promptness, method and industry out of which have been developed those features that have made him



an able governor of men. Colonel Andrews has been engaged in railroads all his life; his first experience was in 1859, when he was appointed by his uncle to the post of purchasing agent, paymaster and general superintendent of the contract work on the Blue Ridge Railroad in South Carolina.

In April, 1861, young Andrews was among the first to volunteer for the Confederacy and in the First North Carolina Cavalry rendered some gallant service to the Southern cause. Soon after joining the army he was promoted to Second and First Lieutenant, and in July, 1862, to the Captaincy of Company B. He participated in all the memorable campaigns of Stuart's, afterwards Hampton's, Brigade and bore himself with a courage such as to gain favor with both his superiors and the men.

On the 22d September, 1863, at Jack's Shops, in an engagement between 2,000 Confederates and 6,000 Federals. "while cheering on his men," writes the Adjutant of the Regiment, "the gallant Andrews fell, shot through the lungs. No braver or better man has fallen during the war. He was universally beloved." The wound was, indeed, a desperate one and was pronounced by the doctors fatal, but the young man's indomitable courage and will did more for him than medical advice, and he recovered, surprising

Dr. Schultz, his attendant, one day many years after by presenting himself before him on the streets of New Orleans.

He returned home convalescent, but in 1864 tried twice to go back to his old command. When he heard of General Lee's surrender, disobeying physicians orders, he reported to Johnson's command and was paroled with the surviving veterans of that gallant army at Greensboro. After the war in common with his countrymen he found himself penniless, but casting about for some occupation he quickly noted the break in railroad transportation caused by the destruction of the bridges at Weldon and Gaston, and he made proposals to the railroads interested in the Raleigh and Gaston and the Petersburg to lease, equip and operate the ferry at Gaston. From that time his career as a railroad manager and operator has been a continuously ascending one. His merits were soon appreciated and he was appointed superintendent of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and along with the president, Dr. Hawkins, built many miles of the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line. In September 1875, Dr. Hawkins resigned his position and was followed by the superintendent, who soon thereafter entered upon the fields of labor in which his greatest services to the State have been performed. When the North Carolina Railroad was leased by the Richmond and Danville, the lessees having learned Colonel Andrews' worth in their frequent conflicts with the Raleigh and Gaston, choose him as superintendent of the North Carolina Division, and under his enterprising management the town of Reidsville, Durham, Winston, etc., became prosperous and growing centres of trade. He was afterwards appointed assistant president of the Richmond & Danville system, and has since been regarded as one of those who have materially enhanced the growth of this mighty organization, which has so immensely increased the facilities of railroading over the whole South. In all its progress in North Carolina he has been the most potent factor, though sometimes sharply criticised and fiercely opposed he has always labored to unite the destiny and prosperity of the railroad with the development of his native State. While variously connected with the main railroad in this section of country it might be worthy of interest to note his connection with the W. N. C. line whose branches he is now extending westward over the mountains which divide us from the great plains of the Mississippi Valley.

In 1855 a charter was granted to construct a line in this direction, but co-incidental on the breaking out of the civil war work was discontinued, and in 1875 the State purchased it for \$850,000. The company was reorganized and continued under State control, and a strong effort was made to complete the road. In 1879, however, it became apparent that the effort was beyond the financial ability of the State. At this juncture W. J. Best, of New York, bought the State's interest in the road and contracted to complete both branches of



the road (to Paint Rock and to Murphy) but his associates forsaking him, he entirely failed to advance a step. The situation was desperate, not only for the road but for the Democratic party that was responsible to the people of North Carolina for the sale. Colonel Andrews was applied to for help; he laid the matter before the Richmond and Danville syndicate but found them luke warm, but after earnestly insisting he, with some others, advanced \$50,000 for the purpose. Mr. Best not being able to repay the loan, the line passed into the hands of the Richmond and Danville organization, and in 1881 A. B. Andrews became its president. For nearly four years he has devoted his untiring energies to the prosecution of the work of construction. He has inspired the courage of his associates, has struggled through heavy financial difficulties, has surmounted engineering impediments which would have appalled a weaker determination, and always and ever has gone on building his railroad; now slowly, now rapidly, tunnelling here, grading there, spanning this gorge, dodging that rocky knob, but always further and further west. During all this while the condition of the road already built required constant outlay for improvement and repairs.

By the advice of the indefatigable president the Richmond and Danville owners have spent two and a half millions of dollars in its construction. The line now reaches to Paint Rock, 190 miles from Salisbury, and connects our systems of railroad with those of East Tennessee. The other branch reaches to the mouth of the Mantahala river, 90 miles west of Asheville. The engineering difficulties overcome have been enormous, as a glance at surveys lately published by the railroad of the more mountainous divisions of the road will show. In one of these in a distance of 12 miles there is 3,495 feet of tunnelling, and the track rises over 1,000 feet.

It is, in conclusion, not too much to say that to Colonel Andrews is due the great development now abroad of Western North Carolina. He also built in 1880 the Chappel Hill Railroad, ten miles long. He has always taken a great interest in the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad, formerly under his control. Colonel Andrews is a man who has never had ambition in the political arena, though he has always given liberally to the Democratic campaign fund. He has been alderman of Raleigh whenever he would want, is a director in most of the principal banking and insurance companies, and has always interested himself in all that tends to build up his city or State. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He married in September, 1869, Miss Johnson, of Charlotte, and has five children. Personally the Colonel is of agreeable presence, and impresses himself upon those with whom he is brought in contact, and it will by the foregoing be seen that he wields a great influence and is one of the most important individual factors in the material advance and social welfare of North Carolina, and is justly styled the "Railroad King of the Old North State."

## WM. WOOLLCOTT.

DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING,  
MILLINERY, NOTIONS, ETC., 16 EAST  
HARGETT AND 208 SOUTH WILMING-  
TON STREETS.

There is nothing so beneficial to the trade of a city and nothing which tends to so increase its importance as a centre of supply as these large establishments, handling dry goods and kindred articles which purchase in such enormous quantities that they can undersell in their own territory the jobbers and manufacturers from whom they buy, and thus afford the people of their locality all the conveniences and facilities enjoyed by the inhabitants of the largest metropolitan cities. Such a house in Raleigh is that of Mr. Wm. Woollcott, whose establishment not only is the pioneer one in this State but takes a prominent place among similar concerns in the South; it is in fact the Macy's of North Carolina.

It is worthy of remark in connection herewith, that the institution was founded some twelve years ago on a scale at once small and insignificant and one out of which the most sanguine theorist would not have dreamt to see developed the house of to-day of such extensive proportions in such a short space of time. Mr. Woollcott commenced in a small room in which his customers had hardly room to turn round, and by degrees, by a business foresight and intelligence, that grew with his transactions, he rose to take a leading place among the concerns of this city. The building occupied, it will naturally be surmised, is large, in fact is one of the edifices of the city, and the guide books mark it as one of the public places of interest in Raleigh. It extends in an L shape from 16 East Hargett to 208 South Wilmington streets: one wing is 55 the other 50 feet long and the average width is 24 feet. Down stairs is the retail department, and here, we might mention, Mr. Woollcott sells on the one price system, which is one reason of his great success. His goods are well arranged on the various shelves and displayed in the many show cases, impressing the visitor with their variety and at the same time affording them every facility for readily selecting what they want and often, we might add, more than they want, the array and the prices are so inviting that they often think such an opportunity may not occur again.

The stock averaging some \$50,000 in value, it will be almost impossible to describe; it includes foreign and domestic dry goods from the best looms, dress goods, silks satins, muslins, ladies' dolmans and cloaks, notions as soon as issued from the factory, newest styles in boots and shoes, hand-made direct from the maker, to fit all shapes of feet, latest New York, London and Paris modes in gents and ladies hats and caps, clothing to fit all shapes of the human form, millinery goods to suit the varied and critical tastes of the female



sex, in fact there is nothing which a man or woman may wear from the nails in their shoes to the feather on or the vetillator in the top of his hat made that cannot be got here at bottom prices. The variety of the goods is astonishing and the quality is in keeping therewith.

On the upper floor we find the jobbing department where hands are always busy filling the large orders which pour in from all parts of the State. The business is divided into different branches with military exactitude, each branch having its special skilled attendants. Of these, twelve—both ladies and gentlemen—are constantly employed carefully waiting on the continuously coming and going crowd of customers.

It will be but proper before concluding to notice the life of the proprietor himself, to whom the people of North Carolina have extended such liberal patronage. Mr. Woollcott is a native of London, came to the United States in 1859, and settled in Raleigh in 1872, where he has since been one of our best

known men and useful citizens. He is a man of unprecedented enterprise, method, liberality and integrity and well merits the remarkable success he has met with. He is likewise treasurer of the Good Shepherd Episcopal Church, an Odd fellow and Knight of Honor. He manages his affairs in such a manner so as to promote the interests of his patrons and his dependencies, it is a matter of record that no one goes into his store without getting what they want, and it is a pleasure to think that this institution is established on such a broad basis that its progress materially increases the general trade of the city, as its reversion would be the sign of gradual decay of this people and country. Mr. Woollcott this year enters into the manufacture of cheap clothing, shirts and drawers which will be sold to the trade throughout the State. This enterprise will give employment to at least fifty people, and its goods for quality and cheapness will surpass anything sold in this State.

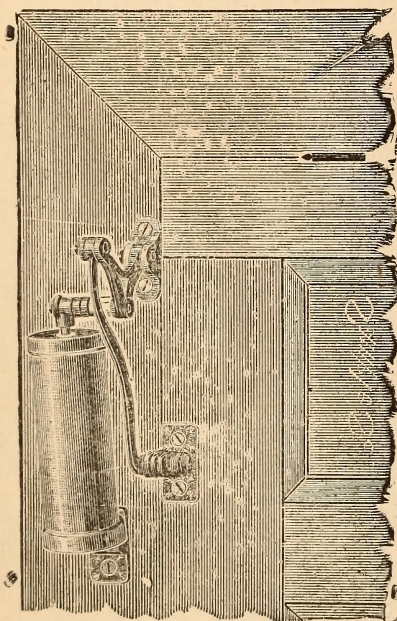




**J. C. BREWSTER & CO.,**

HARDWARE, &amp;c.

One of the largest mercantile establishments in Raleigh is that of J. C. Brewster & Co., located on the principal street. It is a most substantial building consisting of store, 25x90, and warehouse 25x82, with workshop in the rear 25x82, the latter is used for the manufacture of tin and copper ware, sheet iron, also steam and gas fitting and plumbing, where nine hands find constant employment. In the store there is as large, varied and well selected and assorted stock as can be found in the State. This prosperous house was established in May, 1870, by J. C. Brewster who formed the partnership with Mr. E. B. Englehard in 1880. Their operations are principally in this State, though spreading rapidly in the adjoining States. Their present stock is about \$25,000 and they do business to the



DOOR CHECK SPRING.

amount of \$60,000 per annum. Mr. Brewster was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1839, was in the United States army, and after the war came South to settle here. He is a Mason in the chapter. His partner, Mr. E. B. Englehard, was born in Raleigh in 1853, and is the son of the late Secretary of State, who died here a few years ago. Those gentlemen are most progressive and enterprising citizens, being endowed with fine business capacity, and have a thorough knowledge of the business in which they are engaged, have unsurpassed facilities for procuring their supplies, and give to their patrons the benefit of those advantages. They are among the most public spirited and liberal men in the State, and have always been ardent advocates of all measures that have been conducive to the

general welfare and prosperity of the community.

This firm is agent for Parker's breech-loading guns, and Dupont's gun powder, and have a large powder magazine situated about one mile from town. In addition to the usual stock they sell carpenters' and mechanics' tools, stoves, iron, steel, nails, woodenware, crockery, paints, oils, varnish, glass, putty, plumbing, gas fitting, steam fitting, and are special agents for Shaw's door check spring, which will close a door without slamming, also manufacture Brewster's Indestructible signs, attracting notice to the advertisement, being easily suspended and very durable.

**CEN. WILLIAM RUFFIN COX,**

Congressman from the Fourth District of North Carolina, which includes the counties of Chatham, Durham, Franklin, Granville, Johnston, Nash, Orange, Vance and Wake, was born in Scotland Neck, N. C.; he removed to Tennessee, and, after due preparation, entered Franklin College, near Nashville, where he graduated; subsequently he became a student at the Lebanon Law School and, after receiving his degree of Bachelor of Law, practiced his profession in Nashville, Tenn. Prior to the war he returned to his native State, engaged in planting in Edgecombe county, and is still occupied in the same pursuit. Early in the war he entered the Confederate States army as Major of the Second North Carolina State Troops. By successive promotions he became Brigadier General and commanded his division in the last charge at Appomattox. After the termination of hostilities he resumed the practice of law at Raleigh, was elected Solicitor of the Metropolitan District and held the office for six years. Subsequently he was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of the same district and held the office until near the expiration of his term when he resigned to canvass a nomination to Congress.

He is a trustee of the University of the South, was a delegate to the State-at-large to the National Democratic Convention which met in New York, was similarly delegated to the St. Louis Democratic Convention, but declined the honor, and was several years Chairman of the State Democratic Committee. Was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, re-elected to the Forty-eighth as a Democrat, receiving 15,718 against 15,030 votes for T. P. Devereux, Independent, Coalition, Anti-Prohibitionist; and again to the Forty-ninth Congress last fall. He lately made an extended tour in Europe as correspondent for a leading American newspaper.

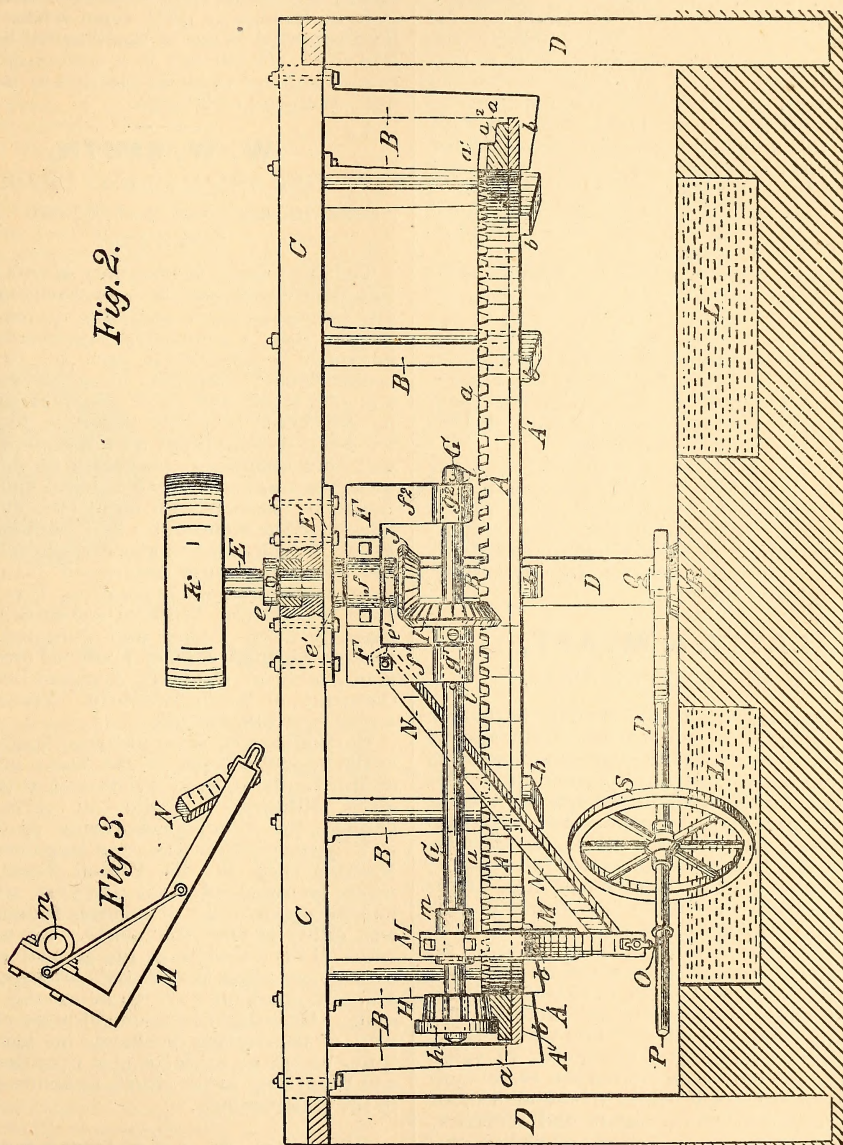
**ALLEN & CRAM,**

FOUNDERS &amp; MACHINISTS.

Among those operative industries which contribute most directly to the prosperity of our growing cities and towns, there are none whose influence and benefits are worthy of



CRAM'S PATENT  
DRIVING MACHINE  
—FOR—



# CLAY TEMPERING WHEELS.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 11, 1884.



more clear recognition in a work devoted to our resources and development than that of the founder and machinist. Messrs Allen & Cram have a large establishment where they work in iron and brass, copper, &c., they manufacture and import engines, portable and stationary, cotton gins, power presses, saw and grist mills, also shafting and pulleys, hangers, boxes, plows and plow castings. They furnish plans and estimates on all classes of machinery. The buildings are most spacious, the machine shop is in two stories 155x30, store room 40x20, blacksmith shops 30x30, foundry 40x60, engine 20-horse power with twelve machines, fitted up with lathes, drills, and all machinery necessary for their work in metals, also wood saws and turning lathes up stairs. This establishment was started in 1877, and principally does business in Raleigh and the central and eastern parts of North Carolina.

Mr. G. M. Allen was born in Wake county in 1835, he served with General Lee all through the civil war, from Yorktown to Appomattox, is a Mason and Knight of Pythias.

Mr. William Cram was born in Canada in 1848, where he learned all about machinery. He worked in New York and Philadelphia, from whence he came South in 1876. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

Both those gentlemen are devoted to their business, being exceedingly industrious and fully understanding their work, give general satisfaction. In building the most complicated machinery they have had much experience, and are well known to the community of Raleigh and this State.

### **LATTA & MYATT,** WHOLESALE GROCERS.

The most important line of trade is that of handling the staple necessities of life and as a consequence we find the largest and solidest houses in business in any community are the grocers. Among such in Raleigh we note a representative house, the progressive co-partnership of Latta & Myatt which was formed in 1878, Mr. Latta having been before one of the firm of Parker, Barbee & Latta, afterwards Barbee & Latta. The house does a large and rapidly increasing business over central North Carolina. They occupy on East Martin street, a three-story building with basement, 30x75 feet in extent, well arranged and adapted with all facilities for handling goods in bulk and large quantities. Their stock averaging about \$15,000 in value is one of the most complete in the State, contains corn and bread stuffs in abundance, all grades of teas, coffees, sugars and molasses, ham, bacon and pork, butter and cheese, imported spices, canned goods, etc.; also tobacco and the famous Egerton and railroad mill snuffs. They receive their goods direct from manufacturers and producers and thus buying close compete with any Northern or Western house in their territory, and can supply in any quantity anything included in the com-

prehensive terms groceries and food supplies. They also handle several thousand bales annually of cotton, as well as leaf tobacco. To meet the increasing demands of trade they have five hands, and two wagons are kept constantly going.

The enterprising members of this firm are C. G. Latta and W. A. Myatt. The first is a native of Orange county, entered into business in Raleigh in 1871 since when he has been regarded as one of the financial heads of this city. His partner is a native of Wake county and is a valuable addition to the business enterprise of Raleigh.

**W. W. SMITH,**  
LIFE, FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.  
ASSETS REPRESENTED \$100,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1867.

The importance of insurance is well known and closely concerns the mercantile community in ever locality, especially in relation to credit. It is of paramount significance that insurance be effected in *bona fide*, first-class corporations; those that have enjoyed existence for years, and have the reputation of paying claims promptly generally have preference. Among those who at present represent such insurance companies in this city, there is a gentleman of recognized ability and courteous manners who enjoys the full confidence of the community in which he lives, W. W. Smith, who represents the following well known, world renowned companies: London Assurance Corporation, Fire Insurance Association, Western Assurance Company, Scottish Union and National, Lancashire, Georgia Home, Hartford (fire), German American, Crescent, Accident Insurance Company, of North American. Assets represented over \$100,000,000.

Mr. Smith, who is a son of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, was born at Murfreesboro, N. C., graduated at the Virginia Military Institute in 1870, and entered the Confederate army at the age of 15 years; afterwards was appointed Pay Master's clerk in the United States Navy where he remained about one year, when he had the opportunity of visiting foreign parts and sailed around the world. He now devotes all his attention to his present occupation of extending the business interests of the different companies which he so ably represents. He is highly esteemed for his pleasant way of transacting business, he has about thirty agents at work for him over the State, and is untiring in his efforts to insure success in his undertakings.

### **THOS. F. STEVENSON,** PLUMBER, &C.

AGENT FOR ECLIPSE WINDMILL.

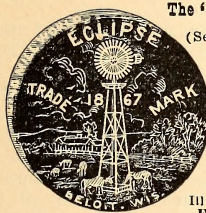
With increasing wealth and taste, the offspring of prosperity and progress, more attention is being bestowed on the cultivation of



the artistic and beautiful in the interior decorations of mansions, public buildings and stores, and in no one particular branch has this been more manifest than in gas fixtures, and their attendant requisite workmanship, and no larger field is offered for design and decorative display. While this is true, there is also no one integral part of a building, whether for business, pleasure or residence, that should require more care and perfect work than that coming under the hands of the plumber.

Thos. S. Stevenson has been located in his present place of business for several years, where he carries a fine stock of fixtures, and employs an adequate force of plumbers and fitters.

He was born at Richmond, Virginia, commencing here in 1871. Has increased his business from year to year, and the community have the greatest confidence in him for his integrity and the care he bestows on everything undertakes, always guaranteed full satisfaction to those employing him, besides which he is well known and much respected in this



**The "Eclipse" Victorious**

(See Centennial Judges Report.)

**STRONGEST WIND MILL MADE.**

Tested 10 years. Thousands in use. A solid wheel without joints. Produces 15 per cent. more power, and will not blow away.

**WE BUILD 13 SIZES MILLS**

for pumping and power purposes.

Illustrated Circulars free.

Eclipse Wind Mill Co., Beloit, Wis.

city. Agent for "Eclipse Windmill."

**J. C. S. LUMSDEN,**

**HARDWARE, &c.**

In his extensive establishment Mr. Lumsden keeps a large assortment of goods, of every description supplied by the trade and manufacturers—Tinware, copper, sheet iron, and sells brass and steel goods. He is a dealer in stoves and house furnishing goods, cutlery of the best quality, guns, and all sorts of sporting articles used in shooting and fishing. Bird cages, fly fans, and hammocks; is also keeper of standard weights and measures for Wake county, together with sundry things too numerous to mention.

He was born in this city in 1832. Went to work at tinware with W. J. Lougee, and remained with him for 12 years and made himself master of the business. Went to Hillsboro to learn copper smithing, then to St. Louis, Mo. Commenced with no capital, except determined energy and industry in 1869, gradually progressed. His present stock amounts to \$5000 and business per annum, \$15000, besides which he is a property owner.

His trade extends over the city, county and state. His store is 22x100 feet and he contemplates largely increasing its dimensions, in fact he has already commenced operations to do so. His tin works are at the rear of his premises. Shop 50x20 feet, where he employs 5 hands.

Is an Odd Fellow and was Captain of Company D, 38 North Carolina Militia, from 1860 to 1864. Has been justice of the peace for the past 8 years of Wake county. He has acted as mayor of the city on several occasions, in the absence of the mayor, and performed all the duties of the office for the past three months, and there is every probability that he will be Mayor of Raleigh before long.

His father, Joshua E. Lumsden, was known as one of the very best mechanics that ever lived in Raleigh, and was the inventor of the hotel telegraph enunciator which has made his name famous all over the United States and other countries.

This gentlemen is very active and gives all his energetic attention to business and also to his customers. It is not surprising that he is so well regarded in this his native city.

**CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK,**

**COL. W. E. ANDERSON, PRESIDENT.**

The origin of modern banking may be traced to the enterprising money lenders of Florence, who introduced the system into England, the Goldsmiths of London waxing rich on its profits for many years till the Bank of England was organized in 1694. The Bank of Amsterdam, a city whose capital developed the unbounded resources of the Eastern and Western Indies, was founded in 1609, that of Hamburg in 1619, and that of Paris in 1716. The first bank of the United States existed from 1791 to 1811, the second was organized in 1810 and wound up in 1840. Subsequent to this date and prior to 1864 all banks were chartered by the States and known as State Banks. The National Banking System was enacted 3d June, 1864, and is in the opinion of financiers a decided improvement on any other system in use in any country. The popular Bank of Raleigh, and one which has put forward the most liberal aid to manufacturers and merchants, and whose enterprise has been greatly felt in the building of this city, is the Citizens' National Bank. The bank was founded in 1871 on a capital of \$100,000, and from the commencement has steadily continued to increase its transactions, which are now the largest in town. The bank is located on the corner of Fayetteville and Martin streets in the centre of the wholesale, the large retail trade, the principal insurance and law offices. The building which is one of the most substantial and best known in town, 35x75 feet, is light and airy, and furnished with all the most modern convenience for carrying its multitudinous and growing transactions with the greatest expedition. The building is the best appointed in the State, and possesses the finest vault in the South. The bank has paid to its shareholders this year 6 per cent.

Col. W. E. Anderson was born in Orange county, educated at Chapel Hill, leaving which he entered the North Carolina State Bank as collector. Here his aptitude for finance became noticed, and he rose rapidly thro' the positions of discount clerk, book-



keeper and teller to cashier. During the war he was the officer appointed to look after the bank, he later was cashier of the State National of this city, till he was appointed to his present position. He is an ex-alderman, is Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Masons, Knights Templar, Knights of Honor, belongs to Ladies' Memorial Association, the Royal Arcanum, is a director in the North Carolina Home Insurance, Western North Carolina Railroad, and other large corporations. He married in Raleigh in 1860, and is Senior Warden of Christ Church. He is ably seconded in the bank by the Cashier, Joseph G. Brown, also a gentleman popular in business and social circles.

### **C. E. JOHNSON & CO.,**

COTTON AND LEAF TOBACCO DEALERS,

315 S. WILMINGTON STREET.

The important position a cotton and tobacco merchant holds in this State is naturally comparative with the momentous part these great Southern staples play in financial circles, and we might add in the physical comfort and pleasure of the world; as a consequence then, we find in every trading centre men of large capital and responsibility dealing in the fleecy staple so familiar to every Southern eye, and the fragrant weed so well known in North Carolina. Among such in North Carolina the above firm is one of the best known. Mr. C. E. Johnson, the senior member of the firm started alone in 1876, and in January, 1882, took his brother, S. I. Johnson, into partnership. These gentlemen have continued a prosperous career, and now handle some 15,000 bales annually, besides buying largely in the smaller local markets in the middle section of the State. They are shrewd and careful buyers, have large connections and can place cotton at the highest market figures in any part of the continent, and also in Liverpool. They have well lighted office and sample rooms in the business portion of Wilmington street, where they make callers feel themselves at home. They are now also engaged in the Leaf Tobacco business, making Raleigh one of the tobacco markets of the State. They are both natives of Raleigh; the first is a light in the Episcopal Church of this State, and is Treasurer of the Diocese of North Carolina. He is a prominent citizen, formerly an Alderman, and always takes a leading part in movements advanced for the material or social welfare of the community. The junior partner is regarded as a rising business man of Raleigh. These gentlemen conduct their affairs in a manner so as to win public confidence, their popularity daily increases and relations formed with them will be pleasant and profitable.

### **ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO.**

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

19 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

While reviewing the commercial interests and enterprises of Raleigh, we must not, in any manner, fail to do justice to those establishments that do so much to elevate society by the dissemination of the products of the press, and to provide for their use such aids to refinement and education as may be required. The well known house of Alfred Williams & Co., to which we have reference, is, without invidious comparisons, generally looked upon not only as the leading exponent in its line in this State, but an establishment which has few compeers in the South.

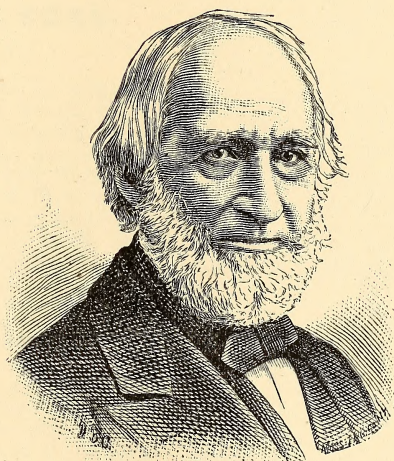
In gleanings facts historically, we find the house was established in 1867 as Williams & Lambreth, which co-partnership lasting only two years, Mr. Williams conducted business alone till 1878, when he took into partnership Mr. E. G. Harrell, who had been for four years his trusted employee, the firm assuming its present style name.

The house is one of the strongest and most honorable business concerns in North Carolina, and its enterprise is in keeping with its extensive and always increasing trade. The stock of goods carried includes such a variety as cannot be noticed here in detail, suffice it to say it is displayed in a manner at once inviting and attractive, and reflects in a creditable degree, the taste and character of the community. It runs in value about \$15,000 or \$20,000, and embraces a full line of standard novels, works of science, philosophy and religion, Lovell's and Munro's libraries, blank books and stationery, gold pens, engravings and crayons, artists materials, fancy articles, Xmas presents and holiday goods, in endless array, for young and old; in fact in looking over the numerous shelves and attractive show cases we cannot but wonder how much time and trouble must have been and is being constantly taken to select goods which seem so well to suit the people and command their patronage.

The house has occupied this location since 1877, they were formerly lower down on the same street; the store is 25x100 feet in extent and is one of the best known and most frequented purchasing points in Raleigh. Besides the members of the firm four experienced and polite clerks attend to the wants of the numerous callers, and the jobbing business daily augments throughout the State.

The senior member of this solid old house is a native of Franklin county, came to Raleigh in 1821. He commenced in the drug business for himself in 1825, and two years later was joined by Dr. F. J. Haywood. About 1844 he took his brother into partnership, the firm continuing under the name of Williams & Haywood till 1854, when the senior partner withdrew and entered into the dry goods business under the firm name of McGee & Williams, opening after the war in his present line. His career has had its fruits,





ALFRED WILLIAMS,  
FOUNDER OF THE NORTH CAROLINA BOOK AND PUBLISHING  
HOUSE OF "ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO.," PUBLISHERS  
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA TEACHER,  
RALEIGH, N. C.







and he to-day stands as one of the most respected of Raleigh's men of business and citizens. He is a member of the First Baptist Church.

The junior partner, Mr. Eugene G. Harrell, is also a North Carolinian by birth, and adds to the name the house enjoys for enterprise and liberal dealing, and the active factor it is in the general advance in intelligence and wealth of the Capital and the State.

On the 1st of April last, by the retiring of Mr. Williams, the business passed into the hands of Eugene G. Harrell and John B. Neathery, gentlemen whose experience, honesty and literary ability are destined to make North Carolina still prouder of the familiar name "Alfred Williams & Co."

## **T. H. BRIGGS & SONS.**

HARDWARE, &c.

North Carolina is fortunate in possessing the well known firm of T. H. Briggs & Sons, of this city. This house was started by Briggs & Dodd, in 1865 in Raleigh, succeeded by Thomas H. Briggs in 1868, and finally followed by Thomas H. Briggs & Sons in 1872, commenced business with a small capital and gradually increased; present stock being about \$20,000. The house continues to maintain the prestige it has always enjoyed and their trade extends all over the State, they deal in all kinds of Hardware, especially stoves, wagon material, paints, oils, glass, sash, doors, blinds, pure buck white lead, cutlery, pistols, guns and all sporting goods for fishing and shooting. Lime, cement, plaster, and all description of Builders' supplies, &c., with other goods too numerous to mention. The store covers spacious floor and basement 32x200 feet and besides there is a brick warehouse 40x100 feet and 8 competent and polite employees are occupied in the store.

Thos. H. Briggs has a large factory in the city and is about 65 years old; Thos. H. Briggs, Jr., 37 years and Jas. A. Briggs 34 years, all being partners in the hardware firm. The father has been an Alderman of the city, Director of the Penitentiary and Vice-President. J. A. Briggs has been also Alderman of the city and Past Master of the Masonic Lodge. The ability of these gentlemen is commensurate with the important size of their undertakings and the firm has the respect of this community, representing, as they do, an element of reliability in their business and social relations in the city that has been an important aid to its advancement and progress, a bulwark to its solid commercial standing, and a moving factor in the rapid prosperity of Raleigh, North Carolina.

## **E. M. UZZELL,**

STEAM PRINTER AND BINDER.

An excellent establishment in Raleigh, wherein the "art preservative of arts" is successfully prosecuted is that of E. M. Uzzell,

whose business since he commenced in 1878 has had a phenomenal growth, and now extends over a large portion of the State. The premises occupied consist of a spacious floor 120 feet long, 25 feet wide, conveniently situated so that it is lit from all sides and the roof. It is provided with two power and three job presses, a great variety of plain and fancy type, and all the latest improvements for executing book and job work with neatness and dispatch.

The beauty, neatness and cleanness of work is unsurpassed, and rivals finest press work of the largest cities. An extensive stock of paper, card and card board, is also kept to meet the increasing demand in the way of job work. Twenty-five competent hands are employed who are under the immediate direction of Mr. Uzzell himself, and upon whose shoulders the responsibility of business gracefully rests.

This excellent gentleman is a native of the Old Dominion State, came to North Carolina in 1871, and has since proven himself an acquisition to the community. He is a practical printer, of ripe experience, displays great energy and foresight in his affairs, and his taste in designing is unsurpassed. He is also influential socially, is a member of several leading orders, and is one of those men of whom Raleigh is justly proud.

## **J. H. GILL,**

FOUNDER AND MACHINIST.

Among the important enterprises of Raleigh is the factory of J. H. Gill, founder and machinist, situated one square west of courthouse. Started on 1st April, 1884, and has almost half an acre under machinery, &c. He employs about 40 hands, and carries on a R. R. business in castings and other work. He has capacity to turn out 50 plows per day or 1250 per month. He has two engines and four lathes, together with all other machinery necessary for his business, which principally consists in making engines, portable and stationery, saw mills, cotton gins, cotton presses, steam pumps, shafting, pulleys, hangers, &c., plows and plow castings.

In May, 1883, Mr. Gill came from England where he was machinist in H. M. Navy Yards on the river Thames, London, where he held the high position of overseer. He was born at Keighley, near Leeds, in 1851, where he ran a business for seven or eight years, making engines and carpenter's and building machinery, and where he took first-class Queen's prizes in the science and art schools, and passed successfully several examinations in applied and theoretical mechanics. He has had considerable experience in the R. R. shops at Raleigh, where he is regarded as a man of reliability and perfect master of his business; he has been at great expense enlarging his shops and putting up new furnaces, and he proposes soon to erect a large engine-building establishment in this city which will eclipse anything of the sort in the United States.

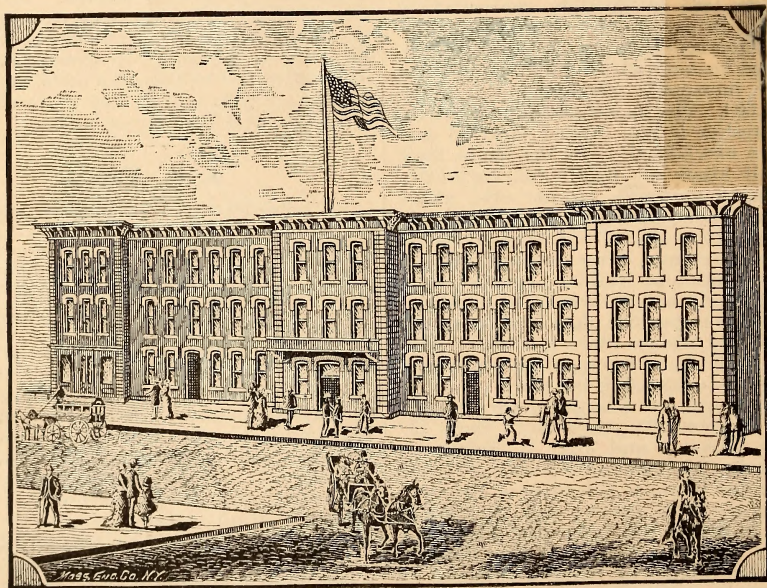


All the work done in this factory is supervised by the proprietor, and guaranteed to give full satisfaction; he also repairs locomotives on an extensive scale for railroads not having shops of their own.

## YARBOROUGH HOUSE.

There is nothing adds more to the progress of a community than the possession of a first-class hotel, and Raleigh as the central point of North Carolina fortunately has such an institution in the well known establishment under notice. On the site of the Yarborough House has stood a hostelry almost since Raleigh was a small country village. As a wooden structure it was long known as Pullian's Hotel, and when Col. Yarborough moved here in 1845, a brick building was erected with some 60 rooms. This has been from time to

time added to and built over till now we have one of the finest and largest hotel buildings in the South. The total frontage is 140 feet, and the two wings run back 120 feet. On the first or entrance floor we have a spacious hall with office, where polite clerks are in attendance night and day, writing room, newspaper and cigar stand. On the right of this we find our way to the dining room 40x75 feet in dimensions splendidly lit from both sides, suitable for accommodation of 240 people, and here we might mention, the cuisine and service is everything that can be desired. Near here is a luxuriously furnished ladies parlor and ladies billiard room, also the proprietor's private offices, and in this section of the building is the ladies' entrance. On the other side is the gentlemen's reading room, gentlemen's toilet room, some sleeping rooms, the bar where the best of wines, liquors and cigars are kept, large billiard room with four tables,



YARBOROUGH HOTEL.

also handsome barber shop and bath room. The second and third floors are given up entirely to sleeping and lodging rooms including some elegantly furnished bridal and parlor suits. This year the hotel has been newly furnished with walnut and cherry from the famous factory of Berkie & Gay, Grand Rapids, Mich. A steam laundry, fine store rooms, steam apparatus for water are also part of this establishment whose equipments are first-class in every respect. There are 10 white and 35 colored employees who are competent in their separate departments. This hotel was for a long time run by one Blais-

dell, who was succeeded by Reddick, Hope, Donnell, Blair, and in 1870 Dr. B'acknal took possession and added the dining and 28 rooms in 1872. In December, 1883, he gave place to the present owner Mr. R. B. Raney, one of the most competent and energetic hotel men the writer has met. In the Fall of '84 he added 16 new lodging rooms, the bar and cigar stand, billiard room and barber's shop. Mr. Raney was formerly cashier in the Kimball House, Atlanta, and does everything to please his guests and increase the high reputation of the hotel.



**JOSEPH H. MILLER,**  
WINE, LUNCH AND BILLIARD ROOMS,  
311, 313 AND 313½ FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

In every line of trade there are first-class, second-class and also third-class establishments; the first tend to give tone and importance to the business the second and third tend to not only detract therefrom but to ruin the general standing of the trade. Especially is this the case in the wine and liquor business where the third-class concerns are too often the harbingers for all kinds of dissipation and vice. It is therefore with no little degree of pleasure that we come to note in Raleigh an establishment which, while it is conducted in a high class manner, gives a tone and standing to the trade that places it on a par with the other leading houses of this aristocratic city. This establishment was opened on the 15th September last by Mr. Jas. H. Miller who has been for a long time known here. His present premises occupy three stories 36x70 in extent in the block opposite the post office. They are fitted up in a most luxurious and tasteful manner, the furnishings being equal to any South or North. As we enter the main door we are met by a varied display of all kinds of imported and domestic cigars. Passing from this through an elegant doorway we come to the bar which is furnished and ornamented in a quite chaste and expensive style. Here we may have any kind of plain and fancy drink put up in any style. The stock of liquors valued at some \$10,000 and replenished from the most reliable houses in ten barrel lots at a time, includes all varieties of wines, liquors, ales, etc., and there is nothing made in any climate in the world that Mr. Miller cannot produce from his capacious cellars on demand. The billiard room which fills one-half of the first floor is provided with three new Collander combination tables and is fitted with all the latest conveniences.

At the lunch counter anything in the way of eatables, hot or cold can be served at all hours of the day. On the second floor of the building are several comfortably furnished club rooms, parlors, etc., which can be hired for supper, dining or wine parties at very reasonable rates. Upstairs is the residence of the proprietor, and here we might mention, the whole building is supplied with plenty of water, wash stands and hydrants convenient for use at any time. Two polite barkeepers and two servants attend to the many customers to be found here at all hours. In fact this is headquarters in Raleigh for pleasure and amusement.

In conclusion it would be but proper to make mention of the gentleman to whom we owe the foundation and successful carrying on of this institution which does credit to the city of Raleigh. Mr. Miller was born in Cincinnati, O. After the war he settled in North Carolina, he first clerked to Wm. Traps of this town then went into business for himself opposite Tucker's hall. He was later located

in the market as Miller & Nelson, then in the Perry building as Miller & Clifton, as Miller & Gant, and finally alone. He has established his name as the popular club man of Raleigh. He is attentive to his guests, understands well how to make people keep him in remembrance and his unexampled success is but a consequence of his high toned manner of running a first-class establishment and his knowing where and how to procure the best stock of goods and furnishings.

**D. B. AVERA,**

COTTON BROKER AND LEAF TOBACCO  
DEALER.

In a Southern community those engaged in handling the king of staples are generally not only the richest but the most influential men, and in Raleigh the central shipping point or market for a large cotton farming population, the position the cotton merchant occupies in business circles becomes apparent, when we note the important place that cotton holds in the trade of the city. Prominent among these who buy and rule the price of the staple at this point is Mr. D. B. Avera, one of the best known financiers on the street. Mr. Avera started in business in 1869, as clerk in the house of Messrs. Church & Dodd, and three years later the senior retiring, he became partner. The firm of Dodd & Avera existing two years. He then formed the association of Parker & Avera, which lasted nine years, in which time the name became familiar over the whole State wherever the fleecy staple was grown, and the house latterly handled about half of all the cotton sold on this market. While a member of this firm he was also for two years partner of Avera, Parker & Norris, who were really a branch house formed to carry on the grocery business only. On the 1st of January, 1884, the familiar combination, Parker & Avera, dissolved, the latter having since confined his attention exclusively to buying cotton on order and also tobacco. Mr. Avera is specially adapted to this line and in Raleigh his judgment on matters concerning cotton is often taken as authority.

He does an annual business of about 15,000 bales, which is shipped from depots all over this State, to spinners and exporters, both in the North and South. His office is located upstairs, on the corner of Wilmington and Martin, the business center of the town, and here he has two clerks constantly employed attending to the clerical work that naturally follows his numerous transactions. Apart from business Mr. Avera is one of the most popular of Raleigh citizens. He is a native of Johnston county, where he still has large farming interests. He owns about 2500 acres and cultivates 500 in cotton and corn, making a crop this year of 250 bales.

He came to the capital city in October, 1869, and as already noticed worked himself forward by his own energies, his keen fore-



sight, confidence in his own but still deferring to the opinion of others, to the position he now holds.

He was three years Alderman of the 3d ward, and he takes an interest and lends his wealth and efforts to the advancement of the people when required. He is shareholder in the Capitol Warehouse and is active in making this a market for the sale of the leaf tobacco.

## **B. H. WOODELL,**

**BROKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,**

Men who possess that first of all human attributes originality, who in fact think for themselves form conjointly a class to whom mankind is most indebted. The inventors, discoverers and originators may be termed the fathers of the world's economy and progress and too many honors cannot be paid them.

Concerning the new interest in this city, tobacco, we will mention that the gentlemen to whose energy the people owe the introduction of this industry, is he whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Woodell was for 10 years prior to January, 1883, engaged in the wholesale grocery business, the firm being in 1881 1882, Woodell & Wynne. Since then he has most successfully prosecuted his present business, and now holds the confidence of the leading merchants of the city, to whom he sells most of the goods handled in his line. He can place in this market at shortest notice and at bottom figures, all kinds of heavy groceries and provisions. He represents Harvey, of Chicago, in provisions and grain; M. K. Fairbank, in lard, is agent for Herr & Cissel, Georgetown, D. C., famous Roller Patent Flour, the finest made this side of Minnesota, also for Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills sheetings and yarns, and has a general agency for domestic goods.

As we have already said Mr. Woodell introduced tobacco into this county, he bought the most improved varieties of seed, persuaded the farmers to plant, and had circulars showing all the details of tobacco freely distributed. This, the first crop in Wake county, of some of the finest tobacco ever sold has amply proven he was working in the right direction. Against the prejudice of all except one solitary merchant, he went ahead and now every single spare dollar in Raleigh, is invested in growing or buying tobacco. Mr. Woodell is a man it will be surmised of great push and energy, of extensive inventive genius, and sees many things ordinary people do not see.

He is a native of Chatham Co., in the war served in the 10th N. C. batt., and was engaged on the forts in this State till 1864, when he was under Gen. Hardee, and was before Sherman near the capture of Fort McAllister and surrendered with Johnston. He is a promi-

nent Odd Fellow, in '79 and '80 was Grand Guardian of the Southern Grand Lodge: in '82 and '83 was grand Master of the State, and is now Grand Representative of the N. C. Jurisdiction. He is also Protector in the K. & L. of H. He is, apart from having awakened the sleepy citizens to the benefits of the tobacco industry, a valuable addition to the town and well deserves his place among the enterprising and representative men of Raleigh.

## **OCTAVIUS COKE.**

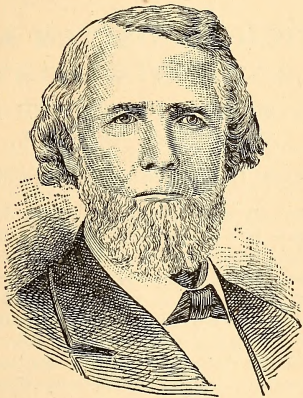
The history of a people is truly written in the lives of her leading men. It is, therefore, with no semblance of apology in writing the history of our city and State that we place on these pages a name which stands prominent among those well known to the favor of North Carolinians. Octavius Coke, eighth child, as the name implies of nine living children, was born on October 4, 1840, in Williamsburg, Va. He was educated at the famous old William and Mary College of his native State, later confining his attention to the study of law in that institution, and was licensed in 1860. The war breaking out soon after, he entered the army on the 28th April, 1861, as private; was for meritorious services soon promoted to the command of Company C, and with the Thirty-second Virginia rendered four years of gallant work to the Confederacy, being wounded at Sharpsburg and Five Forks. He practiced his profession first at home, but in 1868 moved to the Chowan section of North Carolina. There he conducted a most successful law business and made himself popular and his weight felt in the principal doings not only of that district, but of the State. In 1869 he married Miss Wood, who died in 1876, leaving him two children. In 1879 he married his second wife, Miss Fisher, by whom he has one boy, and moved to Raleigh. Captain Coke has always been a most active politician. In 1868 he took a foremost part in the Blair and Seymour campaign; in 1871 he was candidate for a seat in the Constitutional Convention. The following year he was Presidential elector on the Greeley ticket. In 1876 he was elected by a brilliant majority to the State Senate, and was the first and strongest advocate for the present county government system. In 1878 he was candidate for Congressional nomination; in 1880 he was elected to the chairmanship of the State Democratic Committee, and successfully steered the bark to victory in the campaigns of 1880 and 1882. Last year his name was presented as a candidate for the nomination for Governor, and his speech before the Convention after the balloting, on his motion to make the nomination of his adversary unanimous clearly shows his mind not narrowed down to the limits of self, but broad, deep and generous, and devoted to the welfare of his party, before whose wishes his own desires sink into oblivion.

Capt. Coke is a man whose influence is felt



wherever he moves; he possesses that innate power of swaying men's minds. As an orator he has a versatility of language and control of voice that the great Athenian himself might have envied. As a scholar he is supreme, and as a man he is known and honored for his record in the past and respected for his destiny in the future by a million and a half of people from the shores of the Atlantic to the mountains of the American Switzerland. The Colonel has his law office on the Main street of Raleigh, where those who call will find his company entertaining and his conversation instructive. He deserves all the honors and is well able to fill the highest responsibilities the people of the old North State can bestow, for in his person he combines what is rarely the case, the motive power with the motor, intelligence with wealth.

**WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,**  
DRUGGISTS, &c.



J. R. WILLIAMS.

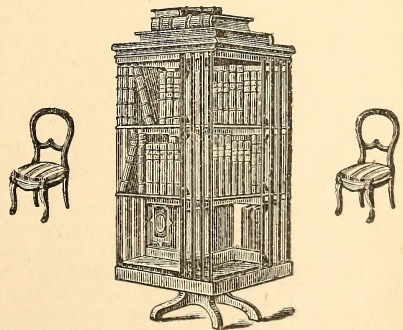
It is a matter of some surprise and no little congratulation that among the changes that take place in the ups and downs that are continually occurring in business circles there are some houses who live unscathed through storm and sunshine, who prosper unaffected by booms and panics, and whose solidity even baffles the conquering hand of father time. Such a house in Raleigh that, founded in the early part of the century, has continued steadily to advance its prosperity and increase its trade, notwithstanding that the country was overrun by hostile armies, is the one whose familiar name forms the caption of this sketch. The house was founded by one Randolph Webb, who conducted it about fifteen or twenty years till he was in 1825 bought out by his clerk, Alfred Williams. In 1827 the name became Williams & Haywood, which is still the style of the firm. Later W. H. McKee joined the house, a Co. being added to the name, till his retirement in 1837. In July, 1845, when the present owner became a partner the Co. was again

added and retained till 1851, when the elder Williams withdrew. On the 1st January, 1881, Dr. Haywood went out, leaving Mr. J. R. Williams the sole proprietor. A point of no less remark is, that the house first commenced business on the site it at present occupies; about 1831 or '32 the store was burned down and they moved to the opposite side of the street, and later bought out one Lehman, and while building the store they now occupy were burned out over the way and moved temporarily to Peck's corner, coming into their new store in 1834. For now half a century the same name has been retained above the door and on the building. The sign has become familiar to the eyes of more than one generation, and the store is one of the landmarks of the town. The premises consist of two stories 18x70 feet and cellar. The stock, which averages many thousands of dollars in value, contains, besides drugs and medicines, paints, oils, dye stuffs, perfumery and fancy articles, garden seeds, pure wines, brandies and liquors for medicinal use, cigars and tobaccos. They deal both wholesale and retail very largely in all the lines of goods mentioned, and have long held an important trade in the central portion of the State.

Five hands, whose politeness and competency is in keeping with the superior excellence of the stock and the long high standing of the house, assist the proprietor in his multifarious duties.

Mr. Williams is a native of Franklin county; came to Raleigh about 1831-2, entered this house in July, 1836, becoming partner at the date already mentioned. His close attention to business is a subject of favorable remark. He is a past Odd-Fellow, member of the State Pharm. Association, and ably sustains the reputation of this the oldest business house in Raleigh.

**JOHN T. MORRIS,**  
FURNITURE, &c.



One of the old and well known landmarks of this favored city is the furniture establishment of John T. Morris, who has been engaged in his present business for the past nineteen years in Raleigh. He was born in the city of Washington, D. C., in 1835. Af-



ter becoming acquainted with the details of his business, he moved to this city, and commenced operations with very limited means, but by selling nothing but well made goods and keeping down prices to a little over-cost, has gradually succeeded in establishing a very extended trade, not only in Raleigh but all over the State. He ships largely in every direction, and his reputation for honest dealing has secured him many customers, his prices are always most reasonable and he makes it a point never to offer any goods for sale unless he feels it safe to guarantee quality &c. The stock is varied and he deals in mattresses, spring beds, looking glasses, &c., his store is quite spacious 55x75 feet and always filled with goods.

He is a Master Mason, an Odd Fellow, and likewise belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Legion of Honor. It is unnecessary to add he enjoys the esteem of his fellow citizens, and it is with no small satisfaction that we embrace the opportunity of commending him to the public as he merits the most liberal patronage.

### W. E. V. JACKSON,

#### SALE AND BOARDING STABLES.

In country removed from large manufacturing centres the most important engine of power and motion is the horse. It is therefore not surprising that in Raleigh the business centre for a large portion of this agricultural State, we find men extensively engaged in buying, selling and housing that first and principal of all domestic animals, the horse, and as the leading among them we are called upon to notice the above establishment which is familiar to those having anything to do with horses and mules in all quarters of the State. Mr. Jackson first started in 1876, in another firm and in October 1880, he withdrew from them had this stable built by W. H. & R. S. Tucker and opened for himself an institution that has since become one of the largest in the State, in fact for the fine accommodation afforded for transient and permanent boarding Jackson's stable stands without an equal in North Carolina. Any one visiting the establishment can verify this statement for themselves and see the constant influx in the earlier portion of the day and efflux later in the afternoon from these premises of the wagons and buggies which convey country people to and from the city.

There are altogether 212 stalls about 42 of which are engaged by permanent boarders, the best men in Raleigh keeping their horses here as they can be better attended to than if at home. The stables, well divided into different departments, six hands are employed and keep everything neat and clean. The stables proper cover 105x155 feet, besides which there is ample accommodation in pens for 80 mules at a time if necessary. Mr. Jackson also deals extensively in horses and mules, and keeps always on hand a large selection of plain and fancy harness and saddle

horses, heavy and light draught horses and mules for sale or exchange. He takes great care in making sales and avoids trading off a faulty horse on the inexperienced, consequently the reputation he has established all over the State as a reliable and competent dealer.

This gentleman is a native of Russell co., Va., and in the war rendered some gallant service in the 5th Tennessee Cavalry in the Western army to the Confederate cause. His regiment was in 27 regular engagements, out of its original compliment of 964 men, 24 men surrendered at Greensboro, and of 96 in Mr. Jackson's company, six were at the surrender. He was wounded several times, once shot through the left lung which does not now perform its functions, and a distinguishing mark of his is that his left shoulder is much lower than the right caused by similar wounds received. Mr. Jackson is a Master Mason, and we take pleasure in honoring these pages with the brief sketch of his establishment and himself.

### RALEIGH CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

ORGAN OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH,  
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. FRANK L. REID, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

In these days of cheap printing when the newspaper has become an essential attribute of not only every community but of each organization or society—political, social, religious or commercial, which would wish to consider itself worthy of being called by a name, it is a matter of consequence that we find in North Carolina, papers which are the acknowledged organs of the principal associations. Prominent among these is the paper under notice. It was founded in 1855, as the North Carolina Christian Advocate, in 1867 the name was changed to Episcopal Methodist, and three years later the present name was adopted. The sheet is 30x44, 8 pages, 6 columns. The press of the establishment is deserving of notice as it is the best in the State. It is a Campbell Power, cost \$1200, with a Brown Folder cost \$550, and is driven by a gas engine; the folder is one of the only two used in the State. The paper appears weekly, has a circulation of 4800, perhaps the largest in North Carolina. Mr. Reid was born in Rockingham county, was educated in Trinity College, graduating from the same in June, 1870. For six months he taught the Kernersville High School, and in December of the same joined the North Carolina M. E. Conference. By special petition he in January, '71, took charge of the Madison circuit, his old home, remaining there three years. On the 3d June, 1873, he married Miss Minnie Cardwell, of Rockingham county, and soon thereafter moved to Louisburg, where he had charge of the Methodist Church for the whole legal term, four years. While there he was



chosen President of the Louisberg Female College, the duties of which position he ably discharged for a year, when his health giving way he rested for some time. Mr. Reid then happily determined to turn his attention to newspaper work, in 1878 took charge of the Advocate, and along with Dr. Black as his inactive associate, conducted it for six years, in which time the circulation rose from 2600 to 4800, and on the 19th December last bought the entire interest. Mr. Reid is a gentleman well suited to the position he holds. He comes of a race of men noted for their intellectual attainments. His father and grandfather were both preachers; the latter during his life was the acknowledged leader of the Conference of this State, and the former as a brilliant orator, had not his equal, of his age. Their descendant, the subject of our present sketch, has inherited their ability. He is one of the most popular men, and one of the ablest pulpit orators in the Methodist body. He is a Mason, in '74 and 5 was Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge; he was lately appointed Director of the Graded Schools of Raleigh, N. C. and of the State Penitentiary.

### **FRED. A. WATSON,**

PHOTOGRAPHIC FRAMES, &c.

All large cities contain one or more thoroughly equipped gilding and frame making establishments, which are at once, the necessity of the fine-art loving citizens, who are dependent on their taste and skill to properly frame and set off the beauties of their paintings, engravings and sculptured *bass-relief*, and also the exhibition of elegant engravings, paintings and other fine specimens of art. They are deferred to very properly, as their long experience enables them to decide instantly and pronounce intelligently on the style, massiveness and material for a picture's surroundings. Fred. A. Watson is the most famous and leading establishment of this city, having purchased about three years ago the business from C. C. Clawson, who carried it on for thirty-five years on a much smaller scale. Mr. Watson has a beautiful and attractive supply, and does a large business, the trade being over the State and adjoining States. This gentleman is most thoroughly accomplished in his art, and accurately suits his work to the picture's requirements, a great desideratum to the art loving public; his store is 25x60. Many gems are often to be seen there while awaiting framing. No superior master of frame-making is to be found anywhere, and he is justly and extensively appreciated. In addition to the general store there is a warehouse and shops at the rear, where the manufacture of picture frames, window shades, cornices and screens is carried on, and has some splendid mouldings on hand at all times. He deals in fancy goods, beautiful chairs, mirrors and mirror plates, and many attractive things too numerous to mention. He was born at Chatham county, in N. C., 1848.

### **BARBEE & BARBEE,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN FERTILIZERS.

305 WILMINGTON STREET.

This firm, one of the leading representatives of trade in this rapidly augmenting business centre, succeeded on 1st of January of this year, the old firm of Rand & Barbee, who were 7 years existing. The new co-partnership is formed by Mr. E. B. Barbee partner of the above mentioned firm, and his father, Mr. C. C. Barbee. They occupy at 305 Wilmington street, a large 2 story building, 30x80 feet in extent. It is adapted in every way for handling goods in quantity, and is filled with a stock averaging in value \$10,000. This consists of everything included under the comprehensive term heavy groceries.

They are the largest dealers in fertilizers in this town, and agents for and sell principally Lister's Brands, as well as Wando's and other makes. As commission merchants they handle large quantities of all kinds of agricultural produce; solicit consignments of cotton (of which they handle several thousand bales), and give highest prices for tobacco in the leaf. The requirements of business necessitate the employment of six hands and two wagons.

Mr. C. C. Barbee, the senior of the house, is a native of Wake county, and is one of the best known men in this portion of the State. His son, E. B., is a native of Harnett county, and has been for 12 years one of the most enterprising and leading merchants on the street.

### **G. T. STRONACH,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

MARKET AND MARTIN STREETS.

A representative merchant and man of weight and influence in the capital city of the "tar heel state," is the subject of our sketch. Mr. Stronach is of the well known family of that name, of this city. The father of the present family was a Scotchman, son of a gentlemen farmer of Inverness, and came to the U. S. about 1830. He was some time in New York, where his education and training soon brought him to the front, so that he was called upon to come South and execute the sculpture work on the then new capitol, which workmanship is to-day admired by all. He thus settled in Raleigh in 1832, established a fine reputation on the job above mentioned, undertook large contracts in his line, built many railroads in this section of the state, and died in 1856.

Mr. G. T. Stronach, his oldest son and third child, was born in Raleigh on the 20th of June, 1842. At the outbreak of the late war he was one of the first to enter the army and served the Confederacy 4 years and 9 days as Ordinance Sergeant, in the 14th N. C., and later



as ordinance officer in Cox's brigade. He only missed one of the big fights Lee's army was engaged in. When things got a little settled, in May, 1867, he started in business backing his brother, W. C., under whose name it was run till October, when it became G. T. & W. C. Stronach. This co-partnership lasted only a year, and G. T. Stronach continued a prosperous career alone till the 1st of August, 1874, when he sold out to W. C. & A. B. Stronach. During that time he increased his business to nearly half a million annually—his name became a household word—his goods the standard over the whole State. For ten years he retired from the grocery business and on the 1st of August, 1884 when he opened again his old customers flocked back to him and now he does an immense trade from Raleigh as a centre.

His principal warehouse extends from Martin street to the Market, is 24½x70 feet, four stories and basement. The other warehouse also on Martin, is 35x120 feet, three stories and basement, and is mostly used for storing and exhibiting goods received on consignment. The stock running up many thousands of dollars in value, contains a full line of everything included under the comprehensive head, heavy and fancy groceries. It is needless for us to enter into detail, suffice it to say that Mr. Stronach being in direct communication with the principal manufacturers, dealers and producers of the U. S., is prepared to supply the produce used for the food of man or beast, in any quantity.

Eleven experienced employees and four wagons are constantly engaged attending to the multifarious duties of this leviathan establishment.

Apart from business Mr. Stronach carries weight in political measures.

## **R. E. ELLIS,**

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

COR. WILMINGTON AND MARTIN STREETS.

Among the various extensive and growing commercial industries of this city which exercise an important influence on our general trade and bear the marks of continued increase and prosperity, none occupies a more useful and significant station than the grocer and commission merchant. Engaged in this line we find Mr. Ellis, who originally started in 1874 as R. E. Ellis & Bro., which firm dissolved on the 15th January of last year. The premises, 30x120 feet in extent, three stories and basement, are located in the business centre of Raleigh and are arranged for successfully carrying out operations. They are filled with a full and varied line of all kinds of groceries and feedstuffs; the stock averages some \$7,000 in value and is procured from the best sources. Mr. Ellis gives his personal attention to consignments of cotton on storage or for sale. He offers special inducements on car load lots of corn, meal, bran, oats, or hay. He employs four assist-

ants and two wagons. His goods are in increasing demand over the State, his sales averaging about \$125,000 annually.

Mr. Ellis is a native of Johnson county. He came to Raleigh in 1870; has by strict attention to his affairs risen to be an important factor in the city's financial standing and commercial progress.

## **STATE NATIONAL BANK, OF RALEIGH.**

There is no one subject in the whole category of human events of more vital importance to the business community at large than that of a highly perfected and reliable banking system, and of such a system the institution under notice is a prominent and solid representative, and its career in this city has been attended with well won and merited success. The bank was established in 1868, under the National Banking act, its number being 1682 on the register, and was the successor of the old private banking house of John G. Williams & Co., the senior partner of which was the first President, and whose family still hold almost the entire stock. The capital, \$100,000, has not been increased. The surplus is \$47,000 and the deposits average \$300,000. The building is specially built for the purpose. At the head of this institution is Mr. E. R. Stamps, who has been President since May, 1883. He is a native of Mecklenburg county, Va. At the age of seventeen he joined the Thirteenth North Carolina Regiment, serving with them fifteen months, and later in Artillery Company A, Garnett Battalion. He was in prison several months at Point Look Out, being exchanged on the 4th of March, 1864, serving the Confederacy till its close.

The war ended, he returned to Tarborough, N. C., where he studied law with Judge Howard, and was admitted in 1867. He practiced in Tarborough two years, then at Wilson, and returned to Tarborough, where he edited for four years the Tarborough Southern. In 1875 he came to Raleigh and has since conducted a successful practice here, and has become a prominent factor in social and business circles. He is chairman of the Board of Directors of the State Penitentiary. He is assisted in the bank by Cashier Sam. C. White, who has been some ten years in the institution, and Leo D. Heartt, assistant cashier, who has also had much experience in financial matters.

## **J. P. CULLEY,**

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS,  
ETC.,

CORNER FAYETTEVILLE STREET AND EX-  
CHANGE PLACE.

By nothing can the commercial history of a city be so well determined as by noticing in detail the career of her successful and leading business men, and among such in Raleigh



the gentleman in question is worthy of a prominent place. Mr. Gulley started business in 1869 as Gulley, Barnum & Co., the following year the name was changed to J. P. Gulley & Bro., and since 1874 he has conducted the establishment alone, gradually extending his trade and custom till his name is familiar not only in Raleigh, but in every village and hamlet of the surrounding country for the reliability and cheapness of the goods he handles. These consist of foreign and domestic dry goods, fancy and dress goods, American notions, gents and boys clothing in the latest and most fashionable styles, also all shapes in hats and caps, trunks, valises, white goods, boots and shoes in all sizes, including Boyden's, Miles' and Hannan's celebrated hand-made goods. The stock averages in value from \$25,000 to \$30,000 and is being constantly replenished from the leading manufacturers and jobbers of the North and East. The store 20x65 feet, three stories, one of the busiest places of business in town, is well located on Fayetteville corner Exchange, from seven to nine competent hands being required to attend to the multifarious demands of a constant crowd of customers. Mr. Gulley was born in the city of Raleigh but raised in the country and at an early age was left without a mother. In the war he served the Confederacy 3½ years in the 53d N. C. Infantry, and was present at most of the big fights in Virginia. When peace returned he took to farming and also went to school for six months. He came to Raleigh in 1866 and was three years clerking with Len H. Adams before he commenced a business which by his enterprise, reliability and ability has since been an important and progressive factor in the general moral welfare and material advance of the capital city.

### **G. D. RAND,**

WHOLESALE GROCER, COMMISSION  
MERCHANT AND DEALER IN COTTON,  
LEAF TOBACCO AND GUANO.

233 S. WILMINGTON STREET.

As the destiny of a nation may be read in the virtue of its women, so is the progress of a community guided by the individual efforts of her individual men. Among those in Raleigh who are endeavoring to increase the importance of this city, the subject of our sketch has made himself prominent.

Mr. Rand is a native of Wake county. Eight years ago he entered into business as head of the well known firm of Rand & Barbee, from which combination he withdrew on 1st of January of this year, and continued business for himself at 233 S. Wilmington street. Here he occupies one of the largest establishments in town, three stories and basement, 32x90 feet in extent. He carries a stock from \$10,000 to \$15,000 in value of general groceries. He also handles guanos,

kainit, acid phosphate, excellenza sol. phos., cotton, leaf tobacco and other agricultural products, and has unequalled facilities for disposing of goods consigned to him.

Apart from business he gives up considerable time to public affairs. He has been city Alderman since last May. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Methodist Church. In the war, at 16 years, he joined the N. C. Junior Reserves, served 18 months and was captured near Raleigh. He was a successful farmer till 8 years ago when he entered, as already noticed, into mercantile life in Raleigh, and is now one of those financial thinkers whose judgment raises and lowers the prices of the great staple products of our soil. In the late tobacco movement, he has generously offered high figures at the auction warehouses with the sole purpose of building up at this point a market for that staple.

Mr. Rand is also senior member of the house of Rand & Rand, general merchants of Smithfield.

### **HAYWOOD & HAYWOOD,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

CORNER FAYETTEVILLE AND MARTIN STS.

Among the young and rising lawyers of this city who have gained a distinction based on their own merits, we note the above popular gentlemen. Messrs A. W. & Ernest Haywood are of the old and influential family of that name, and were both born in Raleigh. The first went to Dr. Horner's famous school at Oxford, was one of Judge Pearson's most brilliant students, and was admitted to the bar at the June term 1877, of the Supreme Court. Commencing practice in Raleigh he soon worked himself into public confidence and now enjoys a first-class name as a lawyer and advocate. He is also prominent apart from immediate business, and is Vice President of the Raleigh Gas-light, and of the Pioneer Manufacturing Co., and interested in other corporations.

Mr. Ernest Haywood was also at 'The Horner School,' and afterwards in June, 1880, graduated with first distinction at the University of North Carolina, receiving at that time the degree of A. B., and in addition a special diploma in the school of mathematics. He studied law at the School of Judges Dick & Dillard in Greensboro', and in October, '82, was licensed to practice, having passed the examination before the Supreme Court without missing a single question, since which time he has been a valuable associate and partner to his brother, and is gaining for himself a reputation as a safe counsellor and good office lawyer. Messrs. Haywood have a very nice office located over Pescud, Lee & Co.'s store, where they entertain callers in a manner that becomes men of talent and education. They give their entire attention to their large civil business, practice in all the State and Federal Courts, make collections on all



points in North Carolina and are counsellors for some of the first firms and corporations of Raleigh and the leading cities of the North, their list of which speaks in unmistakable terms of their reliability and standing.

## COLONEL FRANCIS HAWKS CAMERON,

INSPECTOR GENERAL,

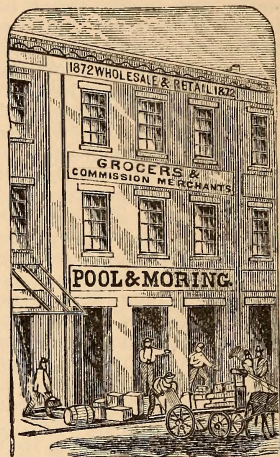
Was born in Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C., 1839. Entered Hydrographic Corps, U. S. C. S., at age of sixteen; served principally on North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Gulf stations. At breaking out of war was stationed at Brooklyn navy-yard; resigned April, 1861; came South and was assigned to Gen. Bragg's command at Pensacola, Fla. In fall of 1861 was ordered to duty under Flag Officer Tattnall at Savannah, Ga., and served under that officer as marine officer of flagship, participating in the battles of Port Royal, Augustine Pass, Fort Pulaski, &c. In spring of 1862 was ordered to Virginia on duty with his command, First Battalion of Marine Infantry; served during balance of war in Virginia, participating in various engagements in which his command was engaged, and was for some months in command of "Camp Beall," on the James River; was attached to Ewell's corps during last campaign, and participated in the battles of the retreat from Petersburg to Appomattox Courthouse, when he was taken prisoner. After the war settled in Wilmington, N. C., and engaged in the insurance business, filling positions of general agent North America Company, secretary of the "Wilmington Life," and vice-president and president of the North Carolina State Insurance Companies; was also for three years president of the Southern Chamber of Life Insurance; was for several years a director of the North Carolina Insane Asylum and member of the Executive Committee, and in 1879 was one of the two commissioners sent by North Carolina to the Convention of the National Board of Trade, which met in New Orleans; joined the Masonic order in 1863, and has taken thirty-two degrees. In 1873 removed from Wilmington to Raleigh, where he now resides; engaged in insurance business, being superintendent of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia and agent for the Lion Insurance Company, of England, and Fire Association, of Philadelphia. Has been for several years a member of the Governor's staff, and is Inspector General of the military forces of the State. Is a Democrat in politics, but has never sought or held political office.

## POOL & MORING,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, FLOUR DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

In Raleigh there are some large establishments which mainly contribute the reputation the city enjoys as a source of supply,

and prominent among them stands the well known house of Pool & Moring. The business was for many years carried on by Upchurch & Dodd, who were bought out in 1881 by the present firm, who have not only benefited by having succeeded a first-class house, but have extended their operations to limits which their predecessors never thought attainable. They occupy on Wilmington street spacious premises, modelled to suit the requirements of their lively trade.



They are filled to repletion with heavy groceries valued at some \$8,000. They make a specialty of the great staple of life, Flour, handle about one-half of this article sold in town, 6,000 to 7,000 barrels annually, mostly of the celebrated "Riverton Mills," Va., brand. Their goods are to be found in every wayside store in the central portion of the State, they employ four hands at home, and their annual transactions foot up \$100,000. The members of this prosperous and solid concern are men whose ability, foresight and integrity have brought them to this marked success.

Mr. S. C. Pool is a native of Wake co., served the Confederacy three years in the 50th N. C. Infantry, belongs to the Baptist Church, and has important farming interests in this county.

Mr. Moring is from Chatham co., also served in the war in the 6th N. C., is an Alderman, Director in the Raleigh National Bank and belongs to the Christian denomination.

## PARKER & SNELLING,

GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CORNER WILMINGTON AND MARTIN STREETS.

This well known firm, for a long time known as Parker & Avera, who dissolved in the fall of 1883, the new firm being formed on the 1st of January, 1884, occupies the large 3 story building, 27x120 feet, at the crossing of Martin and Wilmington streets,



which point is looked upon as the monied centre of Raleigh. They are extensively engaged in various lines of business. First, they are grocers and carry a large and full stock of the necessities of life and are prepared to supply this class of goods in car load lots or by the pound.

In cotton they handle some 20,000 bales. As factors, they make liberal advances on liens, their unsurpassed facilities for sale enabling them to get the highest prices for the immense quantities of all kinds of agricultural produce which is annually consigned to them from all parts of the State. These we might mention include the new staple in this market, tobacco. They also carry a full line of plow castings and agricultural implement parts. They handle Durham guano. They are also largely interested in farming.

The senior partner owns some 650 acres in the county and among other products raises 40,000 to 50,000 pounds tobacco annually; the second partner runs some 300 acres in farms.

Both these gentlemen were born and raised in and have been always closely identified with this county. They are members of the Masonic Fraternity. Mr. Parker also belongs to the Royal Arcanum and the Baptist Church and in the war served in the N. C. Jr. Reserves, being captured at Petersburg. Mr. Snelling belongs to the K. of H., is a steward in the Methodist Church, served with the 26th N. C. Col. Vance, and surrendered at Appomattox.

These gentlemen conduct their affairs in a manner that become men of experience. They enjoy a steadily increasing custom over the State, and their capital is always in excess of their requirements.

## **T. M. ARCO,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

This is the name of one of Raleigh's best known men and ablest lawyers. Mr. Argo was born in Tenn., came to this state in 1859, studied at Chapel Hill, graduating from there in 1862. He then entered the army and did good service for the Confederacy, in the 1st batt. of N. C. heavy artillery. He was captured at Fort Fisher and returned home on parole in March, 1865. He then read law, under Judge Battle, and was licensed by the county court in 1866, and in '67 by the supreme court. He commenced practice at Chappel Hill, made himself quite popular and was elected to the Legislature from Orange county in 1868. In the House he showed himself worthy the honor his constituents had given him. He continued business at Chappel Hill till May, 1872, when he moved to Raleigh where he does one of the most extensive practices from this centre.

Mr. Argo has a pleasant office in the Fischer building, upstairs, where he entertains callers in a manner as becomes a gentleman of experience and education.

## **WYATT & TAYLOR,**

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

15 E. MARTIN ST., 16 EXCHANGE PLACE.

Prominent among the business houses of Raleigh we note the firm of Wyatt & Taylor, which has been known under the present name since 1st January, '84. Though both members of the firm have been long connected with mercantile circles in this town, and were formerly of the co-partnership Norris, Wyatt & Taylor. They now occupy the spacious 3-story building extending 80 feet from 15 E. Martin to 16 Exchange Place. The stock which never averages less than \$5000 in value, consists of everything included under the head of staple and fancy groceries. They also do a large commission business, handle consignments of agricultural produce in car loads or less at small margins. They do a lien business in cotton, and are agents for Gibbs & Co.'s high grade Ammoniated Phosphate, and Walker's Cotton Phosphate. They employ five hands, have a wagon, and enjoy a reputation for their goods and methods of doing business, which daily increases their trade throughout Central North Carolina. The members of the firm are Job P. Wyatt and Philip Taylor. The first is a native of Wake county, has been in business since the war, is a member of the Baptist Church and of the Royal Arcanum. The second was born in Chatham county, and is also of the Royal Arcanum Order.

## **ELLINGTON, ROYSTER & CO.**

MANUFACTURE SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,  
SCROLL WORK, AND BALUSTERS.  
BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS, ALSO  
DEALERS IN FAMILY GROCERIES.

The increasing importance of the lumber trade in all its branches leads to a more than ordinary interest in those concerns identified with this factor of our manufacturing industries and resources. Attention is properly directed to those firms to whose energy and enterprise may be ascribed the vitality that has characterized this business. The house of Ellington, Royster & Co. may rightly be assigned a first place among such concerns, on account of its extensive operations, and its excellent products. The factory was started in 1878, and has been unfortunately burned out in 1879 and 1881, and then rebuilt in 1882, and continues in full operation turning out 20,000 shingles per day; they also make sash, doors, blinds, scroll work, balusters, and are builders and contractors as well. They employ about 50 hands; there is a 60-horse power engine and boiler, planing mill and all the various tools requisite. The main building is 82x176; the dry kiln and engine room 27x82 attached. Mr. W. J. Ellington is the business manager, Mr. Len H. Royster is



architect and supt. of buildings, and Mr. Benj. F. Park in charge of shops; the latter gentleman is the hero of 43 battles, was in the Confederate army all through the war, entered in 1861 from Franklin county, N. C., the Franklin Rifles, was in the Magruder corps at Yorktown, retreated to Richmond, was at the battle of seven pines, the seven days fight, then in D. H. Hill's corps, then to the eastern part of the State and besieged Little Washington, after that went through with Lee's army and was wounded at Gettysburg and was then captured, sent up to David's Island, Long Island Sound, stayed there until October, 1863, was splendidly treated there, had a parole of thirty days, and another battle at Spotsylvania Court House, when he was badly wounded again, then through the balance of it to the bitter end. He was born at Clarksville, Mecklenburg county, Va., 1839. Mr. Ellington was born in Chatham county, in 1849, and Mr. Royster was born in Raleigh in 1840.

The grocery store supplies a want much felt by those occupied in all the work shops near the railroad.

### **P. W. WILEY & CO.,**

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

Of the various lines of trade represented in Raleigh none is perhaps more deserving of special notice at our hands than that of printing, and among the houses engaged in this line the firm of P. W. Wiley & Co. takes an important place on account of the excellent and finished style of the work turned out. Mr. Wiley commenced business in 1882, and in November of the following year owing to increasing business he joined with him a silent partner. He occupies on Fayetteville street, conveniently situated in the centre of trade, a spacious room on the second floor of the Citizens Bank building, which is provided with a power press, Universal and Golding job presses, a great variety of plain and ornamental type, and everything necessary for printing all kinds of books, pamphlets, cards, bill heads, letter heads, law blanks, etc., with expedition and cheapness. Mr. Wiley is a practical printer, takes a special pride in having customers pleased, and is assisted by four competent hands. He is a native of Cumberland co., came to Raleigh in 1868. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and has deservedly been most successful in business, is daily making himself more popular and extending trade in all directions.

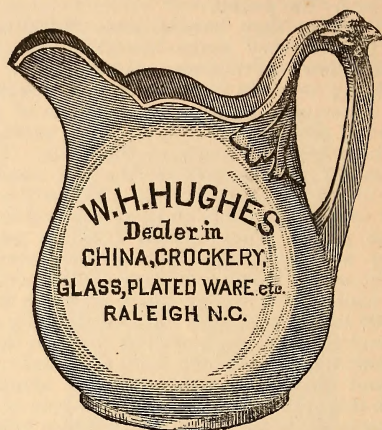
### **W. H. HUGHES,**

CROCKERY, SILVERPLATE WARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

309 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

This gentleman who established himself here in March 1882, has held from the commencement a first-class custom and has had good reason to be satisfied with his business career

in the "Old North State." He has many years conducted a similar concern at Portsmouth, Va., his native place, and finding that he had extended his trade there so as to meet the whole demand of that town he looked around for some other point to invest surplus



capital in and as fortune would have it, chose Raleigh. He occupies at 309 Fayetteville street a spacious floor and basement 28x70 feet where he carries a stock valued at some \$4,000 or \$5,000. This consists of a full line of imported and domestic china, dinner and tea sets, crockery, glassware, lamps and lamp goods, silver and silverplated ware, newest inventions in refrigerators, oil stoves, the world renowned Monitor oil stove being a specialty; table cutlery, wooden and willow-ware, and in fact everything in the line of house furnishing goods. Two competent hands are employed, goods are procured from the best sources and parties can here see a variety and buy at prices which they cannot get anywhere but in a first-class crockery establishment. Mr. Hughes, as already noticed, is from the Old Dominion State and served four years in artillery with Lee's army. He is a member of the Methodist denomination and K. of P. He makes a journey to Portsmouth occasionally to look after his large interests there.

### **NEWS AND OBSERVER,**

S. A. ASHE, EDITOR.

Among the various influential organs that conjointly make up the press of North Carolina no newspaper occupies a more prominent place and few carry so much weight as the News and Observer, of Raleigh. This paper's history is full of interest, as it has been formed by the union of three papers. The News was founded on 1st March, 1872, by Jordan Stone and associates; the Sentinel was founded in 1865 by Mr. Pell, afterwards conducted by Josiah Turner; the Observer was founded 10th November, 1876, by Hail & Sanders, who had on 5th July, 1879, become the owners of the Sentinel.



On 12th September, 1880, the News and the Observer consolidated and became the property of Ashe, Gatling & Co.; on 11th February, 1884, Ashe and his associates bought out Gatling & Co. and formed the News and Observer Company, who now own the establishment. The president of the company and editor is S. A. Ashe; associate editor, James I. McCree; local editor, Colonel Fred. A. Olds; business manager, Thomas A. Miller, all gentlemen experienced in the duties of and well adapted for their separate posts. Ten competent printers are always employed and the paper also has constantly travelling in its interests Capt. W. W. Carraway and W. B. Jordan as solicitors and correspondents. This sheet is 24x26 inches, seven columns, four page, and appears every morning except Monday; the circulation is 2,100. The weekly edition is sent out from the office every Tuesday; it has a circulation of 4,000; is the same size as the daily, except that it has eight pages.

The establishment of the News and Observer Company is well located in the city on the Main street, but out of the noise of the thoroughfare.

Conjointly its papers form the most important press issue in the State, and with a continuance of their weighty editorials, well displayed advertisements and full telegraphic news from all parts of the world they may long expect to hold their present proud position.

Capt. S. A. Ashe, the able president and editor, was born in New Hanover, was educated for the navy at Annapolis. The war breaking out, he entered military service on the 15th April, 1861, and was first on staff duty. In the summer of 1862 he was appointed assistant Adjutant General Pender's brigade. He was taken prisoner, afterwards exchanged and assigned to duty on General Clingman's staff. He was then assigned as ordinance officer to Battery Wagner, and towards the end of September, 1863, was assigned to duty as assistant to Col. Childs, in command of Fayetteville arsenal. After the war he continued the study of law in Wilmington and was admitted in January, 1867. He practiced there and was elected to the Legislature in 1870. He settled in Raleigh in 1872, and in January, 1873, formed a partnership with A. S. Merrimon and T. C. Fuller, continuing as member of this successful firm till July, 1879, when he entered the newspaper business. Capt. Ashe, though not a conspicuous, has always been a leading and weighty member of the Democratic party. Since 1872 he has been active on the State Executive Committee, and has held the posts of chairman and secretary of the same.

Mr. Ashe has proven himself a worker and a thinker, and as a writer is well suited to the important position he fills.

## DR. GEO. W. BLACKNALL.

Dr. G. W. Blacknall was born in Granville county, received his early education at the district schools, studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from there in 1850. He was two years house physician at the Emigrants' Hospital in New York, gaining that practical knowledge of the science which afterwards distinguished him. Returning South, for ten years he conducted a flourishing practice in Henderson, where he bought the property of Kitterell Springs, which under his able management became one of the finest summer and health resorts in the South.

In 1870 he moved to Raleigh, rented the Yarbrough House, made several important additions to the building and ran it successfully till the fall of 1883, when he sold out to the present proprietor. The doctor is at present retired from active business, and is living in the famous old Tucker house, which he runs as a first-class private hotel for a few select transient guests. The establishment is fitted in an expensive and comfortable manner. There are ten lodging rooms nicely furnished, and it is conducted in a manner to suit those wishing quietness and comfort and retired society, the central figure of which is the pleasant and entertaining host himself, who we might add is as sociable a gentleman as ever was praised in prose or sung in verse. He takes an active interest in the general welfare of the community, has shown himself one of North Carolina's most enterprising and broad-minded men, and well merits a place among the capital city's representative merchants and citizens.

## E. F. WYATT & SON, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

109 E. MARTIN STREET.

This house which in the line of harness and saddlery is the leading representative in the central portion of the State was originally commenced in January, 1875, and has grown to reach such magnificent proportions that the goods are taken as standard by the people of the territory of which Raleigh is the supplying point.

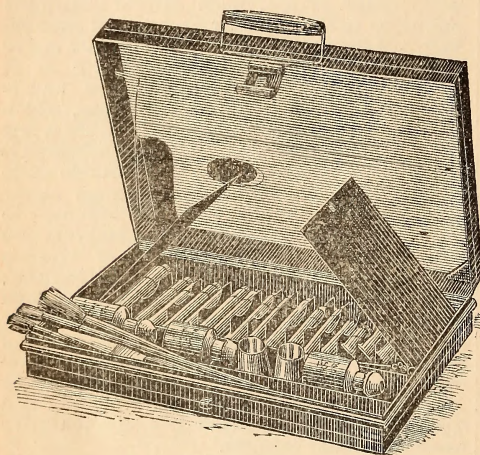
The premises occupied at 109 E. Martin, are 25x50 feet in extent, 3 stories high. On the first floor we find a varied and complete stock, valued at some \$5,000, including all weights and qualities of light and heavy harness, all descriptions of saddles, saddlery hardware, warranted hand forged bits and stirrups, of foreign and domestic make, harness leather, saddler and harness maker's supplies, blankets, whips, and in fact every kind of material used in connection with that most important of all domestic animals, the horse. Upstairs is the workshop where 8 or 9 experienced men are constantly employed filling the many orders and supplying the gaps which daily occur in the stock on hand.



Mr. W. F. Wyatt, the sole owner of this extensive concern is fully equal to the responsibilities incumbent upon him.

He is a native of Wake county, a member the Royal Arcanum, of the Baptist denomination, and as the authority of central N. C. on all subjects pertaining to harness and saddlery he will always continue to increase his establishment and multiply his number of patrons.

**EUGENE L. HARRIS & CO.,**  
ARTISTS, CHINA FIRERS AND GILDERS  
AND DEALERS IN ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS.



Unique among the business enterprises of Raleigh is the firm of Eugene L. Harris & Co. After a thorough experience and training both at the Cooper's Institute, N. Y., and in other schools, Mr. Harris opened his office in 1881, at 127 Fayetteville street, where he carries a full line of everything used by artists, both in the way of materials and decorations. The stock includes, for oil paintings, Winsor & Newton's tube colors—the best American tube colors; Lacroix's enamel colors for china painting, brushes, boxes, palettes, easels, oils, siccatifs and varnishes, Winsor & Newton's water colors, all the necessary articles for drawing, and in fact everything required by the artist can be here obtained at New York prices.

They also do very nice work in firing and gilding decorated china, tiles, etc., in which specialty they are the only concern in the State. They fire and gild much hand-painted china for the leading female schools throughout the State.

Mr. Harris is an artist of no mean ability, as a visit to his studio will amply prove. He has done many portraits in oil and crayon, from life, as well as enlargements from photograph, for parties all over this and adjoining States.

Mr. Harris is a native of Granville county,

graduated from the University of N.C. in 1881. His house issue catalogues of their stock, with prices, also rates on firing and gilding all kinds of china articles.

**JOHN NICHOLS,**  
POSTMASTER.

Mr. John Nichols was born in Wake co., 15 miles east of Raleigh, November 14th, 1834. On the death of his father he was apprenticed to the printing trade at the age of 14, and served his full time without the loss of a single day; after arriving at maturity he removed to Beaufort, N. C., where he published a newspaper for two years. In 1858, Mr. Nichols returned to Raleigh and took charge of the printing office in connection with the institution of Deaf, Dumb and Blind, remaining there until January 1, 1866, occupied also in teaching the deaf mutes printing; after that was engaged in the book and job printing business from 1866 until March, 1873, at the head of the firm of Nichols, Gorman & Neathery. In 1873 he was elected principal of the institution of Deaf, Dumb and Blind, and served as such for four years. Then was appointed as Government stamp agent in the revenue department at Durham, N. C., where he remained until April, 1881, and in that year was appointed Postmaster of Raleigh. Is a prominent Mason in the State, has filled the office of Grand High Priest to the Grand Chapter of North Carolina, was also Grand Master of the State for two years and presiding officer of the Grand Council of the State, and is one of the few Masons in North Carolina who has ever reached the 32d degree. He has ever performed the duties of Postmaster since he entered upon them with entire satisfaction.

Since his appointment as Postmaster he has been very active and successful in improving the mail service in the State, and it is to his untiring exertions that the free delivery system was established in Raleigh. The political changes in the National Administration may cause his retirement from his office, but the community which he has served accord to him the credit of having made a faithful and impartial officer.

**L. ROSENTHAL,**

CLOTHIER & HATTER,  
215 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

This excellent gentleman has had quite an eventful career in life. Born in the Province of Posen, at an early age he went into mercantile life and came out to the United States in 1852. He remained a year in New York City, was then 3 years in Milwaukee from where he migrated to Little Rock, Ark., remaining there till the war broke out when he at once joined the Little Rock Grays in the Third Confederate Army. Mr. Rosenthal



was a brave and plucky soldier and did good service for the great cause. His company was hotly engaged at Shiloh, he was taken prisoner at Parraville, was afterwards in Louisville Kent, and two years before the end of the war he had a United States suttlership at Murfreesboro, Tenn. He then came with Sherman's army to Raleigh, in 1865 started in business and has since risen to be one of the best known and wealthy men of the town.

His store located on Fayetteville street, is 25x65 feet in extent, is filled with a complete and varied stock of the latest styles in clothing and hats and caps, also boots and shoes, and dry goods, four competent hands are employed. Mr. Rosenthal has always made it a point to be perfectly straight in business and has established a high reputation. He was formerly a member of the Odd Fellows.

## ARMISTEAD JONES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Among those lawyers whom it has been our duty to call on in this town is the above popular gentleman.

Mr. Jones was born in Granville county 23d September, 1846. was educated at the schools there and at Dr. Horners. At sixteen he joined Mosely's battery, in which he served the Confederacy more than a year. In 1856 he came to Raleigh, and in the then unsettled state of the country took a post as telegraph operator and ticket agent with the R. & G. R. R. In the meantime he diligently devoted himself in his leisure hours to study law, and received his license in 1870. He then commenced practice and ever since by close attention to his clients' interests has steadily gained more and more the public's confidence till he now does business for many of Raleigh's leading men. He has conducted several large and important civil cases, practices in all State and Federal courts, and apart from business takes an interest in what is going on around him and seeks to advance the well being of the general community.

## H. J. DOWELL,

DEALER IN WASTE COTTON, RAGS,  
METAL, SKINS, TALLOW, BEESWAX,  
ETC.

"Waste not, want not," is a proverb not only applicable to individuals but to States and nations, and by its observance great industries have been developed by the utilization of waste matter, and whole countries have been enriched by turning what was formerly considered an inconvenience and a burden into something of value in man's economy. In gathering together the common waste of civilized peoples there have been fostered into being large mercantile establishments, who receive such goods from the individual collector, hold them till they have accumulated large stocks when they ship them to the man-

ufacturer who transforms them into articles and substances of use and value. Such a house in Raleigh which does an extensive business in this beneficial line have we under notice. Mr. Dowell started in 1880 in partnership with another but since 1882 he has been alone. He occupies a spacious building 20x100 feet in extent, and three stories high, at 310 Wilmington street, and this he has often filled with stock sometimes running up in value \$5,000 or \$6,000. He employs three hands around the store and keeps two wagons always going, he makes no charge for drayage. He deals in all kinds of waste goods and gives highest prices for waste cotton, rags, copper, brass, pewter, lead zinc, wrought and cast iron, dry and green hides, old rubber, furs of all descriptions, bones, beeswax, tallow, &c. He can supply a superior article of machinery waste in any quantity. He is constantly receiving goods from all over the State, also ships direct from the depots in any portion of North Carolina to consumers who are mostly in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

Mr. Dowell is a native of Green county, came to Raleigh in 1860. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and of the K. & L. of H.

## SWIFT'S ART STUDIO,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Boucicault in his popular play of 'The Octoroon,' brings down the house by making Salem Scudder say to Simon Legree, when confronted by the proof of his guilt in the picture obtained from the camera, "the instrument never lies." This gallery has long been prominently before the public. It was opened many years ago by J. W. Watson, who was succeeded by one Hunt, then by Andrews, and in December, '83, Mr. Swift bought out H. F. Maneely. He has still further improved the gallery so as to make its elegance and completeness surprising. In attractiveness it is on a par with the first establishments of large cities, and one which the citizens of Raleigh and North Carolina may be proud and boast of. The studio is located on Fayetteville street on the line of the ladies' promenade, which renders it conveniently accessible for their patronage. The reception room, is 20x40 feet, the operating room with northern light 45x20: toilet rooms, dark and printing rooms complete the whole. Mr. Swift is an experienced artist and photographer: he has a stock of 14,000 negatives, he does fine work enlarging from photograph or from life in water, oil and crayon. He is a native of New York, studied for the Methodist ministry at Evenston Institute, Ill., had a charge for many years in Pittsburg, Pa., and was sent as a missionary to Colorado, where indulging too much in his favorite pastime music and singing, he contracted a bronchial disease and lost for a time the use of his voice. He sought Florida as a climate better suited to his health, turned his attention to photography and conducted a splen-



did gallery in Jacksonville many years. He was requested to open an establishment in Paris, but declined in favor of Denver City, where he opened elegant premises, but retired from there for health's sake, coming later to Raleigh where he has since established a first-class and deservedly growing business.

## **JAMES BAKER & CO.,**

### **LIVERY STABLE.**

Among the successful men in Raleigh we note James Baker & Co., livery stables. Their stables is a substantial building 60x200, well ventilated and comfortably arranged, which accommodates a large number of horses in the stalls, a good stock of harness and saddle horses are kept, and a fine set of buggies and carriages constantly on hand, and at the public service. The business which is brisk during the Spring and Summer, necessitates the employment of a number of competent stable hands, who keep everything clean and in nice order, and are careful in attending to the wants and comforts of the animals. Mr. Baker who was born in Halifax county, N. C. served all through the war, was a bar-keeper for 13 years, is well known and well thought of by everybody; he started in this business in 1878 and has given general satisfaction to his patrons, he is very attentive to his business, and has had considerable experience, knowing how to please his customers, and now deservedly does the livery trade of the town.

## **R. E. PETTY,**

### **DRY GOODS.**

Among the oldest and most prominent stores in the city is that of R. E. Petty. He commenced business here in 1868 under the style of Primrose, Petty & Newsom, which firm closed out in 1873. In September, 1873, entered into partnership with Mr. T. N. Jones, of Henderson, N. C., which firm was succeeded in September, 1879, under the style of Yeargan, Petty & Co., and finally Mr. Petty bought out his interest in the business and has carried on the trade alone ever since.

With moderate capital at the outset, Mr. Petty soon acquired a leading position among the merchants of this city; enlarging his transactions and extending his trade limits presenting an example of what can be accomplished by careful diligence and integrity.

The trade extends to adjoining States and takes equal rank with any similar establishment in the South.

His business premises are also most complete in convenience and appointments. One floor is 25x100, with three stories in front—not quite so long. The assistants employed are competent and trustworthy gentlemen who thoroughly understand their business.

Mr. Petty was born in Chatham county, N. C. in 1836, and is a Master Mason; was a Major in Confederate army, and went out with company D. 35th N. C. Regiment, and was seriously wounded twice during the war.

## **W. N. JONES,**

### **ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

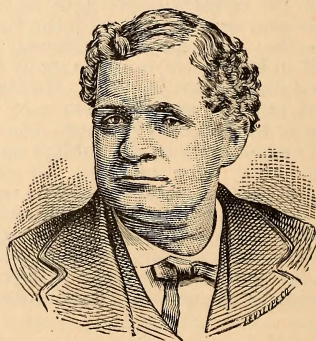
Among the younger members of the N. C. bar who are worthy of remark on these pages we note Mr. W. N. Jones. Mr. Jones is a native of this county, was educated at Wake Forest College, graduating from there in 1879. He was a diligent student of law under Judge Strong, and was licensed in 1880, and has since enjoyed a flattering practice in partnership with Gen. Cox, and has made himself popular as a lawyer and citizen.

He for 2 years has been Alderman of the city, and was Auditor of the Baptist State Convention. Mr. Jones takes pains in preparing cases submitted to him and deservedly merits the success he is meeting with.

He is author and joint editor of the N. C. Manual of Law and Forms, for justices of the peace, county officers, lawyers and business men.

## **J. W. WATSON,**

### **PHOTOGRAPHER.**



Among the various lines of business in this city, that of photography has been long and well represented by Mr. Watson, who is the first man who made a photograph in this State. He learned his art in Petersburg, Va., his native city, the daguerrotype process being then used, and in '49 started business for himself in Richmond, being a member of the firm of Minnis & Watson, till 1855, when he removed to New Berne, N. C. Here he conducted a prosperous concern till the war, when, notwithstanding that he suffered greatly from rheumatism, he did some good service for the Confederacy, notably in which was his capture of a prisoner who had embarked at New Berne in a yankee schooner. Notwithstanding it was blowing a gale, Sergeant Watson with four men, put off, brought the vessel to, some miles out at sea, captured his



man and brought him safely back to the general commanding.

Having formerly made a tour through N. and S. Carolina and Ga., Mr. Watson opened the gallery in Raleigh, immediately after the war, in 1865. This was the first regular photograph gallery established in N. C. and was run by Mr. W. with great success till seven years ago when he sold out. Was in Ala. 4 years but returned to Raleigh in 1882, and soon re-established himself in the confidence of his old patrons.

His rooms are well located on Fayetteville street. He keeps a large stock of picture frames, photographic albums, cases, etc., and makes life size pictures from old photographs, and all work in his line.

Mr. Watson is a Mason, Odd Fellow, belongs to the American Legion of Honor, owns a large farm with flour and grist mills, saw mills, in Chatham county, and withal is a weighty factor in the general welfare of Raleigh.

### **DAVID ROSENTHAL,**

CLOTHING. HATS, SHOES, ETC.

Among the younger business men of this community who are deserving of notice on these pages we note with pleasure the name of David Rosenthal, who after several years served as confidential employee of Mr. L. Rosenthal, succeeded Mr. Jno. Rosenbaum on the 25th July last in this store. This establishment has been in existence 4 years. Centrally located on the corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, it occupies two spacious floors 35x50 feet in extent, and is filled to repletion with a stock valued at some \$15,000. This includes everything in the line of fashionable clothing, for men and boys, to suit all tastes and pockets; all sizes of boots and shoes, latest styles in New York and London hats and caps, etc. Two competent hands assist the proprietor.

This gentleman a native of Prussia, was raised in Berlin, came to the U. S. and Raleigh six years ago.

He is Mason and past grand Odd Fellow, is one of those who will make a success of anything he puts his hand to, merits the success he has and is daily meeting with.

### **S. M. RICHARDSON,**

DEALER IN CIGARS AND TOBACCO,  
CONFECTIONS, FRUITS, ETC.,

113 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Who, even though he does not smoke, does not like the odor of a good cigar? The handsome and tastefully arranged store of Mr. S. M. Richardson on Fayetteville street, undoubtedly contains a fine selection of domestic and imported cigars, the best brands of smoking and chewing tobaccos, snuff, pipes, and in fact a complete variety of the articles necessary for the smoker's comfort, conveni-

ence and wants. The stock which averages some \$2000 in value, also embraces the best stock of confections in town, and a large variety of Floridian and Tropical fruits received direct from the importers on the sea coast. Mr. Richardson started business in September, '81, lower down on the same street No. 315, always has enjoyed an increasing custom, and last March moved into his present premises 24x60 feet. He has also a good demand from the surrounding counties for his goods, and in this way does a considerable business at wholesale figures. Mr. Richardson is a native of Johnston county, and is a Master Mason.

### **ARTHUR WINSLOW, B. S.,**

ENGINEER AND GEOLOGIST,

307 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

As a new and valuable addition to the course of business in this city we note the advent of Mr. Arthur Winslow whose presence as a trained engineer, geologist and scientist fills up what was formerly a missing link in the chain of professions represented in the capital of our State. Mr. Winslow was five years engaged in scientific study generally at Stuttgart after which he devoted his attention more particularly to engineering and geology at the Boston School of Technology graduating from there in 1881. For three years he was actively employed in the field and office as assistant geologist on the Pennsylvania survey.

In October last he opened his office here and has already done considerable business in surveying, prospecting and drafting, both for the State and private individuals. He is prepared to undertake anything in this line in the way of examining and developing mineral properties, assaying ores, surveying forest and agricultural lands, making maps and reports, analyzing fertilizers, marls and phosphates, locating railroad lines, etc. He is also opening an agency for the sale of mineral lands and has already on his books several valuable properties. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Boston Society of Natural History, the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, and has published various pamphlets chief among which is a valuable work on Stadia surveying, a dismissis on the theory with useful tables.

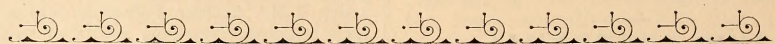
### **THOS. C. HARRIS.**

The above gentleman was born in Granville, received his education at the school there and was for some time engaged in business with his father till he came to settle in Raleigh 7 years ago. He then obtained a place as assistant State Geologist, which post he filled for three years, when he was appointed Curator of the Museum two years ago. When not attending to the immediate duties of the Museum naming and arranging the new specimens that from time to time arrive and the



like, he has his time occupied preparing maps of the Geological and other essays that are being extensively projected over the whole State. He is consequently a great authority on matters pertaining to geography and geology of the State, and is acquainted with the locations of the various mineral deposits that have been so largely found here in late years. Mr. Harris is himself a practical surveyor, and among his many other attainments

that of designing and engraving is worthy of mention. He engraves all sort of designs for cards, advertising signs, labels, book, letter heads, maps, and does nice work from photos of buildings or individual busts and portraits. He is also Signal Service Observer for the National Government and State, and his office is headquarters for information or meteorology.



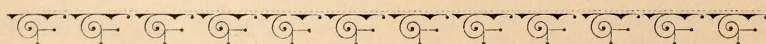
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[See page 80.]

**EUGENE G. HARRELL  
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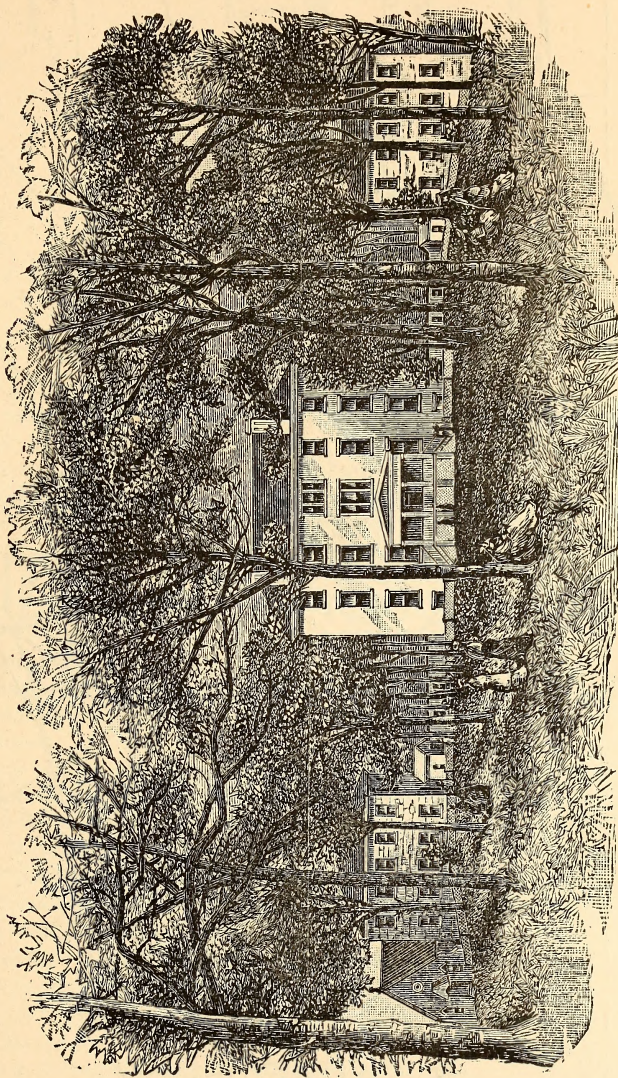




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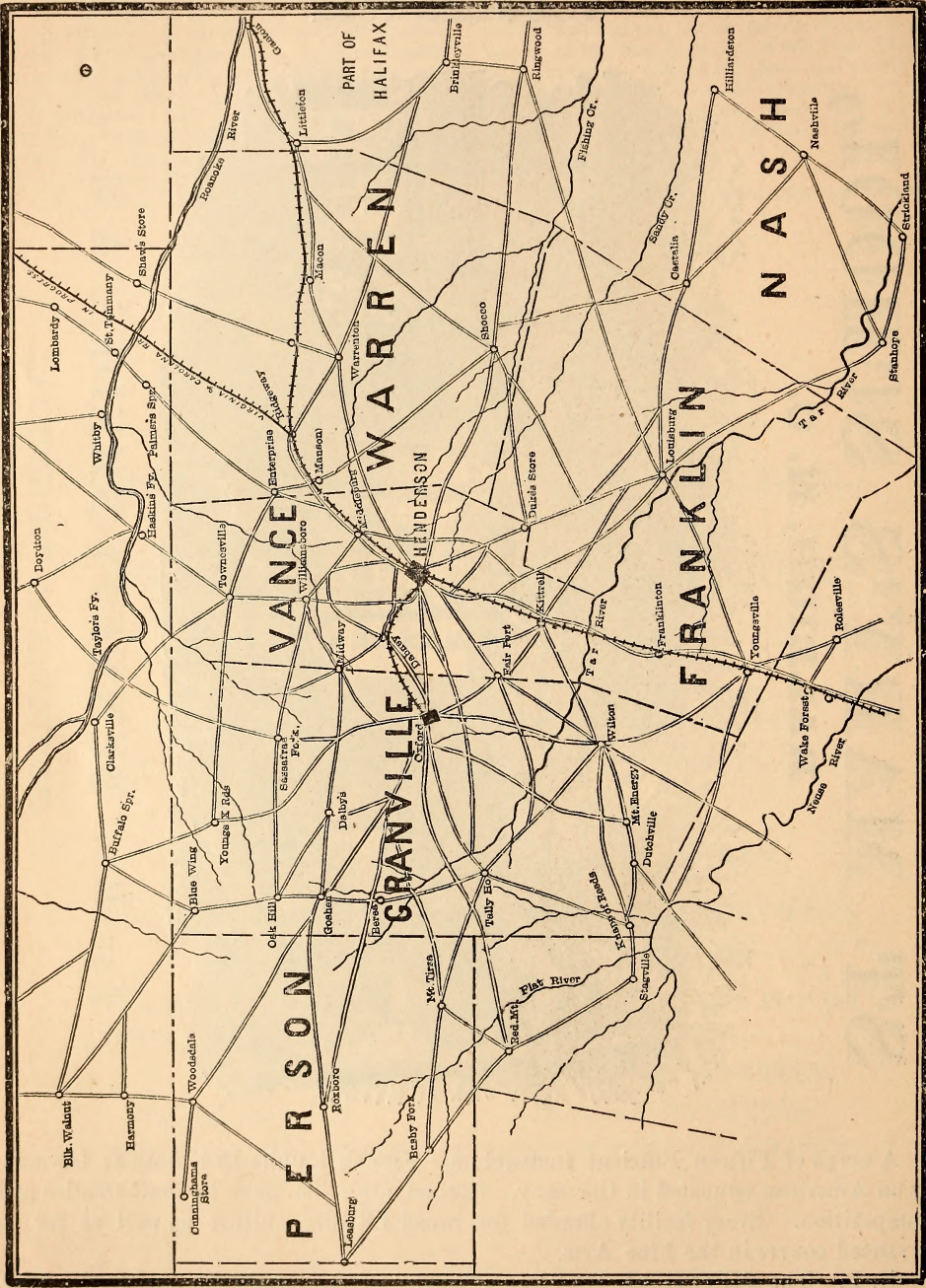
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MAP OF PART OF THE GOLDEN TOBACCO BELT  
OF NORTH CAROLINA.



# OXFORD,

## Granville County, N. C.

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The growth, prosperity and decay of commercial and industrial centres is a study equally delectable as, and perhaps of greater usefulness than that of the rise and fall of empires. "Money," says Cicero, "is the sinews of successful government," and by virtue of the amassing of wealth in individual communities, do they gain a strong and influential voice in all doings that affect the existence of a people. It is unnecessary for us to cite examples to sustain this assertion; history, ancient and modern, has amply proven it. It is, therefore, with a feeling not only of gratification but of assurance that we are directed in the right when we give a distinguished prominence to a town whose phenomenal growth has no parallel in this decade.

In mining regions, on the discovery of a supposed plenteous deposit of valuable ore, spots that were up to that time perhaps marked but by a solitary log hut, have in twenty-four hours presented the appearance and afforded the comforts of a city, with hotels, opera house and its other conveniences. Their rise has been compared to that of the mushroom, but lacking the most necessary elements to continued prosperity, their existence has been too often similarly likened to that of the same fungus. In Oxford, however, though we have a somewhat rapid growth the reasons thereof are to be found in quite different causes. Granville county since the days of Memucan Hunt, who so ably economised and disbursed the revenue of N. C. during the trials of the Revolution, has been noted for her ability and finance, and her men have ever given their greatest attention to the nurturing of the productive powers that nature has so lavishly and abundantly bestowed upon her.

Her agricultural resources have been stimulated and fostered by industry, careful study and economy to a degree almost unexampled. To the generous bestowal of human time and wealth, nature has lent her lavish help; to the liberal disbursement of fertilizing agents, the use of the plow, the spade and the hoe, sowing at the right time, harvesting when the plants or cereals are ready therefor, to careful attention to the curing, housing and storing of the tobacco plant and the grain cereal, has been liberally added, sunshine, shower and moisture.

But, our readers will say, you have already stated this has been going on for generations, ever since the Revolution and probably long before, where then is this phenomenal growth which you have spoken of? Simply this!

Though the country had been gradually growing rich ever since the Anglo-Saxon planted his standard within her borders, only a few years ago was a new life put into her by the introduction of new men and new things. Not by the importation of a foreign population or by the investing of foreign capital but simply by a generation of men arriving at maturity and coming into prominence. We do not mean to say that the generations that had gone before were inferior in talent and ability. Far from it! But we *will* say that the pursuits they followed were sufficiently extensive to engage all their attention, and amply lucrative to satisfy the most expensive and luxurious desires, and as population increased their successors had to



look to extending some lesser developed pursuit or some calling that their fathers had not yet followed. They have done both, but to a more marked degree one of the former, namely :

*The Leaf Tobacco Industry*, which has been carried on here many years, but owing to want of railroad, warehouse and banking facilities could never be developed to any large proportions, and as a consequence most of Granville co. tobacco found a market at the nearest railroad towns. Five or six years ago many men in this town and county began to turn their attention to buying tobacco, they erected extensive prize houses on the most improved principles. Some of these are among the largest in the country. Following on their energies a railroad was projected and opened, connecting the town with the R. & G. R. R., then was formed a banking association with unlimited means, the warehouses, where the leaf is auctioned, to meet the demands, were extended, and to cap all, there will this season be opened here a brick warehouse with main floor 110x325 feet, larger than any other in this State or Virginia.

Golden or Yellow Tobacco has always been much prized by the consumers of the weed, but of late years this has been especially so, and to-day the chewing and smoking tobacco made from the yellow leaf is the favorite with smokers and chewers throughout the world. It has superior qualities in taste, aroma, and mildness, not found in the brown, black and coarse leaf grown in hotter and colder latitudes and on other soils, and has less nicotine in it than any other tobacco, this latter being supposed to arise from the *flue curing* process generally adopted in this section. For this reason it is in great demand for manufacturing purposes, and its price, especially for the fine grades, has lately been enormously enhanced. While the price of almost every other natural and artificial product of our country during the last few years has been steadily dropping, that of the golden leaf tobacco has been rising, and has at times commanded fabulous figures. This tobacco is chiefly grown in the northern tier of counties of North Carolina, which tract of land has gained for itself the familiar appellation of the Golden Belt. In the very heart of this belt lies the city of Oxford.

Now, the Old Dominion State has had its market for the sale and export of the fragrant weed since Queen Elizabeth's courtier first introduced the luxury into Europe, and it has up till lately enjoyed the credit of *producing* this golden leaf, and even yet in the commercial journals, both foreign and home, who ought to be the best posted on the subject, no credit is given to North Carolina as a tobacco raising State; all the tobacco is classed as Virginian. This arises from the fact that the establishment of auction or ware rooms for the sale of the leaf is of recent date in this State; formerly everything was shipped to Va., principally Richmond, and even yet large quantities of tobacco bought at the N. C. warehouses is re-handled by the so-called commission men of that market. A more direct sale from the warehouse floors to the manufacturer is in the tobacco, as well as in other interests, by saving the commissions of the middle men, coming to be recognized as a more profitable way of doing business, and to the observance of this method is greatly due Oxford's pre-eminence.

Returning to speak of the rise in price of this golden leaf, we might say Oxford being in the very centre of the region most adapted for its growth, has of course materially benefited thereby. Tobacco is brought to her from all the surrounding country, chiefly from Granville. Person, Caswell, Durham, Orange, Vance, Mecklenburg, Va., and also from Warren, Nash, Halifax, Franklin and Wake counties. On her floors at the daily sales a larger amount of the finer grades of tobacco will be seen, than anywhere else in North Carolina or Virginia; it is claimed higher prices are paid than in any other market, but though it would be difficult to study the question long enough to enable one to make that an absolute assertion, yet it is a fact that Oxford brokers pay *very readily a high price for fine qualities*. By the generosity of buyers towards and by the liberal manner in which the warehouses treat the producer has Oxford largely been built up to her present proud position in this industry.

Also has she been greatly aided by the increased facilities that buyers have gained for placing the tobacco at once in the hands of the manufacturer. A few years ago Oxford as a tobacco market was hardly known to the factories outside of North Carolina, but by judicious advertising and making herself known by the personal visits of her brokers to the great consuming centers from Maine to Mexico, has she become to-day recognized as one of the leading Leaf Tobacco markets of America. Of the men, to whose indomitable energy, sterling



intelligence and liberal enterprise is mainly due this, as already said "unparalleled growth" will be found short individual sketches further on.

In the front part of our book we give a full description of the cultivating and curing of fine yellow tobacco.

Among the more significant statistics that show this remarkable progress, we may mention that Oxford has doubled her population in five years, the increase in this direction having been drawn mostly from Granville and adjacent counties, people from other states or foreign countries being very rarely found here. Thus has the character of her people remained remarkably homogeneous. It might be supposed that these people having built themselves up so rapidly in material wealth are tending to avarice, selfishness and conceit. On the contrary, such characteristics are far distant from the motives which govern their actions. Enterprising, industrious, money-making and economic—utilizing every legitimate resource—as her men are, they are in thought and action liberal and generous to a fault. Perhaps in intelligence her business men have not their compeers, her scholars compared to the population are numerous, her bar for its size is one of the strongest in the State, and peradventure, her women, educated and refined, find little pleasure in dress, show and frivolity, but occupy themselves with the duties of their households and in acquiring those accomplishments of mind and heart which make their sex in any clime an ornament and a blessing to the world.

Society in Oxford approaches the ideal. Of the South, it is not oppressively Southern, with the abilities generally credited to the North, it does not ape to be Northern. It is decidedly Oxonian—it is purely American. Those of us who still cherish the memory of our old-fashioned colonial ancestors, who regarded honesty in men and virtue in women beyond everything else, and whose conscientiousness of justice sustained them through a seven year's war for liberty and freedom, will appreciate and learn to love and respect the people of this North Carolina tobacco town. The men of Oxford are not jealous of one another, each is as proud of his neighbor's prosperity as of his own, and society is free from these petty feuds, inquisitiveness and slander—mongery so common in smaller communities.

The population has risen to about 3,000 souls, and every week heralds the arrival of newcomers to the town or county. The Democratic vote of the town has a majority of 83. Real estate has lately risen tremendously in value. Land can be procured at from \$10 to \$25 per acre, town real estate bought 4 years ago at twenty was selling last year at from 90 to 102 dollars per front foot on the main street. The farming population of Granville county is perhaps the wealthiest class of agriculturalists in the U. S. An average yield per acre is \$300, \$500 and \$600 is a common thing, while in some cases \$900 and \$1,000 has been realized from the sale of the product of an acre. Business is carried on here on cash principles, some 8,000,000 pounds of the leaf was handled last year, and on an ordinary day the bank will cash checks to the amount of \$25 and \$30,000, while some days in the height of the season at a big break, twice this sum will be paid out. The tobacco is shipped from here to all parts of the world.

There are eight establishments in Granville county manufacturing tobacco, but none on a large scale. One in Oxford for making a high grade plug, twist or smoking tobacco, would have superior advantages, and if required Va. qualities of the leaf could be delivered here at small cost. There is also great room in Oxford for a capable man to run a good \$2.00 a day hotel for transient guests who are very numerous at this point; gentlemen also come here from the north in winter time for their health and for the excellent shooting, which those

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*The term "break," as the tobacco sales or auctions are called, is derived from the practice that was formerly in vogue, the farmers shipping the leaf in hogsheads to the warehouse; when a sufficient number of hogsheads had arrived, a sale was announced, the buyers collected together and the tops of the hogsheads were broken off in their presence, the tobacco being sold out of them and not arranged in separate piles on the floor, as is now the case. The leaf is usually brought to town in wagons, but from a distance is sent by rail in hogsheads. The word "prize" is used in the term "prize house" from the fact, that here the leaf tobacco, when brought from the sale, is pressed down or technically "prized" into the hogsheads for shipment to distant points.*



who love the sport say, is to be found here, unequalled. It is the purpose of the citizens here to erect a spacious and comfortable hotel for people wishing to flee the rigors of a northern winter. Oxford is most suitable for such an enterprise, as it is beautifully located in the midst of an undulating and wooded country. A better spot in point of health could not be selected, the seasons come and go with a studied regularity, and these sudden changes of temperature so trying to persons of weak constitutions are unknown. The town boasts of some fine buildings, and stores and residences are being erected at a rapid rate. The citizens spend their idle time freely in one another's company, entertainments, musical and theatrical, amusements, social and intellectual, and in the season balls and out door tea parties, conducted in a manner becoming the character of the people, are the order of the day.

The town also boasts of superior scholastic accommodations. The Hobgood Female Seminary ranks with any in the State, and Dr. Horner's school has educated most of the distinguished men of Central North Carolina.

The Orphan Asylum located here is the only institution of its kind in the State. It was supported for many years entirely by private charitable donations, largely by Masons. Some years ago the Masonic Lodge of the State voted it an annuity of \$2,000 and the members of that order have always taken an active interest in its welfare and progress. The State of North Carolina contributes \$10,000 per year to the support of the Asylum. There are now 165 children of both sexes living here, and there are some 75 applications for admission, which have to lie over on account of funds. There are a larger number of inmates than ever before and the establishment is in a higher condition than ever. There is ample room for 200 children, and money—nothing more—is needed to afford them accommodation. This noble institution of charity, a brilliant diadem in the crown of North Carolina's sovereignty, is most successfully managed by its worthy Superintendent, Dr. B. F. Dixon; the Board of Directors is composed of five of the principal men of the State. There are also graded schools and some other private institutions for both boys and girls.

Oxford has a bank with a nominal capital of \$40,000, but a real capital practicably unlimited. Its post office has lately been raised owing to increased business to a third class, a postal grade seldom attained by a town of only 3,000 inhabitants. Its railroad carried last year over 50,000,000 pounds of freight, and, Oxford-like, is perhaps the best paying line in the State. The town has two newspapers, the "Orphan's Friend," one of the State's best family papers, and the "Torchlight."

The valuation of property in the town of Oxford is \$1,625,591.40; tax levied is \$4,379.14. In conclusion we shall give a few statistics of the county of which Oxford is the heart and pulse, and which is justly looked upon as the banner county of the "Old North State."

Granville county was formed in 1746 from Edgecombe. In 1764 the part of Granville known as St. John's Parish was erected into the county of Bute. In 1779 Bute was divided into Warren and Franklin. Since that time other portions of Granville have been cut off and annexed to Franklin and Vance, until at present its area comprises 750 square miles. It was named in honor of George Carteret, Earl of Granville, who, with others, received Carolina as a grant in 1663 from Charles II of England. In 1729 these eight Lord Proprietors, except Carteret, surrendered their franchises to the English crown.

The county is bounded on the north by Virginia, west by Person and Durham counties, south by Durham, Wake and Franklin, and east by Franklin and Vance. It is divided into 8 townships—Oak Hill, Sassafras Fork, Walnut Grove, Oxford, Tally-Ho, Dutchville, Fishing Creek and Brassfields. From one of Page's excellent industrial publications "The coal and iron counties of North Carolina" just out, we take the liberty of quoting some of what he says about Granville.

"The soil is of two kinds, (1) red heavy soil and (2) light sandy soil. The former lies mostly in the northern and northwestern parts of the county, the latter is in the southern portion. The former is productive of wheat, oats, rye, the grasses, corn, red heavy tobacco, and cotton; often producing without stimulus 20 bushels of wheat to the acre. Upon the latter soil is grown the celebrated Granville light yellow or gold leaf tobacco, that some times sells for one dollar a pound, and after analysis by the great chemist Bunsen and others,



is pronounced devoid of nicotine. Lands in this section have advanced 100 per cent. in the past ten years. A farmer raises 600 to 800 pounds of this fine tobacco to the acre, and hauls to market in one wagon drawn by two horses enough of the weed to net him \$600.

The county is undulating, in some parts hilly; and in these regions which are mostly northern, are found splendid lands for pasturage. To the superior combination of grasses in northern Granville is attributed the inimitably fine flavor of the mutton, said to be the finest in the world."

Another writer says: "Every grain, fruit and vegetable known to the human race, except tropical fruits, can probably be grown on the wonderful soil of this county."

Continuing from Hale: "The cost of living in Granville is very little; board from \$8 to \$10 a month; chickens 12 to 25 cents; fresh pork \$7 to \$10; meal 60 cents to \$1 per bushel.

The air is fresh and invigorating; the drinking water pure and healthful; the climate salubrious. No standing water except in a few mill ponds, and hence no malaria. The Tar River flows through the county but is not navigable. Many streams and brooks fertilize the soil and empty into the Tar and Roanoke rivers.

Oxford, the county seat, is remarkable for its intelligent population. It has one of the best male academies in the United States; an excellent female college; an excellent high grade female boarding school, and also boasts of the orphan asylum, a noble institution. Commo-dious churches of all denominations dot the county.

In the county are three iron foundries, one sash and blind factory, two dogwood factories, four very large tobacco warehouses and many tobacco factories."

The iron and tobacco manufacturing interests represent an investment of \$247,000; 383 hands are employed, and the annual products sum up \$750,000 in value.

Springs of fine water abound in the county. Polk's hand-book says:—"This county is universally considered the best for fine tobacco in the State."

Hale says:—"The people raised among the hills are large in size, of a saxon hue and are strong and healthy."

The county debt has been funded and is now about \$12,000, and is being rapidly liquidated. Land sells from \$5 to \$8 an acre in the red lands, and for \$15 to \$25 an acre in the sandy, the tendency of the price in both sections being upwards.

The county is rapidly growing, and the county script brings dollar for dollar. The population as a whole is one of unusual energy, thrift and intelligence."

*Mining Interests.* Coal has been found in surface deposits 6 miles west of Oxford, on Tar river. No scientific investigations have been made, but expert geologists pronounce the out-cropping indicative of a fine quality of the "black diamond." There are valuable copper mines in the vicinity of Blue Wing; the Royster mine is now being worked successfully by a Pennsylvania firm. Whetstones are found in the northern part of the county the finest quality. Gold is also in the same region; the Lewis mine prior to the war yielded a handsome income to its owners. Hematite iron ore and granite also abound in great quantities. The mineral resources of this county are quite undeveloped.

The prevailing growth of timber is white and post oak, hickory and pine.

Granville county has always taken a prominent part in the doings of the State. John Penn her citizen was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Robert Burton was another member of the Continental Congress. Four of her citizens represented this district in the Federal Congress, and two natives of the county represented other districts in the State. H. G. Burton, one of the latter, was also Governor of North Carolina. She has had seven of her sons elected to the United States Congress from other states. She has furnished a Chief Justice to North Carolina; two Judges to the Superior and one to the United States Court of the District of North Carolina. Her sons have sat on the supreme and superior bench in other States. She has had one Attorney General of the State and two Treasurers.

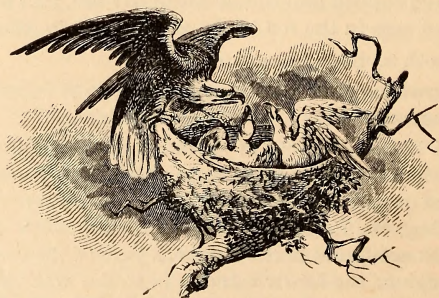
In the Revolutionary war she had a Brigadier General and she furnished to the Continental line one Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels and two Majors. In the war of 1812 she had two



Majors. In the Texan Revolution one of her sons became a Major General and was afterwards Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Texas to the United States.

In the civil war she had two Brigadier Generals from Kentucky and Missouri respectively; five of her citizens were Confederate Colonels, three Lieutenant Colonels and three Majors. Two natives of the county commanded Georgia and Mississippi regiments. She furnished seven surgeons to the cause of the South. Though originally a Union county she sent into the field more volunteers than she had voting population. The Granville Grays, still in a flourishing condition, was the first company in the State that marched to the camp of instruction.

According to the State returns of 1883 Granville county had 314,281 acres of land, valued at \$1,813,069, value of town lots \$406,314; aggregate value of real property \$2,219,383; 2,590 horses, value \$148,066; mules 782, value \$47,735; jacks 5, value \$200; jennies 2, value \$20; goats 200, value \$251; cattle 7,858, value \$59,587; hogs 21,004, value \$31,619; sheep 7,445, value \$18,337; value of farming utensils \$179,805; money on hand \$85,233; solvent credits \$206,608.





# REPRESENTATIVE HOUSES AND PROMINENT MEN

—OF—

## OXFORD, N. C.

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### DAVIS & GREGORY, GUANOS, FERTILIZERS, WAGONS AND BUGGIES,

The future historian in writing on the American people will undoubtedly relate that two things which characterize the present generation is their love of *driving* and their love of *fine crops*. Our money is chiefly made in raising agricultural products and chiefly spent we might add poised on a fine spring vehicle,

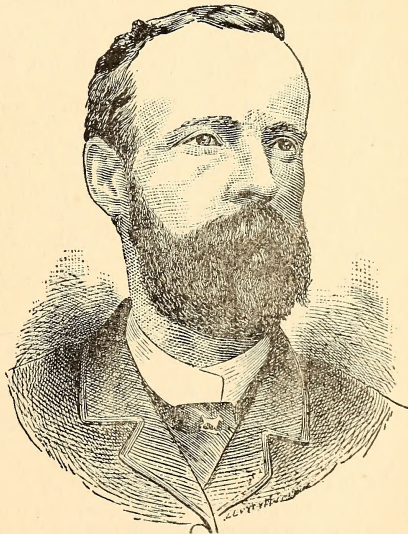


W. A. DAVIS.

behind a fast horse on a clear and sunny afternoon. It is natural then that those establishments who not only furnish the agriculturist with that most useful of all his supplies, fertilizers, but who handle the vehicles by which transportation of his goods is accomplished, as well as those which give populations removed from railroads the only means of conveyance, occupy a first and very important position in the economy of wealth. Not

surprising is it then that one of the largest houses in Oxford is that whose name forms the caption of this sketch.

The present firm, founded on the 1st January of this year, is the successor of Davis & Clement who were several years existent. Their trade thoroughly established throughout a large section of this State and Virginia, is conducted on a broad and deep basis, and has long ago distanced all competitors. The premises located in Oxford, consist of a large



N. A. GREGORY.

lot and two spacious buildings, one for storage of light carriages, the other for wagons. The stock of buggies, principally the famous Cooke & Tyson, and Jones make, unequalled for this country, runs according to the season between 40 and 80 in number; in wagons they have always on hand about 50, chiefly the celebrated Tennessee and Old Hickory, also the Russel and other makes. Last



season they disposed of over 200 of these wagons, and between 150 and 200 buggies, facts which speak in the highest terms of their popularity and suitableness for all purposes. In guanos and fertilizers the firm do the larger portion of the trade of this section, selling some 1100 tons annually; their brands are the following: British Mixture, Bone and Peruvian, Genuine Peruvian Guano, Lister's, Baker's Standard, Wahann's, Pacific, Zell's, Game, "Bos", and many other standard fertilizing chemicals, names which include the best tobacco fertilizers sold. The transactions of the house last year amounted to \$100,000 and steadily augment. The owners of this flourishing business are, it will be surmised, men of energy, experience and indomitable enterprize. Mr. W. A. Davis the senior enjoys the reputation of being about the best business man in Oxford. He is a native of Caswell, has been 11 years in Granville, and first started as Editor of the Torchlight, gradually becoming interested in various other enterprises. He was 4 years Public Administrator and also Town Commissioner. In June last he sold the newspaper, confining his attention to his large business. He is a director in the coming R. R. to Clarksville.

Major N. A. Gregory is a native of Granville, served in the war, first with the 12th, then with the 23d N. C., was wounded at Clarksville, and volunteered again. He was Town Commissioner of Oxford several years, and ingratiated himself into the confidence of the constituency. His best efforts have been in farming and stock raising. He was president of the Goodwin Agricultural Club, one of the three appointed by State Board of Agriculture to write Farmer and Mechanic. These gentlemen are also important social factors, are active in the Episcopal Church and K. of H. They are careful and fair dealing, always help to advance everything they think will benefit the public, and as merchants and citizens, form a bulwark of Granville's prosperity and enlightenment.

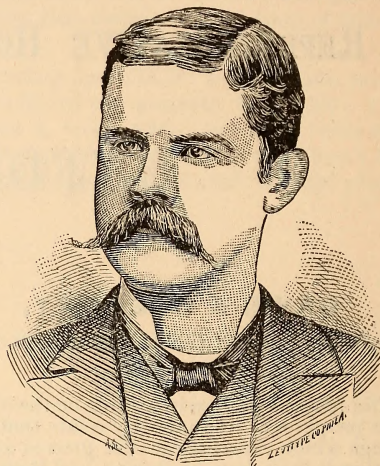
### W. A. BOBBITT.

LEAF TOBACCO BROKER,

FINE WRAPPERS AND SMOKERS A SPECIALTY.

As the tobacco buyer regulates the price of the leaf when brought from the plantation, he forms a very intrinsic and prominent factor in the wealth and prosperity of the tobacco country, and as a consequence he must occupy much space in a work designed to show the growth and industry of this section of N. C. As the largest buyer on this one of the principal markets of our State, the subject of our sketch deserves eminent mention. Capt. Bobbitt has been in this market about 5 years, before which he was for a similar length of time engaged in manufacturing at Wilton; this latter has given him unequalled experience in knowing what is necessary for the manufacturer, and perhaps to this is partly accountable for his unexampled suc-

cess as a buyer, and his having gained so much the confidence of a large number of patrons. Mr. Bobbitt is advanced and intelligent in his business affairs, and has done most to make this market known to the outside world. Every year he takes a trip through the North and West, making a personal visit to his customers, and always gaining more.



This year he will buy about a million pounds of the leaf, all on orders, many of which are from the largest houses in Richmond and New York. When bought he prizes the stock immediately and ships direct, his facilities enabling him to handle big lots with ease, and the owner thus gets his tobacco at once into his own hands for further manipulation at the auctions. The Captain is a quick and ready buyer, knows exactly what a pile is worth, makes up his mind on price and never is induced to bid higher. As President of the Tobacco Board he is an authority in business circles. He is likewise one of the county's most favorite and prominent citizens. He is a native of Granville, was born 13 miles south of Oxford. He is a K. of P., high up in the Odd Fellows, Past Noble Grand, representative of and now member of the State Grand Lodge, also Grand Marshal of the State Grand Lodge, the 3d highest degree in the Order. He has been several times Town Commissioner, and last year was elected Mayor, but resigned the post. He is Captain of the newly organized military company—the Granville Greys. In business live, active and reliable, socially having those qualities which make him a general favorite, his absence from this market and town would be a blow to the welfare and prosperity of this rapidly advancing city.

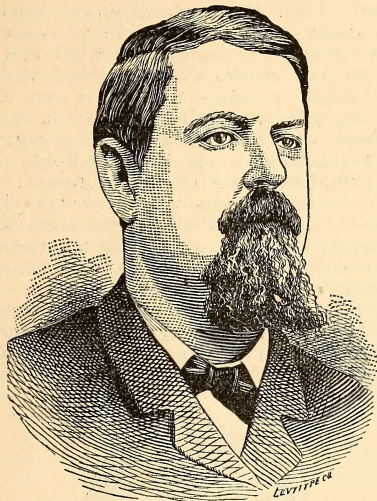
### S. W. PARKER & CO.,

LEAF TOBACCO BROKERS.

As the light colored and mild weed has become the favorite of smokers and chewers throughout the world, the demand for yellow



tobacco has immensely increased, so much so that regions which formerly grew nothing but cotton have been of late years wholly transplanted in this staple. As a producer of this famous bright tobacco, becoming every day more and more popular with the manufacturer, Granville county takes the lead, and in color, body and size her leaf is not surpassed if equalled by the product of any other



soil on this continent or the world. As dealers in this favorite class of the product, it is but just that we should notice a house which was established a year ago, on a financial basis practically limitless. They have prepared themselves in every way to handle large quantities of the finer grades of this fine product. They make a specialty of fine wrappers, bright cutters, bright smokers, fine and bright fillers. This season they expect to handle about 300,000 lbs. of leaf, averaging from 10 to 35 cents, smaller quantities being bought at prices as high as a dollar a pound; this stock being wholly bought on the floors of the Oxford warehouse, is the pick of the bright tobacco raised in this section of country, this market being a central one not only for Granville, but for counties far east, west, north and south. From S. W. Parker's prize-house then, let us say manufacturers and exporters when they want fine stock can readily select it.

Visiting the establishment we see every device that money can procure for the easy and proper handling of the weed. The house is 45x100 feet, 4 stories high; the first floor is given up to the sorting and pricing department, the first and last stages the leaf goes through before shipment. Here the green tobacco is selected, put on the sticks and sent up to the floors above to dry out, which is known when the stem of the leaf breaks crisp. In the centre of the building is a large elevator which runs with speed and ease; diverging from it on each floor are pathways which at all times are kept clear so that the so-called trucks or barrows can pass from end

to end through the woods of tobacco. The second floor is used for storing or drying the bright cutters and smokers, which fill respectively two sides of the space. The third floor is filled with fillers and wrappers similarly all up to dry. The top floor is used for trash and racking the green grades. When the tobacco is re-ordered and the weather seasonable it is taken down and what is termed bulked or stored away, covered with heavy blankets, and in this state will keep for ever. From here, when sold, it is packed carefully in large hogsheads, about a thousand pounds a piece, and pressed or technically prized tightly down therein by means of large screws. A corner of the first floor is laid off for the office, where callers are well entertained. The whole building is provided with the new style of swinging windows, which, when open, allow a full draft of air in; the house is admirably built and is tight as a ship at every corner. Mr. Parker has lately added a tobacco orderer, which can be used at any season for ordering the leaf. The apparatus is the only one of the kind in Oxford. It can steam or put in order about 3,000 or more pounds in a day, and in dry weather proves of the greatest possible advantage. It is economy to use it, as it answers at the same time the purpose of a stove for heating the building; accommodation for all the hands employed is also furnished on the premises.

Mr. S. W. Parker, who is the active partner in the concern, Dr. Herndon being president of the bank, has arranged everything in a first class manner. His residence is on the other side of a large garden which surrounds the prize house, and here he grows fine crops of corn, oats, fruits and vegetables. He has also adjoining lots on which he can extend his business accommodations when trade may demand it. This excellent gentleman is a native of Halifax County, N. C., is son of J. H. Parker, and was many years engaged as a successful cotton planter. Looking for other and more lucrative channels to embark his capital in he chose two years ago to come to Oxford and handle the world famed Granville bright leaf. In business Mr. Parker is prompt and reliable; personally he is a pleasant gentleman. He married in 1873 Mary, daughter of D. A. Hunt, of Oxford, is active in the Baptist church, and is an acquisition to the progress of this growing town. Mr. Parker is a dealer in shingles, carrying a good stock of W. F. Parker's favorite brands of Eastern N. C. cypress.

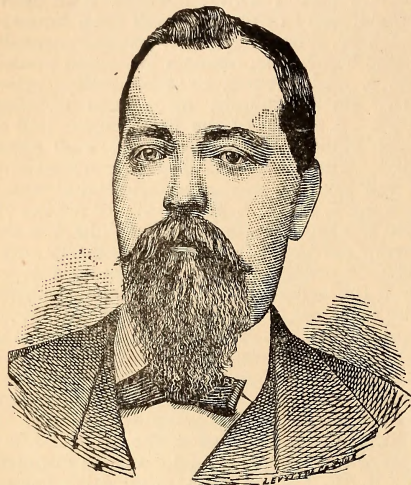
### ALF. HOBGOOD,

PROPRIETOR OF THE JOHNSON TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.

These men, who have aided in building up the tobacco interest of this section of country may be looked upon as the most important factors in the progress and welfare of the community. Among such our readers will admit that the proprietor of the Johnson tobacco warehouse of Oxford commands



special attention at our hands. Mr. Hobgood is a native of Granville county, was among the first to engage in the successful raising of tobacco, which he carried on many years. In 1880 recognising the necessity for increased selling facilities, he discontinued farming and took in hand the running of the warehouse, which under his management has grown to be most popular with the planter. The floor,



of solid oak, is 50x200 feet in extent and this year between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 lbs. of leaf tobacco will be sold upon it. The premises are provided with ample facilities for loading and unloading, and with stalls for the comfort and accommodation of 50 or 60 mules, besides lodging conveniences. He is ably assisted by J. R. Cutherrill, auctioneer, and W. Y. Brogdon, book keeper. About 10 or 12 hands are employed, sales are conducted every day, and highest prices are granted to farmers. Mr. Hobgood is also a large buyer of tobacco, handling on speculation about half a million pounds. He is a man cut out for this line of business, makes everybody feel at home, and liberal and square in his dealings he holds the confidence of the people who trade in this market. In the war he served 4 years as Sergeant in the 23d N. C. regiment, and was twice wounded, at Seven Pines and at Winchester. He is a mason, a Baptist, and married in Oxford in 1867, and as an influential factor in the community and the friend of the farmer, well merits the important place he holds in the solidity and advancement of this thriving city and county.

## THE BANK OF OXFORD,

H. C. HERNDON, PRESIDENT.

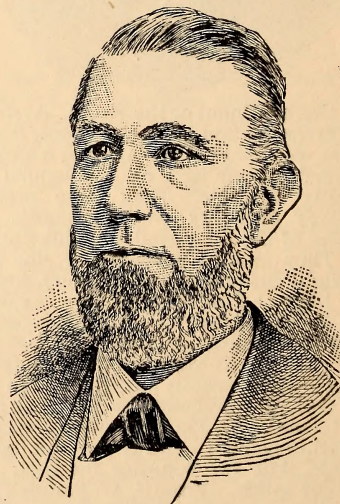
W. B. GULICK, CASHIER.

A bank being the great avenue through which the financial transactions of a business centre are made, and without whose facilities for exchange and handling of money an in-

dustry can advance but slowly and insecurely, it involves upon us to give a prominent mention in commenting on the industrial history and growth of a country to the fiduciary institutions which tend so indisputably to augment and sustain her progress.

Oxford is happily not behind hand in the possession of such an institution, which was founded here in July, 1882, on a capital of \$24,000. From the commencement the business rapidly grew, which shortly necessitated the increase of the capital to \$40,000, and this July \$10,000 stock will be added thereto.

The bank occupies a part of the finest building in Oxford; it is 20x70 feet in extent, furnished with all conveniences for carrying on operations, and is well divided into office and President's and Director's rooms. The bank has been conducted in a systematic manner, has proven a boon to the community and is patronized by all the business men of the town and county. The deposits show an immense surplus and daily increase; every facility is offered the public for collection, transmission and handling of money and its equivalents, and correspondence is carried on with the principal business centres of the U. S. and Canada.



H. C. HERNDON.

Its stock is held by the solidest and best known men of the county, and the general popularity of the institution reflects great credit on its management. In connection herewith it would be but just to notice the life of the gentlemen by whose agency the bank was originated, and under whose care it has been fostered.

Dr. Herndon was born in Orange and is a son of Zechariah Herndon of Herndonville, in that county; his oldest brother, R. N. Herndon, moved to Oxford about 70 years ago, and commencing business here was one of the most successful merchants. For 30 or 40 years he was of the firm of R. N. & D. C. Herndon



who largely tended to build up this town; he accumulated a large fortune, was the largest tax payer in the county and died in 1862, about 70 years of age.

D. C. Herndon died in 1872. The celebrated physician Jno. R. Herndon who for many years was the best known practitioner in this section of the country, was also a brother of the foregoing; he died in 1865. Dr. H. C. Herndon the most prominent living representative of this family came to Oxford a boy, took his first course in medicine at Pennsylvania University, then at the University of N. Y., from which he graduated in 1849. For 15 years he conducted a successful practice in Granville and in the war served as army surgeon. A physician's life did not, however, afford the opportunities for amassing wealth which was the desire of his ambition. In 1865 he consequently embarked in business as a general merchant; for many years he was the foremost merchant in this town and in April, 1881, retired on the fortune he had made by constant hard work, honesty and liberal dealing. He was the first president of the Oxford and Henderson R.R. The bank now occupies the larger portion of his time, though he still gives his personal attention to his numerous investments. He is president of the newly organized R. R. Co., which in a year or two will complete a line from this point to Clarks-ville, Va. Active, energetic and far seeing in business, he is a foremost figure in the financial growth and progress of the city of Oxford. Temperate in habits he enjoys the possession of a clear and steady head.

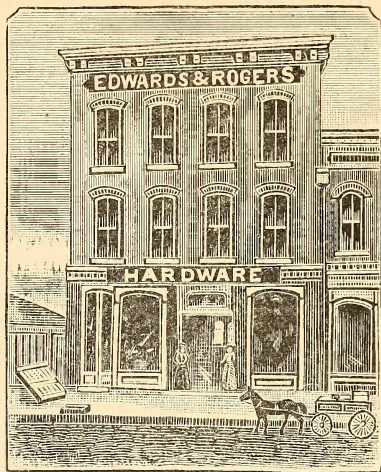
He is a member of the Masonic order and as a factor in the public welfare and advancement enjoys the confidence of the community.

## EDWARDS & ROGERS,

HARDWARE, TINWARE, CROCKERY,  
GLASSWARE, STOVES, SEWING MA-  
CHINES, SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

There is no trade that advances more as a country becomes richer or more thickly settled than the hardware business, and in Oxford, a town which has grown with enormous strides during the last decade, we see this truthfully embodied in the extension and progress of its great hardware firm, whose familiar name forms the caption of this sketch. The house was founded in 1868, as Wylie & Edwards, in '71 the senior partner retired, Mr. Edwards continuing his career alone till joined by his present partner in 1880. From its commencement the business has steadily continued to grow in breadth and stature with each succeeding year, till it now is one of the largest establishments of its kind in the State. The premises occupied form the handsomest store building in town; they are 30x70 feet in extent, 3 floors with basement, all arranged and specially adapted for carrying out the many transactions and handling the large quantity of goods annually sold here. The basement is used for the storage of paints, oil, lime,

cement, plaster, and such heavy hardware and farming implements which do not easily spoil. From the street we enter the business floor and here goods are well displayed on counters and shelves; above are more store and also sleeping rooms for employees and on the topmost floor is the workshop, where 3 skilled hands, lock and gunsmith, tinner and machinist are always busy filling the large orders constantly pouring in for repairing work and manufacturing.



The stock of goods averages some \$10,000 in value and contains everything classed under the comprehensive terms, shelf and heavy hardware, machinists' carpenter's and builder's tools, mill findings, bar iron and steel, imported and domestic cutlery of all kinds, also tinware, a fine line of foreign and home made crockery and glassware, all sizes of coal, wood and oil parlor and kitchen stoves, guns and pistols in great variety, hand and treadle sewing machines, of the best manufacturers, lamps, oils, paints, sporting goods, in fact everything used in farming, in business or about a house, and nothing in the shape of wearing apparel or eatables. They also supply this county with tobacco flues, using 40 to 50,000 pounds of sheet iron annually. As already mentioned they do all kinds of repairing of guns, locks, roofs, plumbing and the like.

The owners of this establishment, one of the pillars of Oxford's strength and standing are J. F. Edwards and W. F. Rogers. The first is a native of Franklin county, was raised in Wake where he learned his trade as a gunsmith, is widely known for his experience and proficiency in his line of business. He is an influential Odd Fellow in his lodge,

The second is from Richmond, was 3 years in Durham before coming to Oxford 4 years ago. He is a tinner by trade, an Odd Fellow and Mason. He is one of the leaders of the Democratic party, is at present serving his second term as Mayor of the city.



## McGUIRE & BRYAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,  
FERTILIZERS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,  
ETC.

The first and most important of staples are those which supply to man his daily food and consequently we find in any community large mercantile concerns handling food supplies. In Oxford, the supplying centre for a large section of fertile and well cultivated country, in this line, we note the well known firm McGuire & Bryan. This concern has grown up with the town during its rapid advancement from the crippled state the war left it in. The present firm three years ago succeeded Williams & Bryan who carried on a successful trade for about thirteen years. They occupy a store 30x60 feet with basement. It is the best known site in town, not only on account of the large custom the business itself enjoys, but on the premises are located the telegraph and express offices and also the business of the railroad is transacted here. They carry a very full stock of everything included under the comprehensive term staple and fancy groceries and supplying everything looked for on the table of the log cabin or the palace, enjoy a standard reputation for their goods and do a business of some \$40,000 yearly. They also handle the famous Stonewall tobacco plow, and other farming implements. In fertilizers they do business of some \$12,000 annually, chiefly Allison & Addison's celebrated special tobacco manure. They have ten competent hands employed, keep a wagon busy, their trade is almost all cash, steadily increases all over Person, Orange, Vance, Wake, Durham, Granville and the adjoining counties. The owners of this prosperous house are R. H. McGuire and H. Bryan. The first is a native of Halifax, has been in the mercantile business all his life, is a K. of H., a Baptist, one of the original directors in the O. & H. R. R., and has a family of four children. The second was born in Edgecombe came to this county sixteen years ago, was formerly in tobacco manufacturing, is a Baptist.

Mr. McGuire also employs six hands in the manufacture of hogsheads of which he supplies the larger quantity used for the package and shipment of tobacco from this market.

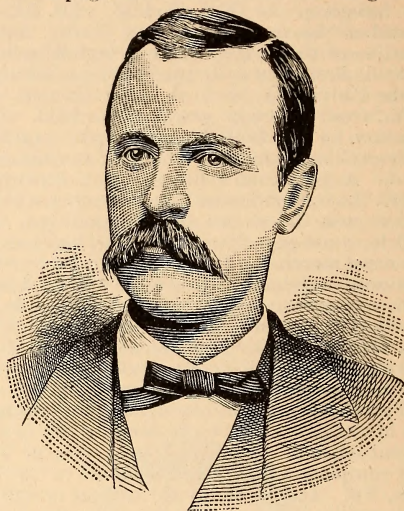
These gentlemen are far-seeing and progressive and their house is a bulwark of the material welfare and advancement of this solid and thriving centre of trade.

## J. M. CURRIN,

LEAF TOBACCO DEALER.

The tobacco interest having, as is generally acknowledged, resuscitated and built up the material importance of this country, a notice of those men who have brought about and maintained this prosperous state of affairs forms an intrinsic part of our review of this great industry.

Oxford it is known handles all grades of bright leaf tobacco, but it has obtained a special reputation for the fine qualities of this same bright leaf. Those then who confine their attention more particularly to handling high grades occupy a high place in her well being, so it is with no apology that we put on these pages the name of the above gentleman



man who is one of the largest speculators on this market. Mr. Currin after several years as the most successful farmer in the county first started in Henderson, where he remained nine years and has been now on this market three years. He occupies the largest prize house in Oxford located near the depot. It is five stories, 50x100 feet in extent, newly built and arranged with all the conveniences for handling the leaf. He buys entirely on his own account, this year he calculates on buying between 600,000 and 700,000 pounds, and in his house he has at all times a large stock of smokers, wrappers, fillers and cutters from which manufacturers and Western and Northern commission merchants can be readily suited. He also purchases a large quantity of Virginia mahogany leaf having his son located at Clarksville in that State. Mr. Currin is a native of Granville co., has spent his life among tobacco and tobacco men and few have been as successful.

He is a Mason, Vice President of the Tobacco Trade, is a member of the Board of Town Commissioners, of the Baptist denomination, and has a wife and seven children. Mr. Currin has established a reputation with manufacturers for being reliable and square and every package which goes out from this house is guaranteed uniform.

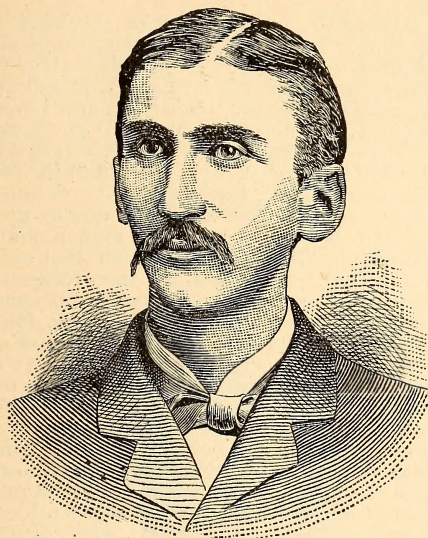
## JOHN MEADOWS,

PROPRIETOR OF MEADOWS WAREHOUSE.

In a tobacco market the warehouseman forms one of the most important factors in



handling the leaf, and when he adds to his responsibility vim, energy and business tact, he becomes a very weighty personage indeed. Oxford possesses such a warehouseman in the person of the above gentleman, who has advanced the popularity of his establishment to its present marked extent. Mr. Meadows though in the business some 5 years, may be said to have commenced with new enter-



prise when he again took his present position on the first day of Nov. last. His warehouse floor is 50x290 ft in extent, and is conveniently divided so that one end of the building may be used for selling low grades in. He has also built all the necessary arrangements for re-ordering, bulking and prizing on the premises, which facilities he offers to the smaller dealers free of charge. His floor is one of the largest in the State, and this year between three and four million pounds will be sold upon it; these consist of all grades of tobacco, though in our visits to the sales we specially noticed that very high prices are as a rule paid. The facilities for handling the weed are very perfect and complete, about 16 competent hands are always in attendance, and 10 wagons can be unloaded at a time. Mr. Meadows is himself a spirited buyer, lends life to the daily auctions on his own floor, and as a dealer will handle about 600,000 lbs. in the season. He is a native of Person county, is an Odd Fellow and Methodist, and planters can have their interests in no way better conserved than by trusting their tobacco in his hands.

### **WILLIAMS & FURMAN,** DRUGGISTS.

In descanting on the resources of the city of Oxford, with the view of conveying to the outside world a knowledge of its increasing importance, and the men who contribute in

maintaining its prosperity, we are called upon to note the well known drug establishment of Williams & Furman, who three years ago succeeded the firm of R. J. Mitchell & Son. The store has been favorably known to the people of this section over 40 years, and under the last co-partnership has taken a still greater prominence, and enjoys a steadily growing popularity. The premises, well located on the main street are of brick, are 24x75 ft. in extent, have handsome glass front which at night admits a full stream of light illuminating the whole surroundings. The stock averaging some \$3000 in value, is displayed on the various shelves and elegant show cases, so as to attract attention. This contains besides a full line of imported and domestic drugs and heavier chemicals, all the latest proprietary medicines, French perfumery, toilet necessities, and a good selection of holiday presents and fancy articles. Two competent assistants are employed, and careful attention is given to the prescription department. The individual owners of this flourishing establishment are Dr. J. B. Williams and H. O. Furman. The first is a native of Warren county, served in the Confederate army with the 43d N. C., and in the heavy artillery, and also in the signal corps, graduated from the University of N. C., in 1864 pursued the study of medicine at the University of Md. receiving his degree in 1868. He practiced 10 years in Franklin county, and now for 6 years has been in Oxford where he does a large and growing business, and is recognized as a medical practitioner of skill and experience. He is Supt. of the State Board of Health for this county, is a K. of H., K. of P., and Mason, also belongs to the Methodist denomination, and has a family of 7 children. Mr Furman is a native of Franklin county, and came here in 1879; he has been upwards of six years in the drug business, the store being under his immediate care is in competent hands; he is one of the popular young men of the county, is a K. of P., Methodist, and this year married Miss Hayes of Oxford.

### **JOHN WEBB,** LEAF TOBACCO DEALER. ORDERS SOLICITED.

The above gentleman one of the most pushing of Oxford's tobacco men, has been now favorably known on this market since November, 1882, and has established his reputation as a good and safe judge. He handles mostly on order as well as for speculation and this year will pass through his house about half a million pounds. His prize house, one of the best appointed in Oxford, is located near the depot, is 40x80 feet, four stories with basement, and here he has always on hand a large stock of all grades of bright wrappers, fillers, cutters and smokers. He buys considerable tobacco, chiefly bright fillers, for export through the Richmond market. He employs eight hands on an average, handles the leaf with ease and rapidity and pays strict atten-

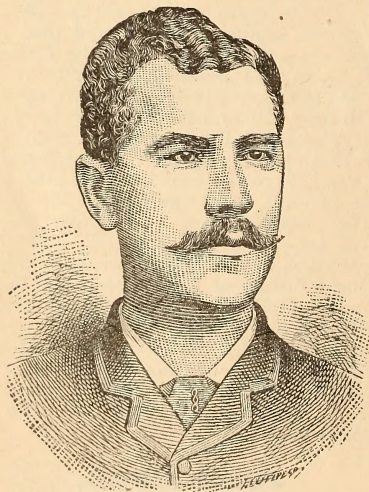


tion to packing full weight and grades in the hogsheads when shipped.

Mr. Webb was born and raised in Granville county and was two years at Chappel Hill University. His father is a large tobacco farmer and the subject of our sketch has grown up in a tobacco atmosphere and may be said to be as thoroughly acquainted with the quality of the leaf as it is possible. He is an Odd Fellow and as a young man of energy and judgment well merits the success he has met with. He is ably assisted by his brother, J. A. Webb, who is also commencing in the fertilizing business. He is agent for Ober's tobacco compost acknowledged one of the best in use in this State, and for the Anchor Brand. He carried on a successful trade ten years as a general merchant at Tally Ho. He was educated at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has a wife and three children.

### JOHN B. BOOTH,

LEAF TOBACCO BROKER.



The rapid growth of the Oxford tobacco market is largely owing to the enterprise of her order buyers, prominent among whom we note the above gentleman who has now been in business some four years. Mr. Booth buys for some of the largest plug and cigarette factories in the country, and soliciting correspondence with commission merchants and manufacturers everywhere, is having his patronage rapidly augmented. With good prize house accommodations he is prepared to re-order tobacco at small cost as well as ship direct from the warehouse floor. He handles, we need hardly say, all grades of the famous bright leaf sold on this market, including finest wrappers, cutters, fillers and smokers. Deservedly marked among his business associates, on several committees of the tobacco trade. Mr. Booth is also active socially. He is a Virginian by birth, came to

North Carolina five years ago, is a K. of P., and is at present Noble Grand of the Oxford Lodge of Odd Fellows. He is corporal in the newly organized military company the Granville Grays.

### T. N. BURWELL & CO.,

LEAF TOBACCO DEALERS.

Among the tobacco men of this market is the above house. Mr. Burwell commenced business in March 1880, continued alone two years, then took his brother A. R. Burwell, Jr., into partnership, the style name remaining as T. N. Burwell & Bro. till the latter's death on 31st May, 1884. On 1st of December Mr. W. A. Burwell was taken into the firm, the present style being adopted. Commencing on a small basis this house rapidly grew, and now handles about half a million pounds annually of the famous Golden Belt bright leaf. They buy almost all their tobacco on their own account, have always on hand a large stock of all grades of wrappers, fillers, smokers, cutters as well as scrap, and can suit manufacturers or exporters at short notice. Their substantial prize house, the only brick one of any size in Oxford, is 40x63 feet in extent, and has four floors. Six hands are employed. Mr. Burwell is a native of Granville county, understands thoroughly how to take care of tobacco from the seed till made ready for the manufacturer, and orders placed in his hands will be promptly and correctly filled. He is a member of the K. of P. The junior partner was born in what is now Vance county, and though young in the business, is a valuable addition to the firm. These gentlemen do a steadily increasing trade throughout the north, the west and in Canada, and solicit correspondence with manufacturers and dealers everywhere when they want reliable grades of this popular and mild yellow leaf tobacco.

### N. B. CANNADY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

### N. B. CANNADY & CO.,

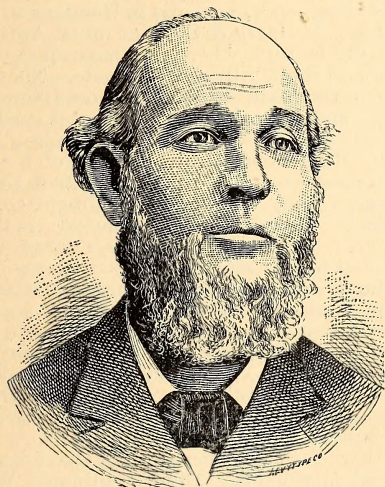
INSURANCE AGENTS.

The above gentleman who has gained a prominence based on his own energy, was born in the county of Granville, was educated at Wakeforest College, where he gained considerable distinction among his fellows and graduated here in 1873. He studied law with Hon. Jos. J. Davis, at Louisburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. The following year he settled in Oxford, with hardly a dollar in his pocket, made known to the public that he was prepared to undertake all the duties of a lawyer, soon worked himself into their confidence by his success in the courts and his advice as a counsellor, and with a large and growing practice, is to-day



regarded as one of the most clear headed men in Granville. Mr. Cannady also does the fire insurance business for the county, representing four of the strongest companies in existence: the Hartford, the North British and Mercantile, Germania and New York Home, which last paid 4,000,000 of losses at the Chicago fire. Last year he wrote premiums running up \$12,000 in amount, which, coupled with the names of the companies he represents and the attention he gives all claims and counter-claims is sufficient to allow one to congratulate the county on the possession of such a desirable insurance agency. He is a K. of P. and a Baptist; he married in 1879 Miss Young, of Granville, has 3 children and a nice home with every comfort.

**D. A. HUNT,**  
GENERAL MERCHANT.



This house was originally founded in 1855 as R. L. Hunt & Bros., who continued till after the war; in '65 the name was changed to R. L. & D. A. Hunt; in '72 the latter joined the firm of Herndon, Hunt & Co., till the fall of 1874; from then till April, 1881, when Mr. Hunt took in his sons, H. & R. Hunt, he conducted his affairs alone waxing stronger and growing greater with each succeeding year, till now he is considered the largest and and solidest merchant in this town. The house occupies a 3 story corner building which is filled with stock valued at from 35 to \$40,000. This contains everything ordinarily used for clothing or feeding man or beast, as well what goes to make up articles used in the prosecution of farming or other business. Foreign and domestic dry goods, clothing, fine and cheap shoes, hats and caps, hardware, cutlery, farming implements, crockery and glassware, and heavy groceries.

The firm is this season going into handling good brands of fertilizers. Six or eight competent employees assist the owners in the discharge of their duties, and the trade of the

firm steadily increases through Wake, Franklin, Warren, Vance, Halifax, Mecklenburg, Va., Person, Orange, Caswell, Durham and Granville.

Mr. Hunt comes of an influential family. His great grandfather, Jno. Penn, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, is buried in what is now Vance county. Mr. Hunt was born in Granville near Oxford and is the only one left of a large family. He owns large tracts of valuable lands in this county. His plantations are all named and numbered: Harrisburg, near town, 245 acres, produces fine tobacco; Mallory, 451 acres also grows tobacco; Mallory No. 2, 300 acres, is further from town; the old Hunt homestead is 135 acres, and the fifth, the Frazer farm of 187 acres, is located 7 miles north of Oxford. These are all rented to tenants who are among the most prosperous farmers in the country. Last year there was sold from these farms 60 barns of flue-cured leaf, about 300,000 lbs., besides this, large quantities of corn, wheat, oats, etc., were raised. Mr. Hunt also has some stock on the land. He runs the Herndon mill at Fishing creek. This gentleman is a leader in the Baptist denomination. He has been once or twice town commissioner. He married on 19th January, 1852, Miss L. Herndon, and has 7 children and 3 grand-children.

He stands as a pillar of Granville and North Carolina's commercial greatness and material welfare and moral and social prosperity.

**R. W. LASSITER,**

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Was born in this county on December 29th, 1815. His ancestors who came from the eastern part of the State settled in the northern portion of this county where young Lassiter was raised, received the rudiments of education and then went to Randolph—Macon College for two years. Leaving here he went to Hillsboro where, under Gov. Graham, for two years he applied himself to the study of law being admitted to the bar on January 1st, 1841. He commenced practice at Oxford and for many years was one of the lights of the bar at this point. Judge Lassiter was now one of the weightiest men in the county, and during the war, being a strong Unionist, he was in 1862 elected to the Senate, the people having such confidence in him that they thought he could put an end to the contest, and in 1864 he was elected for the same reason. In 1865 he became President of the R. & G. R. R.. In 1868 and in 1870 he was again returned to the Senate. Leaving the Senate he returned to practice law; was later appointed United States Commissioner holding that office till 1882 when he was elected to his present position. He was also county examiner in 1880 and 1881 and was one of the first board of the State Asylum. The Judge has been a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity since 1840, and origin-



ated and built St. John's College under its auspices. He is a man of a well trained mind and he has refused more offices than many men have aspired to; he is in principal stalwart, in speech liberal and in action independent. He married on February 14th, 1849, Catharine P. Skinner of Perquimans county and has a family of five sons. The eldest is a graduate of West Point and Lieutenant in the United States army, the second graduated from Princeton studied at Berlin and Bonn and is a minister of the Episcopal Church with a charge on Staten Island, N. Y.; the fourth is in the United States sub-treasury in New York, and the third and fifth are in Oxford in business.

### COL. J. S. AMIS.

A respected citizen and well known lawyer of Granville was born in this county, educated at Caldwell Institute at Greensboro, afterwards at Chappel Hill from which he graduated in 1846. He was engaged as a teacher a year at the first mentioned institution, later studied law under Judge Battle and was admitted to the bar in 1848 and to the Supreme Court in 1849. He practiced till 1856 and then retired to his farm and came again to the courts after the war. In 1852-3-4 he was representative to the State Legislature and in 1854 was the Whig candidate for the Speakership of the House. During the war he was Colonel of the militia stationed in this county. In 1862 and again in 1864 he was elected to the House of Representatives. In 1866 he was elected County Solicitor serving till reconstruction in 1868. From 1872 to 1878 he was chairman of the county Democratic Executive Committee, of which he is still a member, from 1877 to 1878 he was on the Board of Directors of the State Insane Asylum. In all the various positions Colonel Amis has acted unselfishly and energetically and has shown himself fully worthy of the trusts submitted to him. Since the war he has had his law office in Oxford, is now in the bank building and being a well read lawyer enjoys a good practice in this and Vance counties. He is a member of the Presbyterian body. He married a Hillsboro lady and has two of a family.

### L. H. CURRIN,

LEAF TOBACCO BROKER,

Among these younger men who are rapidly increasing the importance of this thriving tobacco centre is the above gentleman. He first started as a buyer 5 years ago in Henderson, after two years there, he moved to Oxford where he was also two years; he then went to Ashville, but after a season found that in this market he could best secure the grades of bright leaf that his patrons mostly wanted. He consequently returned here at the beginning of the present season. He handles the leaf mostly on order for large manufacturers and dealers of the North and West. He has

large accommodation for drying and storing the tobacco after it is bought. His two prize houses are located near the depot; the one is four stories high 40x80 ft., the other being 3 stories with the same size of floors. He employs regularly about 8 hands. This year he will handle about half a million pounds of all grades of bright leaf. Mr. Currin is one of the numerous and influential family of that name, is a native of Granville, was formerly chairman of the arbitration committee, and has a wife. He enjoys a reputation as an active buyer, and parties will look to their best interests by trusting their orders to him.

### WILKINSON BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND LEAF TOBACCO DEALERS.

These enterprising gentlemen originally started business 4 years ago in Henderson, succeeding J. F. Harris & Co., and on 1st April '84 moved to Oxford, where they have since done a live and rapidly increasing trade. They occupy on the main street a handsome store 28x120 ft., and here they carry a varied stock of general merchandise valued at some 6 or \$7000. This contains a full line of foreign and domestic dry goods, fancy and dress goods, a large variety of shoes, including Geo. H. Ziegler's and Heizer's famous makes; their own 2.98 shoe commands a large sale; also clothing to suit all pockets, gents' furnishing goods, a fine lot of new furniture—chamber and parlor sets, staple groceries and farmers' supplies generally. Their trade this year amounts to about \$25,000. Messrs. Wilkinsons have also this season commenced the leaf tobacco business, have provided themselves with a 2-story 38x80 ft. prize house, and we cannot wish them anything better in this line than the same success they have had as general merchants. These gentlemen W. I. & Henry Wilkinson are natives of Mecklenburg county, Va., the former has been 14 years in this State; they are men of foresight and prudence, are also socially active, and belong to the Baptist denomination.

### JOHN W. HAYS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

A well known citizen of Oxford, was born at Crowell Cross Roads, Halifax county, N. C. When he was ten years old his mother moved to Oxford, and young Hays thus received his education at the academy in this town. Leaving school he diligently applied himself to the study of the fundamental principles of that profession, he has since happily pursued, in Judge Pearson's Law School at Richmond Hill, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He has since practiced in Oxford and enjoys a fine business, chiefly in real estate and as a consulting lawyer. From 56 to 66 Mr. Hays was in partnership with R. W. Lassiter, and from about '71 to '74 with A. S. Peace, both of this town. From 1856-68



he was Master in Equity, a post to which the incumbent, it is well known, is appointed in virtue of his wide knowledge of the law. Mr. Hays has also been from time to time Mayor and Alderman in Oxford. He is a Master Mason. He married in 1859 Miss Sally Deuty, of this county, and has a family of six children. Mr. Hays is a conscientious and careful counsellor, and is held in general respect by the people of this county.

## **LASSITER & KING,**

### **DRUGGISTS.**

The advent into mercantile circles of young men of push and ability is a special subject for favorable comment, as they tend not only to introduce new and improved methods of doing things, but give a tone and strength to their line. Such a firm is that of Lassiter & King, who have succeeded to this old drug business. The house was originally nally founded about 15 years ago as Crawford & Co., who were followed by Jones & Rodgers, these by E. T. Jones & Co., who gave place on 1st January of this year to the present house. The store, a central point for business as well as for the social gathering of the town, is 26x60 feet in extent. It is filled with a varied and carefully selected stock, valued at some \$4,000, which includes a full line of foreign and home drugs and chemicals, also all the standard proprietary medicines, Landreth's garden seeds, perfumery, toilet necessaries, fancy holiday articles, cigars, tobacco, confectioneries etc. An \$300 soda fount forms a handsome ornament to the premises. The individual owners of the establishment are Jas. S. Lassiter and W. H. King. The first is a native of Granville, was 8 years in New York, where he gained that experience which has placed him as one of the best young business men of Oxford. The second is from Wake county, has had many years practice as a druggist in Goldsboro, Durham and Raleigh. He obtained his diploma in August last, while in Charlotte, belongs to the N. C. Pharmaceutical Association, and gives his careful attention to the prescription department. In conclusion it is but just to say Messrs. Lassiter & King are fully competent to maintain and increase the large patronage this establishment has always enjoyed.

## **Dr. C. D. H. FORT,**

### **DENTIST.**

The dental profession in Oxford is well represented in the person of the above gentlemen who during several years practice has made for himself a first-class reputation. The doctor is a native of Maryland, having been born in Ellicott city in that State. He studied his profession at the famous Baltimore Dental College, graduating from it in 1875. In 1876 he graduated in medicine from College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.

He first practiced in Scotsville, Albemarle Co., Va., 18 months, then in Vicksburg, Miss.

2 years, and in '79 came to Oxford. His dental rooms located on the main street, are provided with every convenience for carrying on operations with speed, which combined with the skill of an experienced operator make the establishment a desirable place to visit when in request of such work.

Dr. Fort married an Oxford lady, is a K. of H., K. of P. and Methodist. Lately the Dr. has made a great success with the application of Cocaine in extracting teeth by which there is very little pain felt in the operation.

## **A. W. ALLEN,**

### **LAWYER.**

A young lawyer of Oxford, was born in the southern portion of this county, received his elementary education at the county schools and then went to the State University at Chapel Hill. Here he carried off the Debater's Medal in the Dialectic Society and graduated from it in 1882. He was a student of law under Robert Winston, at present Senator from Granville, and was admitted in October, 1884. During his short career at the bar Mr. Allen has shown himself possessed of a good knowledge of law and of those qualities which go to make a successful advocate.

He is one of the popular young men of the county, and has been appointed to attend to the duties of the county treasurer's office. In the fall of last year he edited the 'Torchlight'. He is 2d lieut. in the newly organized military company, the Granville Greys, also belongs to the A. O. F., and being of progressive and liberal ideas well merits success at the bar.

## **A. H. A. WILLIAMS,**

### **PRESIDENT OF THE**

### **OXFORD AND HENDERSON RAILROAD.**

To-day when railroads have become the most powerful agents in civilization the historian descending on the industries of a people must give conspicuous mention to a railroad that has had a great and beneficial influence on the progress of Oxford.

The road was commenced in 1880 and on the 16th of August, 1881, was opened for business. The track is 13 miles long; rails are of steel, and broad gauge single track. The rolling stock consists of 2 locomotives, 2 passenger, 7 box and flat cars. A mixed train is run both ways daily.

Mr. A. H. A. Williams, the president of the road, was born in Franklin and reared in Nash county. In 1871 he removed to Granville, and was several years engaged principally in the manufacture of tobacco, and gradually engaged in other enterprises. He is a large dealer in real estate, also in tobacco, and has extensive farming and mining interests in various counties. He owns valuable lands in Granville, on which he raises fine tobacco, corn, oats, wheat, etc.; his crops being a standard advertisement for this section of the coun-



try. His opinion is highly valued in regard to subjects pertaining to agriculture and other local topics. In Person county he owns rich copper mines, the metal from which rivals the finest Lake Superior. Possessing one of the best and most thorough financial heads that graces the commercial enterprise of our State, Mr. Williams annually increases his stock of this world's goods.

His advancement in political prominence has been steady and uninterrupted from his advent in political life. His family has ever been a moter in Governmental circles, and the subject of our sketch does not lack these ancestral traits. In 1882-3 he represented his county in the State Legislature and was elected again last year. As a representative Mr. Williams is perhaps the strongest leader of the sound sense and judgment of the House, and his arguments have a telling effect on his hearers. A born leader of men, in the prime and vigor of manhood, with a clear head and a mind unsullied by those excesses to which public men often fall a prey, with wealth, experience and friends, Mr. Williams in the great political material and social era which is dawning on our State is destined to play a no less conspicuous than beneficial part.

This excellent gentleman among other offices is Director of the State Orphan Asylum. He married in 1871 Miss Sue Bryan of Edgecombe county, and has an interesting group of five children to shed the rays of sunshine around his domestic hearthstone.

### **E. T. RAWLINS,**

DRY GOODS, SHOES, CLOTHING, ETC.

Mr. Rawlins started business in 1880 in this town. His store 24x60 ft., is centrally located on the main street, is well arranged, and is one of the popular purchasing resorts of town. The stock averaging some 5 or \$6,000 in value, is displayed so as to invite the attention of callers, and enable them to readily select something suitable. It contains the largest selection of shoes in the county, from heavy brogans to finest ladies French calf goods, procured direct from manufacturers and sold at prices which defy competition; the assortment of ready made men's and boys' clothing is full and complete; in dry goods we find the products of the best foreign and domestic looms, also hats and caps, and American and French notions. Mr. Rawlins is a merchant of no mean ability, knows exactly when, where and how to buy, consequently the wonderful bargains he is constantly astonishing the public with. He employs two polite hands, and his trade amounting to some \$15,000 annually steadily increases. He is a native of Mecklenburg, Va., has been 11 years in this business, came to this State in 1875. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Rawlins handles the following specialties: Eighthie shirt, best fitting shirt in the world, sold at \$1.00, manufactured at

Poughkeepsie. He has just received a solid case of corsets containing 300. He sells them at 50c., a better cannot be got in town for 75c; this season he has had made for Spring trade, 144 pairs of calf skin shoes, familiarly known as Rawlins 2.49, 2.99 and 3.00, in lace, congress and button, also a case of shirting prints at 5c. a yard, a case of dress prints at same.

### **BOOTH & ROGERS, LEAF TOBACCO DEALERS,**

Who are among the principal leaf speculators in Oxford, commenced business on the 1st Nov. last, though the senior partner has been on this market many years. They occupy a large and well arranged prize house, 40x80 feet, 4 floors, enjoy every facility for drying, storing and handling tobacco, and have always on hand a large stock of all grades of the fine bright yellow leaf raised in this section of country, whose soil as a tobacco producer, stands unrivalled throughout the world. Careful in selecting uniform grades for shipment with ample capital enabling them to buy at the most convenient seasons, they enjoy a solid and increasing patronage from the great tobacco manufacturing centres of the continent, and can refer those wishing to open up relations with them, to the strongest houses in these markets, as well as at home.

### **HOBWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY.**

Oxford which has always been noted as an educational centre maintains to-day in great measure her envied reputation in the existence and successful working of the above institution. Professor Hobgood took the school in charge in 1880 and during these five years has greatly increased its popularity, its number of pupils (the first year 104 now 135) as well as the efficacy and extent of the course of tuition. This now consists of the following: All the English branches, Latin, French and German, the rudiments of science; for music and vocal there is a first-class German professor and lady assistant; in the art department, superintended by a graduate of Cooper Institute, N. Y., lessons in all styles of drawing and painting as well as ornamentation and decoration are given. The age of the pupils runs from 8 to 20 years, they come from all over North Carolina, they average about half and half, boarders and day scholars. The school building, irregularly shaped, is large and handsome, and the rooms are spacious, well ventilated and provided with every facility for teaching and every convenience for the comfort and health of pupils. Professor Hobgood who is ably assisted by his wife and a matron, besides competent teachers for each department is well known as one of the men most suited to his calling in the State. He is a native of Greenville, graduated from Wake Forest in 1868,



taught two years at Reidsville and ten years at the Raleigh Female School, and those desiring for their girls a first-class education and a pleasant home at reasonable rates can not do better than place them under his experienced care.

**M. B. JONES,**  
POSTMASTER.

The position of Postmaster is at present filled in Oxford by a gentleman whose aptitude therefor has been thoroughly tested. Mr. Jones is a native of Orange county, and has had a gradually rising political career. From '67 to '70 he was Internal Revenue Officer, his place of action being in the northern part of Granville county; in '70 he was appointed census taker, from '72 to '78 he was county treasurer. On the 11 January '82 he entered upon the duties of his present position, and has given such strict attention to the same, as to have drawn forth favorable comments from various members of the community on the system that has attended the receipt and distribution of mail matter. In March last the business of the office increased so as to obtain for Oxford a classification as a third-class postoffice. Mr. Jones is an active member of the Masonic Order, and is the right man in the right place.

**W. S. OVERBEY,**  
MANUFACTURER OF WAGONS, CARTS,  
&c.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY. HORSE-SHOEING.

In country districts the subject of wagon manufacturing and repairing is one of the utmost importance, and it takes men of no small experience to conduct the business successfully. Oxford in the person of the enterprising gentleman under notice fortunately possesses a mechanic of experience in and aptitude for his line of trade. Mr. Overbey started in his new shop on the 1st of January last, though he has been known to the people of this county as a carriage maker for over 8 years. He is properly speaking a wood-worker by trade. In his shop which is provided with all the conveniences for carrying on work, he employs four hands, two in the wood working and two in the blacksmithing department. He is prepared to make any kind of buggy, carriage or wagon to order at short notice, though he makes a specialty of repairing. Mr. Overbey is also agent for Davis & Gregory's buggies and wagons. He is a native of Granville, is a Methodist, has a family of two, and as a mechanic has a thorough knowledge of what is requisite to the well being of a four-wheeled vehicle.

**THOMAS M. WASHINGTON,**

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

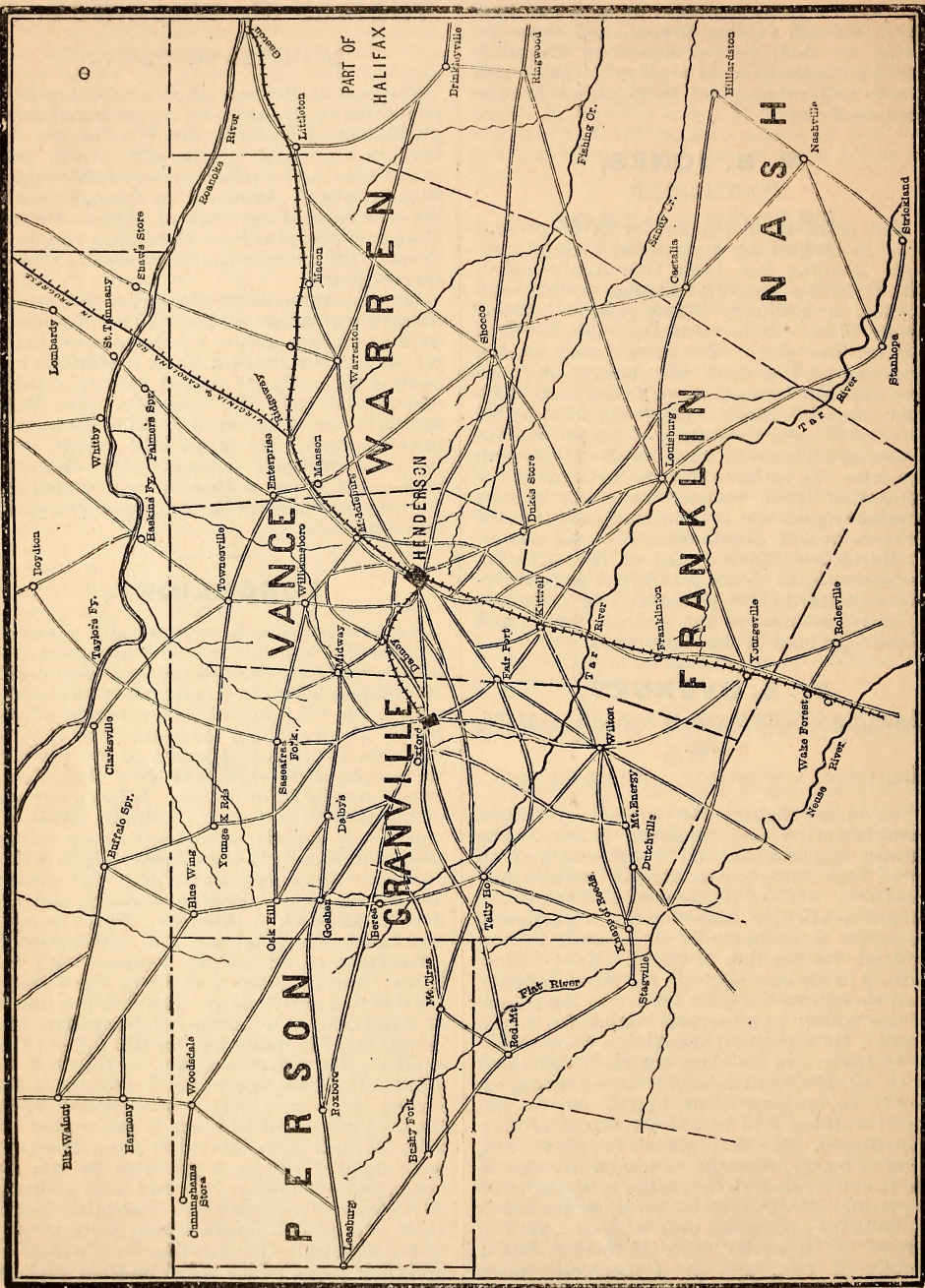
The post of Register of Deeds is at present well filled in Granville by a young and rising gentleman of Oxford. Mr. Washington was born in Granville on the 16th April, 1862, raised here and finished his scholastic education at Carwell Academy in Orange county. He then entered the store of Morgan Bros. in Wake county, was later at home a couple of years with his father, and clerked in Oxford several years.

He was three years auctioneer in Cooper's tobacco warehouse till last Fall he was chosen as democratic nominee for the post of Register, and in the election made a glorious race beating the conjoint vote of his two republican opponents by 319 majority. Mr. Washington is one of the most popular young men in this county. He is an Odd Fellow, is in the new military company—the Granville Greys, and is one of those men to whom this country will look for her continued prosperity and happiness.

**TORCHLIGHT.**

An enterprising town naturally possesses a go-a-head journal, and in consequence we find Oxford the owner of the above mentioned newspaper, which in its progressiveness keeps pace with the general advancement of the town. The torchlight for upwards of 12 years has been a truthful exponent of the views of the people, and its columns have always contained concise information. It has a circulation of about 1000, is 8 page 6 column, 29x44 in., and is very largely patronized in the advertising columns by the best houses of the whole country. In connection with it the owners also do a good job printing business, and undertake all work in this line. Three competent hands are employed and satisfaction is guaranteed to all having dealings with the house. Messrs. Gregory & Jones, the owners, are live and active men. The first is a native of Granville, is a Mason, Episcopalian and is well and favorably known throughout this county. He was lieutenant in the 2d N. C. Junior Reserves, served as a Justice of the Peace, and is now Mayor of Sassafras Fork, the only incorporated town in the county besides Oxford. The second is from Mecklenburg county, Va., is a practical printer by trade, came here last year, and is an addition to the journal and the town. Energetic journalists, and honest business men these gentlemen have attained a standing for themselves and their paper which is but merited and deserved.





MAP OF PART OF THE GOLDEN TOBACCO BELT  
OF NORTH CAROLINA.



# HENDERSON,

## Vance County, N. C.

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Vance county, organized in 1881, is in north latitude  $36^{\circ} 15'$  and west longitude  $78^{\circ} 25'$ , and is known as one of the northern tier of counties of North Carolina. It extends from the Roanoke Valley, on the Virginia State line (its northern boundary) to the Tar river on the south, a distance of about 30 miles, by from 14 to 18 wide. Area about 425 square miles. It was created as a pressing need of the territory comprising it on account of its rapid growth and business necessities, and was formed out of the most desirable parts of Granville, Franklin and Warren counties. Population about 19,000. Exact number and proportion of whites and colored cannot be given, as the county was not formed at the time the last census was taken, in 1880.

Vance county is most advantageously situated as to railroads, water power, character of soil, diversity of crops, and healthfulness of climate. Occupying as it does an intermediate station upon the rich table lands or plateau of the middle section, between the low flat country of the east and the mountainous region of the west, it possesses every advantage of both these, besides enjoying many others peculiar to this locality alone. In variety of soil and climate Vance county is unsurpassed. The country is diversified in its topographical aspect, the surface rolling and undulating, the lands rich and productive. Within its territory is to found a diversity of soil meeting the requirements of every crop indigenous to the latitude; and while there are many mills and factories, the principal source of wealth lies in its agriculture. Tobacco and cotton are the chief staples. Here the fine yellow tobacco which has become world famous, is grown in its greatest perfection, while the cotton is of an unusually fine staple and as a money crop is excelled only by its more fabulously priced rival of recent years.

In addition to tobacco and cotton, the cultivation of the cereals is followed by great success; corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, peas, beans, peanuts, potatoes, &c., grow thrifty and produce well. The soil and climate are pecuniary adapted to fruit growing. Two vineyards are in successful operation where are made quantities of very superior wines. The hardy fruit and vegetables of the North, as well as peaches, pears, apples, grapes, plums, cherries, strawberries, melons, and vegetables of all kinds, grow and ripen in full perfection, and whether for house consumption or market purposes, produce good results. The fruit industry is quite an important one, large quantities being shipped North each season.

The county is well watered and timbered, many small streams furnishing an abundant supply of fresh water at all seasons of the year. Along the banks of these water courses are large quantities of low lands, rich and luxuriant. Stock raising could be made a profitable industry. A large proportion of the land is adapted to grazing purposes in its original state, and besides the native grasses, clover and the cultivated varieties prosper on this soil. Cattle for both beef and dairy purposes, are raised to advantage and prove remunerative. Hogs are raised extensively, horses and mules to some extent and profit; while sheep husbandry opens up large possibilities by virtue of the excellent pasturage afforded and



their healthy condition and rapid increase. Domestic fowls are raised in large numbers, the product of which always finds ready sale in the market towns. Deer, turkeys, quail, wild ducks and squirrels are found; while the ordinary varieties of fresh water fish abound in the streams and mill ponds.

The forest growth comprises all varieties of oak, pine, hickory, dogwood, ash, walnut, maple, poplar, persimmon, gum, elm, cedar and cherry, large quantities of which are shipped to be used in the manufacture of furniture, shuttle blocks, &c. Building stones are found in large variety and abundance. One of the finest granite quarries in the State is operated in this county. The stone is of fine grain, high finish and susceptible of a high polish. It is in great demand and shipped to long distances. The quarry is worked on an extensive scale upwards of 100 men being employed. Good brick clay is found and a large business is done in the manufacture of bricks.

Two railroads traverse the county—the Raleigh and Gaston and the Oxford and Henderson. Besides these, the Richmond and Carolina the new air-line from Richmond south, now in course of construction, will strike the Raleigh and Gaston near the northeastern edge of the county and pass through it via Henderson, giving us still another and more direct route to the north. A charter has been obtained for a road from Henderson to Clarksville, Va., on the upper Roanoke river, to connect with the Richmond and Danville system. The route has been surveyed and such a road is one of the probabilities of the near future. Thus we see Vance county is well situated as to transportation facilities, and Henderson is destined at no distant day to be an important railroad centre. Besides Henderson, the county has two railroad towns, Kittrell and Middlebury; and six county villages—Dabney, on the Oxford and Henderson railroad, Williamsboro, Townesville, Brookston, Steedsville and Enterprise.

Vance county the youngest, is one of the most prosperous and well-to-do counties in the State. It has built a splendid brick courthouse; is free from debt, and has money in the treasury. The affairs of the county are justly and economically administered; the public officials are men of intelligence, capability and fitness for their respective positions. The public school system is thorough and efficient, good schools for both races in successful operation are in all parts of the county. Taxes are low and county script worth its face value. The people are industrious and law-abiding.

The climate is mild and healthy, the winters short and not unusually severe. The summers are warm, but as a rule seldom oppressively so. The precipitation of this season of the year is about proportionate with that of spring and autumn. Protracted drouths accompanied by hot and sultry weather are exceptionable. The fall season is sufficiently long for the maturity of all crops.

Nature has done much for Vance county and woven in a wonderful manner many elements of beauty and of grandeur. Lofty hills, rolling valleys, beautiful lakes, sparkling streams, and fertile fields dotted here and there by thrifty farm houses, all combine to make this an interesting subject to write about or a pleasant and profitable place of abode. Here the yellow leaf, the golden grain, and the fleecy staple, all grow and flourish alike, and here our people are prosperous and progressive, happy and contented. As a country for immigrant to consider, Vance county offers many inducements.

Henderson the chief town and seat of justice of Vance county, is pleasantly situated at the highest point on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad 44 miles northeast of Raleigh, and 53 miles southwest of Weldon. It is 505 feet above sea level, and 55 feet higher than any other town in this part of the State. It is a remarkably healthy place, free from malaria and all miasmatic influences, and much sought as a summer resort. The climate is pleasant and invigorating, the water pure and healthy. There are several mineral springs near town whose waters are said to possess rare health-giving properties and are freely used by the local public. Population about 3,000.

The business interests of the town are great. Henderson is a market for a large section of surrounding country, and about 7,000,000 pounds of tobacco and between 5,000 and 6,000 bales of cotton, besides large quantities of grain and other country produce, are sold here annually. Tobacco is the principal crop, and the growth of this industry alone has been almost phenomenal.

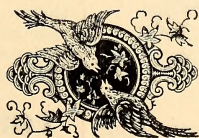


From one small warehouse and about one dozen buyers in 1872, during which year there was sold on this market less than 300,000 pounds, there are now four large and well appointed warehouses for the sale of leaf tobacco, in each of which are held daily sales, and between 50 or 60 regular buyers. The amount of tobacco now sold here annually approximates very near 7,000,000 pounds. The prices realized for some grades of tobacco sold on this market seem almost beyond reason. It is not an uncommon thing for "fancy wrappers" to sell for \$1.00 a pound; while prices ranging all the way from \$35 to \$80 per hundred are of daily occurrence. The growth of the "leaf" business has more than kept pace with the manufacture of "the weed." On every hand, in different quarters of the town, are to be found large structures devoted to the storing and handling of this great staple. This tobacco is bought on special order for large manufacturers in other towns, and for speculation.

While Henderson is in its truest aspect a "Tobacco Town," and is all that the public have learned to associate with the name in energy and enterprise, rapidity of growth and solidity of character, the mercantile and manufacturing interests have been carefully looked after and kept pace with the spirit of improvement that has at all times marked its progress and development as one of the leading and most important tobacco markets of North Carolina. The growth of the town for the past few years has been rapid and of a substantial nature. Each season finds it increasing its territory, while the character of the buildings now being erected, for both business houses and private residences, are fashioned after more modern styles of architecture and of greater value and durability.

The town boasts of a business block of brick that would do credit to a city of 25,000; and one of the largest and finest theatrical halls in the State; many large and handsome stores; a newspaper; job printing office; bank with plenty of means; sash and blind factory; planing mill; carriage and wagon works; iron foundry and plow factory; wood working establishments; blacksmith shops; beer bottling establishment; cotton gins; two hotels; boarding houses, &c. There are five churches, all protestant, viz: Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal; all nice houses of worship, with large membership. Two excellent male schools and several female schools afford ample facilities for the proper and careful training of the minds of the youth. Thus it will be seen that both the religious and educational interests of the town and community are well provided for. The colored people have their own churches and schools, and as a class are intelligent, prosperous and good citizens.

The business men of Henderson are active and wide awake, thorough-going and money-making. The citizens are courteous and hospitable, ever ready to extend a cordial welcome to the stranger within their midst.





# REPRESENTATIVE HOUSES AND PROMINENT MEN

—OF—

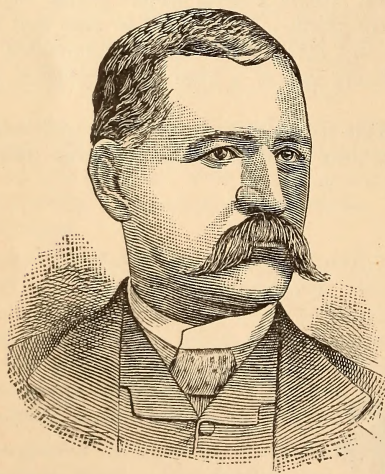
## HENDERSON, N. C.

**JOHN D. COOPER,**

LEAF TOBACCO DEALER.

MAYOR.

The present chief executive of Henderson as a potential instrument in the welfare of this city deserves a foremost place on these pages. Mr. Cooper was born and raised in Oxford, Granville county, was educated at Horner's school in that town, and while quite a young man passed several years in the



wilder regions of the far west. He was a long time in Texas with Millet & Mabry, the largest stock raisers in that State, was also in Kansas, California, Nebraska and Dakota, and was one of the second party who explored the Black Hills. Returning home about nine years ago he was persuaded by his family to remain here and settle in the more peaceful paths of life, and consequently soon embarked his capital in dealing in the bright leaf tobacco of this section, and is now one of the largest dealers in this staple in our State. He

confines his attention more particularly to the finer grades, averaging from 25 cts. to 65 cts. a pound, and handles annually about 200,000 lbs. His prize house, 50x100 feet in extent, 2½ stories high is well appointed and is stocked with a large quantity of bright yellow and bright mahogany wrappers, fillers, cutters and smokers, from which manufacturers and commission merchants can be readily supplied. Mr. Cooper has an establishment from which he supplies half of the hogsheads used here for shipping the tobacco in. He employs 6 or seven hands, and turns out from 15 to 20 hogsheads daily. Mr. Cooper is an ancient Odd Fellow. In the broad political economy that has always formed a source of greatest interest to the American people, Mr. Cooper has from boyhood paid great attention and is well versed in the duties which fall on the shoulders of a public officer. He is now filling his second term of mayor. He was first chosen by the board of aldermen to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected last year. He gives a large portion of his time to planning town improvements, transacts the business of the office promptly and has been a great success in this position. He has caused a complete survey to be made of the town and surroundings, and the plan of all future streets mapped out; has recently put up Dietz improved lamps on all the main thoroughfares, and is generally disbursing the finances so that the people shall derive the greatest benefit from the expenditure thereof.

### THE BANK OF HENDERSON,

WM. H. S. BURGWYN, PRESIDENT.

R. L. DAINGERFIELD, CASHIER.

The lending of money with the taking of interest is a custom which dates from the earliest antiquity and the cities who have held the commercial supremacy of their country and of the world, have in great measure conserved their power by means of their superior banking facilities. Since the modern modes of handling money were introduced by the



Florentaan money lenders shortly before the Reformation, the system of banking has increased in popularity and usefulness, and today every trading point of importance possesses one at least of such institutions. Henderson then naturally has such an establishment whose standing is commensurate with her growing trade, and consequent increasing financial transactions.

The bank was founded and opened for business on the 1st November, 1882, as Wm. H. S. Burgwyn & Co., the name being changed to the present style on 1st May of last year. From the start the institution has continued to prosper, has been conducted in a manner so as to have gained more and more every year the confidence of the public, and its deserved success reflects credit on the ability of its management and the intelligence of the people. It occupies a neat building in the centre of the town, which is arranged in every way to facilitate the numerous transactions; the large fire proof safe, also the burglar proof one, both in a solid brick vault, are of the best and most improved workmanship, and deserve special mention as tending to insure the safe deposit of money, papers or valuables. The bank transacts a general deposit, exchange, collection and loaning business, is the fiscal agent for the warehouses here, and has the following regular correspondents: Planters' National Bank, Richmond; Importer's and Trader's National, of N. Y.; J. J. Nicholson & Son, Baltimore; Citizen's National, Raleigh, and others. The bank has proven a most useful and valuable adjunct to the commercial interests of this town, and it is but just that we should give a short notice of the gentleman from whom such a benefit has accrued.

Col. Burgwyn was born in Boston, his mother being a native of that city; his father was a large planter on the Roanoke, Northampton county, in this State. He received however his education largely in the North, first at Burlington, N. J., and then at Georgetown College, D. C. In '68 he graduated from Chapel Hill, studying there somewhat the fundamental principles of law, continued his studies at Harvard Law School, receiving his L. L. B. from that famous university in 1869. He then settled in Baltimore, and for about 12 years carried on a large practice in that city, and made himself one of the most popular and brilliant young members of the Maryland bar. While here in 1876 he graduated from the Washington Medical University. His digest of the Maryland Reports, published in 1878, received the voluntary indorsement of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. The colonel has also had a somewhat distinguished military career. At the outbreak of the civil war when only fifteen he volunteered his services to the confederacy, served in the capacity of Drill Master with Pettigrew, as Ass't Adj. in Clingman's Brigade, as 1st Lieut., later as Capt. Co. H, 35th N. C. Ransom's Brig. He rendered good and active work for the great cause, was wounded in June '64 at Cold Harbor, was wounded and

taken prisoner at Fort Harrison 20th Sept., 1864, and was confined in Fort Delaware till March '65, when he was parolled by special exchange. With the cessation of hostilities he did not however loose his love for a military life. In Baltimore he was first, Lieut. Col. of the 8th and later, Col. of the 5th Md. Vol., the crack regiment of that State. Of wide and varied experience, versed in legal lore, deeply read in general literature, in business systematic, intelligent and honorable, he is an important and potential factor in the progress of this prosperous city. He married in 1876 a daughter of the well known Dunlop family of Richmond, is a leading member of the Episcopal church of this town, and personally making himself agreeable to those he comes in contact with, is apt to make strangers who have the fortune to meet him remember their visit to the capital of the newest county of the Old North State.

Col. Burgwyn is assisted in the Bank by R. L. Daingerfield, an officer of experience in financial matters, who is from Fayetteville, and who was formerly with the Citizen's National of Raleigh.

### J. L. H. MISSILLIER,

DEALER IN GENERAL HARDWARE,  
STOVES, SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, ETC.  
BREACH-LOADING SHOT GUNS, CUT-  
LERY, CROCKERY, ETC. TOBACCO  
FLUES A SPECIALTY. MANUFACTUR-  
ER OF SHEET IRON AND TIN-WARE.

HENDERSON, N. C.

The hardware business above almost all others, increases faster in importance as a country grows older and more thickly settled, but the degree of perfection it attains is in proportion to enterprise of the individuals who are connected with it and who have developed a fitness and capacity for conducting it gained from many years of experience.

Henderson happily possesses, as indeed it only ought, in the house under notice, an establishment which does her credit and which ranks with the first of any city in the State.

Mr. Missillier was long with the house of Geo. Allen & Co. in New Berne. He came to Henderson and bought out S. H. Allen & Co. and commenced business on his own account here on the 28th June, '82. Since then he has by enterprise, industry and foresight, combined with a happy adaptation for his trade greatly extended his custom, and his goods are the standard over the northern portion of this State and Virginia. His premises are 25x130 ft. in extent, are well located near the depot, and arranged in every way for carrying out affairs expeditiously. They are filled to repletion with a well selected and varied stock valued at some 8 or \$10,000. This includes all kinds of general hardware, cutlery, mechanics', moulders' and builders' tools, iron, nails, steel, all sizes of kitchen and parlor coal and oil stoves, a fine line of breech-load-



ing shot guns, pistols, imported and domestic cutlery, crockery, etc., also sash, doors and blinds, locks and hinges, and plows, harrows and other agricultural implements. The upper floor of the premises is occupied by the tin shop, and here 4 skilled hands are employed manufacturing all kinds of sheet iron and tin ware goods.



Mr. Missillier's *Tobacco Flues* have become one of the staple articles of this market as for durability, lightness, effectiveness and cheapness they are not equalled; last year he used some 50,000 lbs. of sheet iron in their manufacture, and the demand for them steadily increases.

Mr. Missillier, who is assisted in the store by two polite employees, is a native of New Berne, in business is civil, experienced and farseeing. Socially he is also prominent, is a K. of P., past Grand Chancellor of the Order, belongs to the American Legion of Honor, the Chosen Friends, and the Baptist denomination. We are safe in placing his house as a representative one of this country, and as a pillar of Henderson's commercial greatness it has been and is a material aid in her advance and progress, as a central market for a large and increasing territory of the surrounding country.

## THE CAROLINA (Brick) WAREHOUSE,

FOR THE SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO,  
BURWELL BROS. & CO., OWNERS AND  
PROPRIETORS.

Those men, who act by the guidance of their own judgment, relying upon themselves and oblivious of the criticism of others, may as a body be considered the only cause which originates and the only agent which carries out projects which, planting the germ of growth makes and promotes the prosperity

and advancement of the world. Therefor in the history of communities eminent mention must be made of those individuals from whose energies and calculations these great benefits accrue, and as one of such in Henderson we are proud to note the above establishment whose founder Mr. H. H. Burwell belongs to the catagory already spoken of.

Till five years ago the 4 acre lot now occupied by the Carolina warehouse and its appendages was a marsh. Then, Mr. Burwell commenced putting the plans he had conjectured, and to complete which he had the money in bank, into operation, and opened his warehouse for business in the season of 1880. His establishment was soon acknowledged to be just the thing this market wanted, and his patronage steadily grew, and to-day the Carolina Warehouse enjoys a popularity and does a business equal to the oldest institutions of its kind in the State. The building substantially built of solid brick, is the finest in the State. It is 60x150 ft. in extent, the floor is of solid oak level as a billiard table, and the general appearance at the commencement of a break is one of the sights of this country. To meet the requirements of the sales, growing daily larger, it is expected next season to lengthen the floor 100 ft. and add other improvements that will outrival all the warehouse facilities at present in use. The planters come here from all over North Carolina, as far east as Reidville on the Air Line, and from the other side of Durham, and about 3,000,000 lbs. of leaf tobacco will be sold here this season. Five regular hands are employed in the warehouse, and about as much extra labor, while half a dozen are out drumming the country.

Messrs. Burwell also deal extensively in tobacco; have their basement fitted up for prizing their own stock as well as for the accommodation of small buyers, and ship mostly to manufacturers and commission merchants in Richmond. In the rear of the warehouse is a large lot, stable with fifty stalls and all hotel accommodations for farmers and their mules and wagons stopping over night or for several days. The whole premises are lit with gas, and are arranged in a first-class manner, and with every comfort and convenience that money can supply. In a separate building Messrs. Burwell also carry a good stock of buggies—Lewis Cooke's make, and also wagons. They deal in the Excelenza Soluble Phosphate Fertilizer, so called from its having the highest average in America.

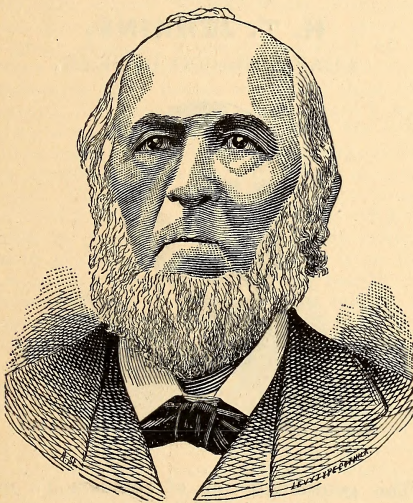
In conclusion it becomes us to speak of the partners of this prosperous firm whom it will be conjectured are men of capital, energy and experience, and well suited to the calling they prosecute. Mr. H. H. Burwell is a native of Granville county, and son of a gentleman now dead, who was long one of the best known and influential men of this country.

He graduated from Virginia Military Institute in 1873, and was engaged in mercantile life till 1879, when he went into tobacco. He has been one of Henderson's most successful men in this line, wields a potential influence



in all measures undertaken to advance her financial prosperity, and individually is progressive, solid and enterprising. He resides in a nice house, surrounded by two acres of ground in the rear of the warehouse lot, and is an active Episcopalian. He is ably seconded by his brother J. S. Burwell, a young man of prudence and business capacity. They also are managers of the City Opera House, which seats 800 persons; it is located in Burwell Building, the largest brick block in town, 3 stories high 79x160 ft. in extent, which contains also several offices and stores. The third partner Mr. W. S. Stark, is one of the most experienced tobacco men in North Carolina, and energetic and polite is most admirably suited to his post of floor manager. In conclusion it is but just to say this establishment in its appointments and management leaves nothing to be desired; it has been one of the strongest motors in Hendersonian advance, and is a bulwark which will always continue to conserve her material and social standing and progress.

**J. A. HARRISON & CO.,**  
GENERAL MERCHANTS.



The above house has since its foundation here in August of last year taken a leading place as one of the best managed establishments of this town; in fact the beneficial and enlivening influence it has had on trade generally in this centre is noticable, other and older houses having made marked efforts to copy and keep up with it. The premises occupied centrally located in the heart of the town consist of a substantial 2-story brick building 26x100 feet in dimensions, arranged and adapted in every way for carrying out the multifarious transactions with method and dispatch. The stock averaging some \$10,000 in value is well selected bought for cash at low figures from the best jobbers and manufacturers. It is in this point, namely,

the house's unexampled knowledge of how, when and where to buy, that largely lies their success. This stock contains a very full line of foreign and domestic dry goods from the best looms, fancy dress goods, latest French and American notions, all styles in ladies, gents' and children's boots and shoes; in this line they sell some goods at same prices as competitors buy them for, and have always something special to offer. In ready-made clothing they have a varied and fashionable stock, also in hats and caps, gents' furnishing goods, newest styles; furniture at factory prices, also of heavy and fancy groceries always a fresh supply. Goods are bought and sold *entirely for cash*, the costly trouble of keeping a set of books is thus dispensed with, the low prices is a subject of favorable comment among all classes, and the quality of the goods is proverbially high. The railroad agent's books show that the house pays more freights than any other firm in town. Six polite clerks assist the proprietor and the trade of the house rapidly and surely increases throughout a large section of the adjoining country where the goods enjoy a standard reputation.

Mr. J. A. Harrison the owner of this prosperous establishment is one of the best known and most experienced business men in our State. He is a native of Nash county, in the war did some good service for the Confederacy as captain Co. D. 47th N. C. He first started business at Castalia, then moved to Warrenton, to Petersburg, returning to Castalia from where he moved to Henderson. He is a Master Mason, and Odd Fellow since 1850 and belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He is assisted by his son-in-law, Mr. C. M. Bridgers, who is well suited to the post of buyer for the house, and by his two sons John A. and James.

Mr. Harrison is also half owner of S. W. Bartholemew Cotton Seed Elevator which is now popular over the whole Southern States. It is quick in its action, easily worked and cheap; the first two years Mr. Harrison went out on the road he sold \$45,000 worth of rights, a fact which is the best proof of its value. Mr. Harrison is a man of brains and foresight and has seen a good deal of the world; he was shipwrecked on the coast of Ireland in 1869, sunk twice but came to land all right; his prominence in business and social circles is but a consequence of his remarkable talents, experience and happy manner.

**W. E. CARY & CO.,**  
LEAF TOBACCO BROKERS.

As the tobacco buyer regulates the price of the leaf at its first sale, namely, when brought from the plantation he forms a very intrinsic and important factor in the wealth and prosperity in the tobacco country, and as a consequence he must occupy much space in a work designed to show the growth and industry of this section of North Carolina. As the largest



buyer on this, one of the principal markets of our State, the subject of our sketch deserves eminent mention. Mr. Gary has been on this market now five years, though he has been more or less connected with the tobacco business all his life. He was long with his father and has had an excellent experience. His prize house five stories high 40x120 feet in extent with L 40x50 feet is the largest in the State, was built in the season of 1883 and is provided with every facility for prizing, bulking, handling and re-ordering the leaf with great expedition. His house when the racks on all the floors are full is a sight worthy alike the admiration of the visitor and the pride of the resident. He buys tobacco entirely on order mostly for manufacturers and includes among his many patrons such large houses as T. C. Williams & Co., Richmond, Va.; Kinney Tobacco Co., N. Y.; The J. B. Pace Tobacco Co., Richmond, Va.; Daniel Scotten & Co., Detroit; Adams Tobacco Co., Montreal. He passes through his house annually about a million pounds of all the grades to be obtained on this market.

Energetic, live and liberal in business Mr. Gary is without invidious comparisons one of the best liked men in Henderson. He is a native of Richmond, Va., served a short time at the end of the war with the reserves, is a Mason, K. T. Richmond No. 2, K. of H., is married to a Virginia lady, belongs to the Methodist denomination, and has a family of six. He is one of the most generous and sociable of men, ready to overlook faults of his fellows, has been often wanted by the people for public office, and withal is a powerful pillar in the progress and a bulwark in the solidity and strength of this thriving tobacco town.

### BOYD'S WAREHOUSE.

These men who have aided in building up the tobacco in this section of country may conjointly be looked upon as the most important factor in the progress of the community and consequently deserve a prominent place on these pages. Among such our readers will admit that the well known proprietor of Boyd's warehouse of Henderson commands special attention at our hands. This warehouse in its six years history has been owned by various parties, in the first year 1879 and 1880 the firm was Currin, Watson & Co., the present owner being bookkeeper to them, in 1880 and 1881 Jenkins, Boyd & Co. were owners, for the next two seasons Burwell Bros. & Co. ran it, in 1883 and 1884 Boyd & Eaton and on 1st January last W. B. Boyd & Co. with the senior partner the principal owner and manager of affairs, took possession. Up to the time he took hold of the house the business had somewhat languished but under the new management it has since commenced a fresh existence. Mr. Boyd is without invidious comparisons one of the men most suited to his calling in our State; young, live, active, energetic and progressive, endowed with an easy and interested manner, he has al-

ready made himself and his warehouse the compeer in popularity with the oldest in the country. The floor is 40x185 feet in extent, the premises are arranged in the best known manner, provided with every facility for handling the large quantities of leaf brought here with expedition and least breakage and with first-class accommodations and every hotel comfort for farmers. Sales are conducted here once at least every day in the season, about 2,000,000 pounds of leaf is sold by them annually, the very highest price is obtained for each pile and sellers as well as buyers are invariably pleased with their transactions. Mr. Boyd is also one of the largest dealers in the weed and buys yearly some 300,000 pounds.

This gentleman who is ably assisted by his three partners, Wm. H., Wm. L. and Richard B. Boyd, is a native of Warren co., was there in the mercantile line and came to this county five years ago entering into the handling of the now famous golden leaf, a step he has not by any means regretted. He is also prominent apart from business, is a Commissioner of the town, is a great favorite among the farmers, his tobacco confreeres and the general public.

### H. T. JENKINS,

LEAF TOBACCO BROKER.



This gentleman one of Henderson's most pushing and successful tobacco buyers, started in business in 1880 and in four years has built up a large and still rapidly increasing custom the extent of which places him in the front rank of tobacco men of this market. Mr. Jenkins now handles annually about half a million pounds of all grades of the bright golden leaf sold here, and can at any time fill the largest orders for wrappers, fillers, cutters and smokers. His two prize houses, one 3 stories, 20x60 feet, other 2 stories, 30x80 feet, afford him every convenience for handling and shipping tobacco with expedition, and his facilities for re-ordering the leaf in any quantity with great rapidity are unsurpassed. Mr. Jenkins is a quick buyer and has had a varied experience in tobacco.

He was born in this county, gained his first



knowledge around his father's plug factory, and was several years engaged in raising the product, which all gives him great advantages in knowing exactly how to suit wants of manufacturers. Live, young and progressive Mr. J. is a general favorite among his tobacco conferrers, and buyers consult their best interests when placing orders in his hands.

### **JAS. A. O'NEIL,**

**CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, DEALER  
IN WAGON MAKERS' SUPPLIES, AND  
BLACKSMITH AND HORSE-SHOER.**

The carriage and wagon business one that has taken enormous strides in advancement is prominently represented in this section of the State by the above gentleman, who has for now six years been established in this town. Mr. O'Neil is a blacksmith by trade, and for 8 years conducted business in this line at a point some 4½ miles east from here, where he also ran a 100 acre farm. In Henderson he has an establishment which would do credit to a larger city. His premises cover 80x185 feet. In his store he carries a general line of hardware carriage and wagon maker's supplies, wheels, hubs, spokes, rims, shafts, bolts, fifth wheels, wagon skains, horse shoes, nails, iron and steel, etc., etc. His goods are in great demand, a constant crowd of customers always coming and going, and in the blacksmith shop horses are being shod from morning till night. His wagons and buggies have gained a standard reputation, Mr. O'Neil having carefully studied the requirements of this country and his repairing work is unsurpassed. Recently he has built a spacious 3-story brick building, 24x40 feet in extent, in which he carries a large lot of fine vehicles, and in adjoining sheds are usually from 40 to 50 wagons. Besides his own he handles the Webster wagon and Watertown buggy, and other well known makes.

He employs about six skilled hands in the shop who are all under his immediate direction. Mr. O'Neil has an experience in this line of trade second to none. He is a native of Middlesex county, New Jersey, served his apprenticeship and worked several years in his native State, came south in February, 1870, bought a farm in this county, and as before said conducted it till he came to Henderson, to which thriving town he has proven an acquisition without which it could now hardly get along.

He is a member of the K. of H. and being a man of great push and energy justly merits the strong position he holds in business circles. This year he will erect when the spring opens, handsome brick premises which will further add to the importance of his establishment.

### **C. S. BOYD,** **DENTIST.**

The above, one of North Carolina's most successful members of the dental profession, was born in Bluestone district, Mecklenburg

county, Va.; when only 3½ years he moved to Warren county, in this State. He got most of his education at W. J. Bingham's school in Orange county, and leaving here was 2 years in A. T. Stewart's establishment in New York City. He then turned his mind towards that science he has since been a good practitioner of and graduated from Baltimore Dental College, the oldest institution of its kind in existence, in 1860. Returning home he farmed in Warren county, practising his profession somewhat at the same time, and in 1876 located in the county town. From Warrenton as a centre he enjoyed a large practice till January 1884, when he moved to Henderson as a more favorite point, from which while holding all his old patients he might increase his custom among the new. His surmises have been realized and his hands have been crowded with work every day.

His rooms located upstairs over Parker & Closs' store are furnished in a manner that would do credit to a large city, and his operating room and laboratory are provided with best instruments and every convenience. Dr. Boyd as an operator bears an envied reputation and his patients often come back to him from wherever they may have moved to in various portions of the State. He also runs an office in Jackson, which he visits for a few weeks twice a year.

He is a member of the State Dental Association, is a Master Mason, he joined the Odd Fellows at 21 years of age, is a K. of H. He has been twice married, both times to Virginia ladies, residents of Warren county, has 2 children by each marriage.

### **W. H. SMOOT & CO.,**

**LEAF TOBACCO BROKERS**

Experience of all human attributes is the one which, in the varied phases of life where so many accomplishments wield their conjunct power, may be said to fail least. As many men make a world, so many buyers with each his different ideas and methods make a market, and among those engaged in buying leaf tobacco in this State we doubt if there are any who possess more experience therein than the subject of our sketch. Mr. Smoot commenced business in Lynchburg, Va., where he was eight years engaged as a merchant. In Big Island, where he was 10 years in business, he first commenced buying tobacco. After the war he confined his attention wholly to tobacco, was again 2 years in Lynchburg, and then moved to Richmond, where he resided 10 years, when he moved to Henderson 4 years ago. He is one of the two largest buyers here, and handles this year nearly a million pounds entirely on order. He buys for large manufacturers and dealers in Chicago, Richmond, St. Louis, New York, Louisiana, and other States, shipping them all grades of N. C. and Va. bright yellow and mahogany leaf tobacco, which is rapidly outstripping all others in the esteem of chewers and smokers everywhere. At the sales his



judgement is often followed by the younger buyers. He re-orders a portion of his tobacco, has two large prize houses, one 32x110 feet 2½ stories, convenient to the warehouses, the other 2½ stories, 60x140, is newer, and is near the railroad track. He employs about 23 hands, and has ample facilities for handling the leaf, and his patrons find it to their advantage to leave the re-ordering and selecting to him. He has been often chosen President of the Tobacco Board, but declines to serve as he has no time, and accepts positions on the freight and sales committees instead. Mr. Smoot was born in Amherst county, Va., and in the war served in the Commissary Dept. on Big Island. He is a most pleasant gentleman, is a general favorite in the town both with his tobacco conferees and the outside world, and well merits the high standing he holds.

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**W. S. CLARY & CO.,**  
LEAF TOBACCO DEALERS.

The above house, a no less recent than valuable adjunct to Henderson's tobacco market, commenced operations in September last, and with large experience, opening their transactions on a wide and solid basis, have come prominently to the front as one of the principal handlers of the leaf here. They expect to buy this season about half a million pounds largely for export through Richmond commission houses, though they also buy on their own account. They occupy a fine 3 story prize house, the only brick one in town, and the only one heated by steam, which latter accompaniment gives them unequalled facilities for re-ordering and shipping with great expedition. The members of this prosperous firm, Messrs. W. S. & Paul Clary are both native Virginians, from Charlotte Co. The former was several years in Danville, the largest leaf tobacco market of the country, with the well known house of Williamson & Friend. He attends to the buying of the tobacco, and is one of the liveliest and quickest men who go on the warehouse floors, paying the farmer always full prices. He is on the arbitration and other committees, and is thoroughly at home in all that pertains to dealing and handling of the golden leaf. His brother Paul was a successful farmer in Charlotte county, enjoyed the distinction of having been the occupant of Patrick Henry's residence several years. These gentlemen are both Presbyterians, they have already made themselves popular in the community, and polite in their business relations, their marked success is but a consequence of their applied enterprise and ability.

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**ADOLPH W. SCHAUM,**  
LEAF TOBACCO DEALER.

As the light colored and mild weed has become the favorite of smokers and chewers throughout the world, the demand for yellow tobacco has greatly increased. As handling

this favorite leaf, and more especially that raised in this county and vicinity, generally acknowledged to be the finest grade of the product, the above gentleman deserves worthy mention on these pages. Mr. Schaum was employed several years with Marburg Bros., whose brands of smoking tobacco and cigarettes are among the best known to lovers of the fragrant weed. He has been on this market as a buyer now eight years. He handles annually about half a million pounds, entirely on order. His prize house is 2 stories 30x60 ft., is well arranged and has ample conveniences for re-ordering, bulking and prizing the large quantities of fine leaf passed through his hands without damage or breakage. He buys largely for Marburg Bros., as well as for Western and Canada houses, gives his careful attention to business, employs from 8 to 12 hands, and holds the confidence of his patrons. Mr. Schaum is a native of Baltimore, came South in 1877, and has won a first-class reputation for his reliable manner of doing business. He is prudent in buying and is an authority on statistics. He ably filled the post of President of the Tobacco Trade of this town from 3d December, 1883 to 1st January, 1885.

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**CLAUDIUS HUNTER,**  
LEAF TOBACCO DEALER.

Henderson it is well known puts on the floors of her warehouses all grades of yellow tobacco, and as one of the largest dealers in the State in the finer grades of this famous golden leaf, the above gentleman is deserving of prominent mention. Mr. Hunter started in 1876 on a few dollars, but by applying energy and good judgment his trade steadily increased and the rapidity with which he has raised himself to the front rank of dealers is a subject of favorable remark. He handles tobacco entirely on speculation, and makes a specialty of fine wrappers. His prize house is conveniently located on the railroad track, is 2½ stories 40x80. His stock is most carefully selected, re-ordered and bulked ready for sale, and the quality of the stock shipped from this establishment for uniformity, color and body is unsurpassed. Mr. Hunter will buy this season about quarter of a million pounds. He handles also cotton both on order and speculation, and ships about 1000 bales annually. He is a native of Granville county, is an influential member of the Tobacco Board, and is on the freight committee. A born financier he is cool and collected in his business affairs, and of a quiet and polished disposition, is one of those men who think and act while others talk.

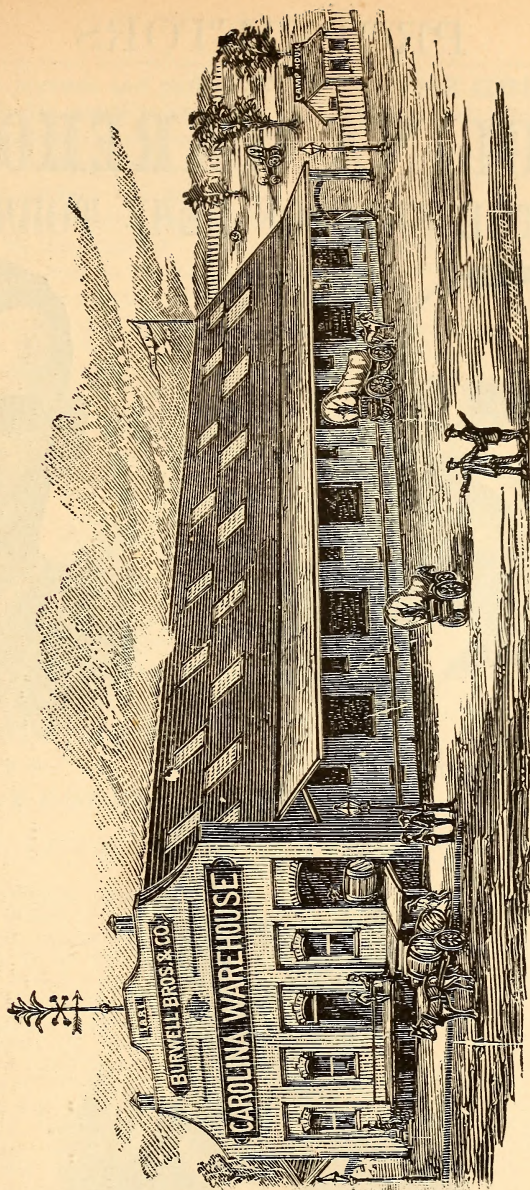
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**JOHN B. WATKINS,**  
LEAF TOBACCO DEALER AND BROKER.

Mr. Watkins is one of the principal tobacco men in this market, and handles in the season several hundred thousand pounds of the leaf,



# CAROLINA WAREHOUSE,



Largest Brick Warehouse in the State,

For the Sale of Leaf Tobacco,

HENDERSON, N. C.

Messrs. BURWELL BROS. & CO., Proprietors.

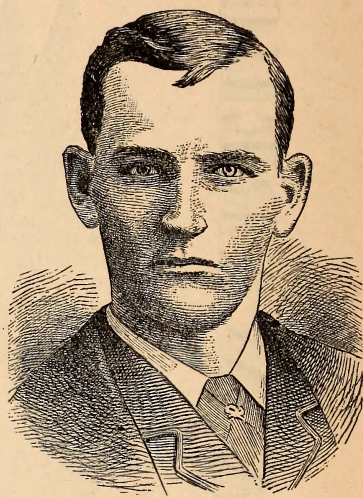
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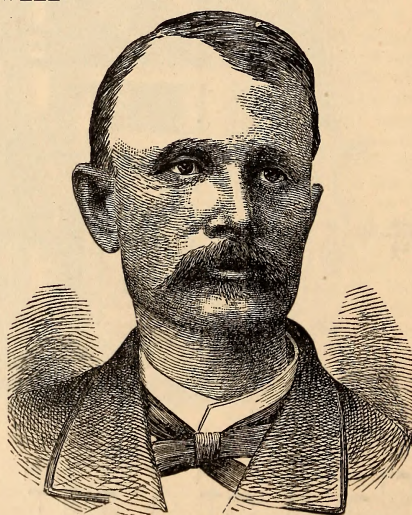
PROPRIETORS  
OF THE  
❖ CAROLINA WAREHOUSE ❖  
FOR THE SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO.



H. H. BURWELL.



J. S. BURWELL.



W. S. STARK.

Highest Prices Paid For Tobacco in the Leaf.  
Satisfaction And Best Terms Guaranteed To All.  
Messrs. BURWELL BROS. & CO..  
**HENDERSON, N. C.**

[OVER.]



partly on his own account and partly on order. His prize house which is new and well appointed is four story, and has all the conveniences for re-ordering tobacco so that it will keep in any climate any length of time. He has always on hand a large stock of the grades sold in this market: bright cutters and fillers, as well as smokers and wrappers. Mr. Watkins is a native of Granville county, was long engaged as a tobacco farmer till he came to settle in Henderson about six years ago. He was 3 years with S. & C. Watkins as buyer for and manager of their tobacco business, and has been now 3 years carrying on his own affairs. He is thoroughly posted in the price and quality of the leaf when brought from the plantation, and those dealing with him find he is a reliable man to buy from or place orders in the hands of. He is one of the large family of Watkins of this county, belongs to the Presbyterian body, and has recently added to his belongings a nice residence, adjacent to his prize house. He refers to Chas. Watkins & Co., Richmond, Va., Chas. D. Hill & Co., Richmond, Va., Burwell Bros. & Co., and D. Y. Cooper, of Henderson, N. C. Strict personal attention given to the purchasing and handling of all orders entrusted to him.

## MELVILLE DORSEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST.

The drug trade perhaps more than any other represents the wealth of a community, and one of the most prosperous establishments in Henderson is its drug store. Mr. Dorsey first started business for himself in Franklinton in 1875, where he made a success, and opened 2 years later a store in Henderson. The two he ran together till his business in Henderson growing so rapidly and requiring all his attention, he sold out the Franklinton branch in February a year ago. He occupies on Main street, large, handsome, new and well arranged premises, one of the ornaments of the Main street. His stock, running from \$4,000 to \$5,000 in value, contains a varied selection of all kinds of foreign and home made drugs and heavier chemicals, patent and proprietary medicines, French perfumery, toilet necessities, also garden seeds and holiday articles. The doctor employs two competent assistants and gives careful attention to the prescription department. His goods are procured from the best manufacturers and dealers, are always fresh, and full measure and low charges is his rule. Mr. Dorsey is a native of Granville county, went into the drug business at the age of 13, and is one of the most experienced pharmacists in our State, is a prominent member of the N. C. Pharm. Assoc. He is one of the influential men of this county, is a strong supporter of the Democratic cause.

## THE GOLD LEAF, MANNING BROS., PUBLISHERS.

THAD. R. MANNING, EDITOR.

Keeping pace with this growing city we find a newspaper sheet whose enterprise is commensurate with the thriving tobacco town of Henderson. The Gold Leaf—so called after the bright golden colored tobacco for which this section is so noted—started in 1881 by the present editor, was found to be a link long wanting in the chain of influences that have driven forward this community to a prominent place among the richer cities of the State. Headed by an active, experienced and progressive editor, it has worked its way rapidly to the front and takes a prominent position among the weekly papers of the country. It has made for itself a name and a fame second to few country weeklies of its age and pretensions, and in the language of a contemporary, "its bright and witty paragraphs sparkle like gems in many of its exchanges." Thus the name of Henderson has gone abroad and the county's interests advanced, while the paper has its individual reward in a steadily increasing circulation, an augmenting popularity among its readers, and a growing confidence with the advertising public. It appears every Thursday morning, is 4 page, 28 col., 21½ inches, 14 ems pica; contains latest local and general news, choice hits of wit and humor, its specialty being the development of the tobacco industry of this country. We might add that this is the only paper in the State that devotes its detailed personal attention to the daily sales of leaf tobacco, and for this reason ought to command the patronage of tobacco men over the whole country.

The Manning Brothers are natives of Halifax county and both young men of push and vim. They come of a newspaper family, and got their training under their brothers, then publishing the Weldon News. Both are experienced and practical printers, and perfectly at home in a newspaper office. They have 3 skilled workmen in their employ.

Mr. Thad. R. Manning, the editor, is a man of vim, energy and education; of most progressive spirit and intelligent address, and as a valuable addition to the community well merits his popularity and the confidence of the people of the county and business men everywhere.

Mr. Geo. M. Manning, a younger brother of the editor, became associated in the publication of the Gold Leaf about the beginning of the present year, on his return from Dakota Territory where he had a year's experience on some 2 or 3 of the most influential papers there.

## D. B. CARDEN, DENTIST.

The above worthy representative of the dental profession was born and raised in Charlotte county, Va., and for 4 or 5 years carried on



a successful practice in Farmville, from where he moved last November 8 years ago to this town where he has always held the confidence of the people.

His rooms are well located upstairs in Burwell building, and are fitted up with all the best conveniences and instruments for business, which, combined with his experience and skill both as an operator and mechanical worker make his establishment a good one to visit when we are in want of any work in this line. He is also socially active, is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, in the war served with company K. 18th Va. Volunteers, and justly merits the respect and esteem of the large number of friends he has.

The doctor married on the 8th March, 1870 Miss Nannie W. Hamlet, and has 2 children. Mrs. Garden has for the last 5 years conducted a select school, with now 25 pupils, and teaches primary and higher English branches, Mathematics, French, Latin and Music. She graduated at the Oxford Female College where she afterwards taught several terms. Her success has been flattering, and the efficiency of the pupils speaks for the excellency of the institution which compares favorably with any in the county of its grade.

### **W. H. YOUNG,** LAWYER,

There are in all the varied avocations of our advanced modern civilization leading representative men in their several pursuits, and as the man who holds the position of the leading lawyer at the Henderson bar, it devolves upon us to include in our category the above familiar name. Mr. Young was born in the county of Granville 12 miles west of Oxford, was educated at Dr. Horner's school, and later attended the State University where he graduated in 1859. He read law under Judge Pearson at the far-famed and historic Log Town, and was licensed before he was of age. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered as private in the Granville Grays, and with the exception of 3 months served in the field till he was captured on 17th Nov, 1863 at Rappahanock, while serving as Lieut. in the 54th N. C. He was confined on Johnson's Island, and at the cessation of hostilities returned home, where he arrived in June, 1865. He then tried to make a livelihood by some other means than the practice of law, but early in 1864 settled in Henderson, where he has since continued the practice of his profession. Mr. Young is a man of keen discernment, cool and correct judgment, has always been a hard student, is said to be the best judge of law of his age in the State. He was assistant U. S. Solicitor from 1872 to '76. He is one of the best known men in the county, served as Mayor of Henderson in 1882, and has been often spoken of for the post of Judge of 4th Judicial District. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Odd Fellows; he married in Nov., 1869, Miss Lillie G. Bryan of Raleigh, and has a family of 3.

His office is located in the county court house, where he receives callers in a manner becoming a gentleman of education and intelligence, and is regarded as one of the purest speakers of the English language in our country

### **WALTER R. HENRY,** ATTORNEY AT LAW.

The above one of the best known younger members of the North Carolina bar was born in Bertie county 15th Nov., 1857, and at the age of twelve moved to Granville to reside, with his uncle Dr. P. T. Henry in whose household he acquired his love of learning and the fine arts. He was educated at Feters and at T. J. & W. D. Horner's schools, studied medicine 2 years under his uncle, and was at Chapel Hill 3 years. He was one of Dick & Dillard's most diligent students acquiring the fundamental principles of that science, the practice of which he has since successfully pursued, and was licensed in June, 1880. He practised 3 years in Raleigh, and in January of last year moved to this point as partner of W. H. Young. Mr. Henry has always devoted much of his time to reading law; he is an idomitable worker, prepares his cases most assiduously, extensively and thoroughly, and has often confronted and astonished older heads who have been opposed to him by his detailed knowledge of all the points bearing on his side of the case. Well up in medical jurisprudence he is one of the best lawyers in a case where much hangs on the physician's evidence, and some of his victories in this line have been remarkable. He has also gained notice in the province of philosophy of wealth and material progress; his pamphlet entitled Cotton and the Commission Merchants, published years ago, being enthusiastically received, and is worthy the perusal of every Southerner. Mr. Henry is an accomplished violinist; is one of the strongest men in North Carolina, and is a genial favorite with his professional confreres.

### **HENRY T. JORDAN,** ATTORNEY,

Was born in Person county, was educated first at Trinity College and later at Hampden Sidney City, Va., which he left in 1856. He commenced to read law at home by himself, continuing the same for two years at Judge Bailey's law school, being admitted to the county courts in 1859, and the following year to the Supreme. Mr. Jordan conducted at Roxboro', in his native county, a flourishing practice for many years, and became one of the most popular men of Person. In '70, '71 and '72 he was member of the legislature. In 1877 he came to Henderson, where he soon found himself at home with the people. In the war he was adjutant of the 55th reg., was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, being confined in Fort Delaware and Johnson's Island. He is a steward in the M. E. church. In pol-



itics he has always taken an active interest, and was chairman of the county Cleveland and Scales Executive Committee, in last fall's glorious campaign. He is a well read lawyer, is personally an agreeable gentleman to meet.

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**T. T. HICKS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

This gentleman of the well known family of that name, long resident in this section of the Old North State, was born in Granville county, was educated at Yadkin college, and afterwards was engaged in teaching at Shiloh Academy, in Davidson county, a year and a half. Leaving this avocation he turned his attention to law, to which study he diligently applied himself, and was admitted to the bar on the 4th January 1881. He practiced in Oxford a year and then opened his office in the new county seat, Henderson. He has since conducted a growing practice here, and confining his attention strictly to his profession, has gained the confidence of a wide circle of clients. Practicing in all the courts of the State, he at the same time gives more special attention to negotiating loans and collections, and has gained quite a reputation in this direction. Mr. Hicks is a scholar of no mean attainments, he is reported in Hubbel's and also in the Merchants directory. He married the daughter of the Rev. T. J. Horner of this county, is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and as a young man of originality and thought is destined at no distant date to be one of the lights of the North Carolina bar.

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**A. R. WORTHAM,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Was born in that part of Warren now included in Vance county, was prepared for college at Henderson Academy and graduated from Trinity College in 1876. He studied law at his alma mater and continued the same with Wm. Eaton, being licensed in 1878. He practiced for several years in partnership with his cousin Col. George Wortham, who was resident in Oxford and since the latter's death has continued in business alone. Mr. Wortham practices in all the State and Federal courts and has conducted many difficult cases to a successful issue. He takes an interest in all work confided to him and daily increases his number of patrons. He is a staunch supporter of the principles of the true Democracy, takes an active part in all measures advanced for the citizens' welfare.

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**A. C. ZOLLIFFER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

As a recent and valuable addition to the Henderson bar we note the settlement here

of Mr. A. C. Zollicoffer, partner of Day & Zollicoffer, of Weldon. Mr. Z is a native of Halifax county, having been born two miles west of Weldon. He is a son of J. B. Zollicoffer, first cousin of Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer. He was educated at Wake Forest which he left in 1878 and studied law with W. H. Day, being licensed in June, 1879; he then became the partner of his preceptor. In June, 1882, Mr. Zollicoffer moved to Henderson where he is diligently attending to the business of the firm and has gained great popularity. He has been three years attorney for the town of Henderson, also for the county Sheriff, is a lawyer of knowledge, an advocate of ability, and energetically carries out his cases. He recently married a daughter of Dr. A. F. Perry of Franklin county.

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**SIDE-LIGHT WAREHOUSE,**  
DAVIS BROS.

Messrs. Davis' opened for business on 1st November last and have been very progressive in conducting their affairs so that the high prices obtained for the tobacco sold on their floor have made their warehouse quite a favorite of the farmer. They are said to have sold more home trade than any house here, they have given as much satisfaction as any house in the State, and fairness and high prices have been always given to the planter. Their floor is 40x180 feet in extent, they have the best accommodation and ample facilities for handling the leaf.

Messrs. Davis' are also large buyers of tobacco and have extensive prize houses for carrying on this branch of the business. The partners are T. A. and Owen Davis. These gentlemen are among the liveliest tobacco men in Henderson and form an important item in making up that group of men of push and capital, who are tending to build up this town so rapidly as a central market for the surrounding territory.

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**OWEN DAVIS,**  
PHARMACIST.

Among the young and enterprising men of this city we are called upon to give special notice to the above gentleman, who started in business 2 years ago. His store, one of the most popular in town, is well arranged and adapted for business. The doctor manufactures to some extent, his Cough Syrup and King of Pains, having gained a standard reputation. He employs 2 competent hands to meet the requirements of his numerous custom. He is a member of the State Pharmaceutical Society, and is one of the youngest druggists in N. C., being only 23 years of age. He is a native of Henderson, and is part owner of the Side Light Warehouse.



**J. H. LASSITER & SON,**

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Jas. H. Lassiter, the wellknown owner of this establishment, is a native of Gates county, for 28 years merchandised in Hertford, and in '65 settled in Henderson, where his business has since grown to be one of the largest in its line. In '71 he took his son into partnership, and at the latter's death in 1880, at his own request the business was continued under the same name. He carries a stock valued at some \$20,000. This consists of foreign and domestic dry goods, notions, men's, youth's and boy's clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, also hardware and heavy groceries. Mr. Lassiter also handles many hundred tons of fertilizers annually, the principal brands being the Plow, Pacific, Patapasco, Durham Bull, Lazareto Acid Phosphate, also Kainit; in cotton he handles some 1200 bales in the season. He employs 4 competent hands in the store, his total yearly transactions amount up nearly \$100,000. He owns 942 acres of land in Franklin, Warren, Granville and Vance counties, which he rents to tenants who make cotton and tobacco. Mr. Lassiter in his business relations holds the confidence of the community. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, to the Odd Fellows, has been a member of the Baptist denomination since 1839.

**J. E. CLARKE & CO.,**

GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND PROPRIETORS OF HENDERSON TANNERY.

Among the well known men of Henderson is the above gentleman who has been for some 33 years identified with this community. For that time Mr. Clarke has been carrying on mercantile business augmenting his financial strength and importance with each succeeding year. In general merchandise he carries a stock of some 3 or \$4,000 and does a good trade throughout this and adjacent counties. He also has a tannery from which he turns out annually large quantities of fine leather, chiefly kip and calf, which is shipped to Boston and the best markets in the country. He established a tannery here in 1861, and supplied the Confederate government during the war. He early gained a reputation for his goods, which he has continued steadily to hold, and has always orders a long way ahead. He gets big prices for his leather which is prepared by the only reliable or slow process, and can thus afford to pay highest cash prices for the raw material. Mr. Clarke is a native of Warren county, and has been twelve years U. S. dep. Int. Rev. Collector.

**MRS. K. W. COCHILL,**

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY, AND DEALER IN DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

It would be but just to our lady readers in discanting on the business of Henderson to note the above house, which, representing a line of trade peculiar to and characteristic of their sex, they take a great interest in and accord a liberal patronage to. Mrs. Coghill has carried on the business of dressmaking now 9 years in this town, has during that time built up a large patronage, till to-day a lady to be considered among the elite of this and adjoining counties must have at least her *best* dresses made at this establishment. It is a common subject of remark that the ladies of Henderson dress better than those of other communities generally, and this is in great measure due to the taste displayed on the part of their common dressmaker. Mrs. Coghill's aptitude for her business places her on a par with the best in the country. She plans almost entirely on the basis of the latest Parisian fashions, the *bon ton* and the *a la mode* which she obtains direct from France through the New York agents, and thus has little to learn from the fashion journals of this continent. See gives her patrons the newest and latest modes, every dress turned out is in fact different from the one before, and her habits generally give an ease and grace to the form which nature in some cases has failed to endow it with. A year ago she added to her business a fine stock of millinery, dry goods, dress goods, ladies' furnishings, notions, etc., about \$2,000 worth in all. Her hats, bonnets and ready-made millinery generally is chaste and luxurious, and every one can chose from the large variety something becoming. She occupies one of the nicest stores in town, where she is ever to be found ready to attend to all callers in a manner that becomes one who may be styled the maker of ladies. She employs five skilled hands in the dressmaking department. She does mostly a cash trade, at which all her goods are cheap, and her reputation extends all over this section of the State and into Virginia, the young ladies from the leading colleges patronizing the establishment largely. Mrs. Coghill is a native of Gates county, came to Henderson in 1863, and has always enjoyed the esteem of a wide circle of friends and patrons.

**PINKSTON, SHEARIN & CO.,**

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALLUSTRADES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

This firm representing one of the most important branches of trade started business three years ago in this town and from the commencement has continued to prosper



till it now do almost all the work in this line here. They occupy within the corporation limits extensive premises furnished with all the necessary conveniences and most modern machinery for carrying out their multifarious operations. Owing to increase of business they will shortly erect a large brick building which will form the main structure or workshop and more machinery at the same time will be added. Twenty-five competent hands are employed and the power is supplied by a 25-horse power engine. The trade extends throughout Granville, Vance, Warren and surrounding counties. They have put up the principal residences, prize houses and stores of Henderson.

They supply sub-contractors with all necessities they may demand in the shape of doors, sash, blinds, mouldings, turnings of all sorts, building materials of all kinds, and their work in this line for finish and durability will compare favorably with any.

Their buildings wherever erected are a standing advertisement of their ability and experience. The proprietors of the establishment, Messrs, R. R. Pinkston, H. M. Shearin and K. W. Coghill, are men well suited to their business. The first is one of the finest machinists in the State, has been all his life practically engaged in this line, was long partner of the firm of Ellington, Royster & Co., and ably attends to the working of the shop, and is a zealous member of the M. E. Church.

The second, also of Raleigh, is well versed in his branch as bookkeeper and business manager, while the third who is a native of Vance county is energetic in the discharge of his duties as outside manager and contractor; for ten years he has been the principal contractor in Henderson, in the war he was color-bearer of the 23d N. C. Regiment, in seven large battles, was two years in Quarter Master's Department, and two in the field, and is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church.

### **W. F. ROWLAND,** GENERAL MERCHANT.

Mr. Rowland originally founded the present house as W. F. & W. F. Rowland who were succeeded by W. F. & G. H. Rowland and since 1870 he has continued alone. He occupies on the main street a nice store 22x65 feet in extent. His stock is valued at from \$3,000 to \$5,000 and contains a full line of foreign and domestic dry goods, dress goods, hosiery, etc., boots and shoes to suit all sizes of ladies, gents' and children's feet, latest styles in hats and caps, newest French and American notions, fashionable men's and boy's clothing, a large supply of staple and fancy groceries, and a good assortment of hardware and farming implements and planter's supplies generally. Several hundred bales of cotton are also handled in the season, and three competent hands are employed.

Captain Rowland has been all his life identified with this county, having been born two

miles from Henderson. In the war he served first with the second N. C. and later with the 5th Cavalry, being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He is the oldest merchant in town, has been many years a light in the M. E. Church.

### **R. E. YOUNG,** COUNTY TREASURER.

Was born in this town on the 1st of May, 1842. He received his education at the district schools in Henderson, with which town he has been ever since identified. Up to 1865 he was engaged in farming, when he became one of the house of D. E. Young & Sons who were many years the largest merchants here. In 1868 Mr. Young accepted the situation of reconstruction and soon after devoted his time in the field of public life. For eight years he was in the internal revenue service and in 1876 returned to farming from where he was called to accept the nomination for the office of Treasurer of the new formed county in 1881. He ran successfully and was re-elected for a second term he is now filling. He has given satisfaction to the people and holds the confidence both of his own party and the opposition, the Democratic. The Major is one of the wealthiest men of this section, he owns considerable real estate around Henderson and has many acres planted in tobacco, cotton, corn and other staples. He resides in one of the finest dwellings in the county and lives and entertains his friends as becomes a gentleman of wealth.

### **R. M. POWELL,** GENERAL MERCHANT

AND

LEAF TOBACCO DEALER.

Mr. Powell started business 2 years ago as a general merchant, and being already widely known over the whole country, soon had a large custom coming to his store. His premises 22x80 feet in extent, with wing, are located on the main street and contain a stock valued at some \$4,000. This consists of dry goods, boots and shoes, fancy and heavy groceries, hats and farmer's supplies generally.

In the tobacco business he has been all his life and before the war dealt in the leaf in his native county. He handles a large quantity annually of the leaf and has his prize house in the season full of the fine bright leaf of this section, ready to meet the demands of the manufacturers and foreign dealers. He also runs a 24 acre tobacco plantation near town, and raises thereon some fine leaf.

Mr. Powell is a native of Caswell county. In the war he did some good service for the Confederacy, served with the 14th Va., with Jackson's famous corps and was wounded thrice. He moved to Henderson in 1876.



## LUDINGTON & AYCOCK, PRINTERS.

The art preservative of arts is represented in Henderson by gentlemen whose enterprise is in keeping with the general spirit of progress of this town. They opened for business on the 11th of April of last year, and from the commencement have continued to do an increasing trade, and to-day they do most of the work used here and thus hold money here that formerly went to other and larger cities. They employ 3 competent hands, have 2 first-class job presses, a Gordon and a Monumental, execute all sorts of work in their line equal to any in quality and as low as any in the South, with promptness and dispatch. They are prepared to furnish at short notice Posters, handbills, dodgers, letter heads, bill heads, cards, statements, envelopes, tags, checks and drafts, wedding and party invitations, programmes, circulars, chromo and comic cards, lawyer's blanks, pamphlets, etc.

The owners of the house, Messrs. Jas. A. Ludington and D. E. Aycock, are well suited to carry on this business. The first is a native of Warren county, is a practical printer, while the second is from Franklin and formerly in the mercantile line.

## CURIN BROS.,

LIVERY, BOARDING AND SALE STABLE.

The above house which though only established on the first of January of last year, is already doing no inconsiderable trade. Their stables cover 100x200 feet of ground, comprise about 40 stalls besides innumerable mule pens and afford best accommodation to the animals boarded and kept here. They have always on hand some 10 or 12 well-bred saddle and harness horses, with some dozen light and heavy carriages to match, which are hired out at reasonable rates. The sales here are numerous and the stock of horses and draft mules gives a large variety for selection.

Three competent hands are employed and the establishment is in every way conducted so as to do credit to its owners and the town. Messrs. Curin are also agents for the well known Star wagon of which they sell a large number in the season. They have also a blacksmith and wheelwright shop where hands are kept busy horseshoeing and repairing. These gentlemen, Messrs. S. J. & T. W. Curin, are go a head men; they are both natives of Granville county, the elder serving some time with the 12th N. C. regiment. He

is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and the younger belongs to the Baptist denomination.

## M. ELKAN,

GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, LAMPS,  
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

As a recent and novel addition to the business of this town, we note the opening of this store, which has introduced a line of fine and useful goods formerly unknown here. The store which promises to be one of the prettiest and best in town, was opened on the 1st day of January this year. Its owner has filled it with the latest lines of chaste glassware, elegant crockery, dinner, tea and chamber sets, newest patterns in tin ware, most fashionable things in foreign and home notions, laces, etc. His selection of lamps is unsurpassed, and some give a light equal to that of the electric arc; he also intends shortly to add musical instruments. The trade already necessitates the employment of three hands, whose politeness is in keeping with the superior excellence and novelty of the goods. Mr. Elkin is a native of Prussia, came to the U. S. in 1871, was in New York, Chicago and Baltimore. For 6 years he conducted business in Petersburg, Va., from where he came to Henderson. He is a K. of H., Chosen Friend and B. B. It is quite a pleasure to visit his store, even though one has no intention of buying.

## H. P. CHEATHAM,

REGISTER OF DEEDS,

Who at the same time fills the office of clerk to the board of county commissioners, is a native of Vance county, and graduated from Shaw University in the spring of '81. He was then employed by the State Normal School in Plymouth, and was principal there two years. His pupils numbered on an average 150 and he showed himself equal to the responsibilities of the situation. He was in the fall of '84 unknown to himself chosen by the county committee as candidate for this office, and was called back from his professional labors and elected by the largest majority, 464 votes, that a register ever got in this county. Mr. Cheatham has since confined his attention to the duties of the position, and has gained the confidence of the board for the manner in which he has executed the trusts reposed in him.



# DURHAM,

## Orange County, N. C.

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Is situated twenty-six miles west of Raleigh, in the tobacco raising section of the State. Fifteen years ago there was nothing here but a few small shanties, now there are handsome residences and large buildings devoted to mercantile and manufacturing pursuits. Durham is one of the principal markets for the sale of tobacco in North Carolina, much of which is bought by the local manufacturers. These select their tobaccos almost entirely from the crop raised on the virgin soil of the Golden Belt of North Carolina, the finest in the world for smoking purposes, as a consequence the Durham brands of smoking tobacco and cigarettes are unequalled and have a world wide sale.

The population of the town is large and the bulk of the laborers and factory hands are foreign; in the tobacco and cigarette factories nothing but Italians, Spaniards and Poles are employed in some of the departments. Trade flourishes at this point and the stores are largely conducted by Israelites. The town has a Mayor, Board of Aldermen, police, lighted streets and is paved. Fires have proven a blessing to the place as the old wooden structures have been replaced with brick ones. The receipts of cotton at this point is small some 3,000 bales, tobacco being the main staple. There are four sash and door factories, one woollen factory; numerous tobacco and cigar works. No water power, everything is run by steam. The citizens are full of energy and ambition and are fully alive to the importance of the place. The celebrated Bull brand of smoking tobacco is made here.

Railroad facilities are hardly adequate, only one train a day each way. The depot is a reproach and has reception room for neither ladies nor gentlemen.

Real estate in the corporate limits is very high ranging from \$1 per foot up. In 1845 the land now covered by Durham sold at from \$1.50 to \$4.50 per acre. In 1859 the land was reassessed and sold for \$25 an acre. The old Strayhorn Tract—now the Rigsbee property—sold for \$15. An acre of it cannot be bought to-day for \$1,000.

Taxes on real estate and personal property are 35 cents on the \$100 and \$1.05 on the poll.

The county has good pasturage for stock and is adapted to all kinds of grain and fruits.

The bill to incorporate the town of Durham passed the General Assembly April 10th, 1869. The town has a graded school, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and other churches; a female seminary, a literary club, four newspapers, (one daily) and a military company.



# SOME OF THE REPRESENTATIVE HOUSES

—OF—

## DURHAM, N. C.

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### **DIBRELL BROS. & CO.,**

LEAF TOBACCO BROKERS.

The tobacco trade engages the attention of more merchants than any one other avocation in the city of Durham, N. C., and among those gentlemen who are constantly occupied in supplying manufacturers, we find the well known firm of Dibrell Bros. & Co., who act as Brokers for the purchase of all grades of bright N. C. tobacco, which they extensively handle, shipping in hogsheads to the various manufacturers of tobacco all over the United States and Canada, buying and selling in this State. Mr. Dibrell commenced business in Durham in 1874, Dibrell Bros. in 1879, and Mr. John B. Walker joined the firm in 1881, under the style of Dibrell Bros. & Co. Mr. John B. Walker was born in Person county in 1854, and having been raised on a tobacco plantation became greatly experienced, having handled tobacco all his life; when sixteen years old he went to New Berne, N. C., came to Durham in 1873; he thoroughly understands his business, and has always given satisfaction to those who have dealings with him.

### **J. S. LOCKHART,**

BANNER WAREHOUSE.

LEAF TOBACCO.

As Durham is celebrated as a market in the tobacco belt of North Carolina, where the greatest quantity meets with a ready sale, we have much pleasure in calling attention to a highly respectable gentleman who has been engaged in this business for the last fifteen years in Durham, and who from his extended experience understands it thoroughly. Mr. J. S. Lockhart, of the Banner warehouse, was born in Orange county in 1841, was raised on a farm where his father grew large crops of "the weed" which he has handled all

his life; it is not therefore at all surprising that he is the best dealer in tobacco in this market. His sales for a short period from 1st to the 24th January '85 were 352,130 lbs.; the warehouse is spacious, being 55x273 feet, and he obtains the highest market price at all times, and gives general satisfaction to those for whom he sells. He also buys very extensively for his own private account; and has great accommodation for handling tobacco, a three story brick building or prize house. Mr. Lockhart is a Royal Arch Mason, was also appointed Chairman this year of Durham County Democratic Executive Committee, by untiring efforts did a great deal to carry the county by a large Democratic majority. He entered the war in the 6th North Carolina Regiment in 1861, was promoted from the ranks, was in command of his company for 2 years, in various battles, could not be further promoted as his Captain was captured; was himself taken prisoner on the 4th May, '65, at High Bridge, Va., on the retreat of Gen. Lee's army from Richmond, was confined in the old Capitol prison at Washington, and was there on the night that Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, and was carried from thence to Johnson's Island, where he remained in prison for two months.

### **WILKERSON, CHRISTIAN & CO.**

SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY.

Among the important industries of Durham is her Lumber trade, which is exceeded by none other in usefulness. There are a few establishments who work in wood here, but none in such a flourishing condition as the Factory of Wilkerson, Christian & Co., manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Window and Door Frames, Stairs, Newel Posts, Banisters, Stair Railing, and all articles made of wood, and by contractors and builders constantly used, and all at most



reasonable rates. The mention of this establishment in building circles carries with it a prestige and confidence seldom enjoyed by any firm, and that results from the energy, untiring industry, and well known perseverance evinced by the members of this highly respectable firm, who commenced operations in this town in April 1884, with small capital, which has rapidly increased. The members of the firm being all skilled mechanics, under their superintendence the business has assumed large proportions. They have an engine of 45 horse power, and all the latest and best machinery for working in wood. They employ 20 men and supply this and adjoining States, enjoy facilities in the way of money supplies, and give general satisfaction. All the partners were raised in and about Durham, are highly respected and most reliable.

All kinds of lumber on hand and for sale.

### **EUGENE MOREHEAD,** BANKER.

The facilities of banking have always been the principal factor in the advancement of trade and commerce. It is, therefore, with much pleasure that we call attention to the banking establishment of Durham, that of Mr. Eugene Morehead, who is a son of Governor Morehead, one of North Carolina's most illustrious Chief Executives.

He was born in Greensboro, N. C. September 12th, 1845. Was educated at Chappel Hill, where in 1868 he graduated with first honors. In 1874 he was united in marriage to Miss Lathrop, of Savannah, Ga., where he remained 4 years. In 1878 (October) he moved to Durham, taking charge of the United States Stamp Department. Commenced banking operations at Durham in December, 1878. He continued the banking business until January 1st, 1884, when Mr. Gerard S. Watts, of Baltimore, was admitted as a partner. This gentleman is now a retired partner, of large means, which he has used partially in the South with very profitable results.

Mr. Morehead is very much appreciated in the community holding many positions of importance. He is Chairman of the Board of Education; Director of the Durham Woolen Mills; also of the A. & N. C. and the C. F. &

Y. V. R. Rs.; Vice-President of the Durham Fertilizing Co.; President of the Watts' Coal, Coke and Iron Company, of Alabama, and Chairman of the County Commissioners of Durham. He is ever ready to advance the interests of the deserving poor who always have his sympathy.

### **CHAS. T. POSTLEY,** WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

Among the skilled practical workers in watchmaking and jewelry, of this State, we call the attention of the public to Mr. Chas. T. Postley, on Main street, Durham, N. C., who is worthy of special mention both on account of the class of goods kept in his store, and the care and promptness displayed in repairing all work submitted to him.

He established here in 1875. His store is handsomely arranged and the goods nicely displayed in the various pretty show cases. He has a fine assortment of watches, including Elgin and Waltham movements, being unequalled in the market, and a specialty; all grades of diamonds and choice jewelry; various descriptions of clocks; silver and plated ware, &c. Those who have once traded here never fail to return, where they soon learn that for quality and lowness of price, his goods are unequalled in this county.

### **C. G. YOUNGER,** MATTRESS FACTORY.

We have pleasure in calling attention to a new industry in Durham, started by C. G. Younger, who makes mattresses to supply dealers at special prices, with those most useful articles. He also is occupied with upholstering of all kinds, and repairs chairs, sofas, lounges, &c., making them as good as new. Wholesale list of prices can be had from him by application from dealers at his place on Main street, in this town. He turns out first class work, and is certain to give entire satisfaction. He devotes all his time to the business, which is increasing in such proportions that he will require larger premises shortly; he also wishes to appoint agents over the State as soon as possible. He is industrious and doubtless will have his efforts crowned with success.



# GOLDSBORO RICE MILLS.

## GOLDSBORO, N. C.

MESSRS. J. STRAUSS & CO., PROPRIETORS.

The favorite place that rice, as an article of diet, has attained is in a measure largely due to the ability and increased enterprise of the rice millers in preparing the article for the market.

Mess. Strauss & Co. are amongst the most experienced rice millers in the South, and were many years engaged in the business in South Carolina. They built their present mill in 1882, and during the three seasons it has been running have had the most unlooked-for success in their enterprise; they have letters to the effect that their product, in polish and color, is unsurpassed by any other.

The mill is a substantial 2-story brick building, 40x80 feet in dimensions, with a daily capacity of 100 barrels, which we need hardly say is tested to the utmost by its owners, who are kept in the season at work night and day filling the orders which pour rapidly in from all parts of the country between Maine and Georgia.

The mill is one of the largest in North Carolina in its turn out, is provided with the latest and most improved machinery, and is run by a 100 horse engine.

They manufacture an article freer from chaff and containing more pure rice than the average product of rice mills and their premises being located at the railroad centre—Goldsboro—they have the advantage of reaching Piedmont North Carolina at less rates than from any other point.

We here condense from Dr. Dabney's comprehensive and flattering letter to Mess. Strauss & Co., from the North Carolina Experiment Station at Raleigh, of date 28th March, 1885, in which he says in regard to the products of their mill, 'Rice Flour' or 'Meal' is not properly appreciated as the following analysis will show in the

### COMPARISON OF RICE FLOUR AND MILL FEED (FROM WHEAT).

	R. F.	M. F.
Flesh formers or albumenoids. . . . .	14.00	12 50
Fat. . . . . { heat } . . . . .	13.49	3.46
Starch, etc . . . { formers } . . . . .	51.22	61.81

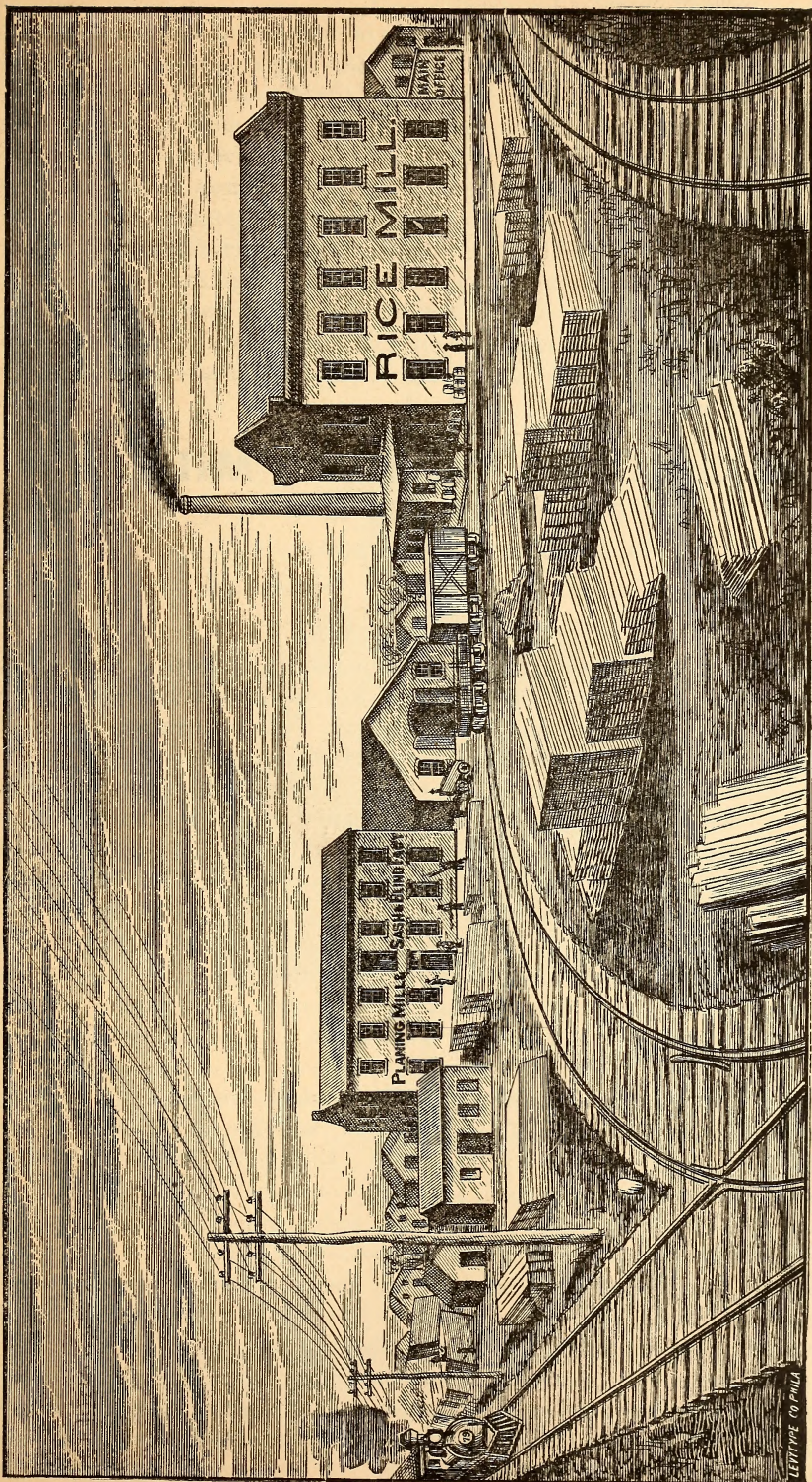
and that if it were properly known it would command an equal or greater price than 'mill feed' or offal of wheat mills.

The German Agricultural Experiment Stations agreed, in valuing these things, that proteine and fat are of equal money value, and that this value is to that of starchy substances as 5 to 1. Assuming 5 cents a pound for proteine and 1 cent for starchy substances, and deducing to money from analysis of the following substances, gives

Rice "Polish" . . . . .	\$1.87	per 100 pounds.
" "Flour" . . . . .	1.63	" "
Bran of Western Wheat. . . . .	1.34	" "
Mixed Mill Feed. . . . .	1.41	" "

On the superiority of *Rice Flour* over all other articles of diet, Dr. Parker, an eminent English authority, claims that it disappears faster from the stomach than





GOLDSBORO' RICE AND PLANING MILLS, GOLDSBORO', N. C.

MESSRS. J. STRAUSS & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LEITCH & CO. PHILA.



any, and besides being the cheapest is also the best of farinaceous foods, not only in digestibility, but in food value, because it contains the largest proportion of flesh forming ingredients. "Holleth," in the *Agricultural Gazette*, an English publication of high standing, says: "That for making cows give plenty of milk he cannot find any article that equals 'Rice Meal.'" Dr. Norman Tate, of Liverpool, also concurring in this view and from analysis shows that 'Rice Meal' equals Indian meal in *food value* while it is only *one-half* the price. There is a great future however for Rice Meal; it is already used by beef packers and the more experienced cattle raisers to a great extent, and as dairymen and farmers become more cognizant of its virtues they will not only appreciate the rice itself as an article of daily food, but in just the same ratio will use the products of rice for their cattle, hogs, and other stock. We have never heard in the experience of many years, of hogs, which have been fed chiefly on rice meal, having had cholera.

## **COLDSBORO PLANING MILL.**

### **COLDSBORO, N. C.**

SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY.

MESSRS. J. STRAUSS & CO., - PROPRIETORS.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

This establishment, run in connection with their Rice Mill, Mess. Strauss & Co. started two years ago. It is likewise fitted up with most modern appliances; the main building is 2-story, 40x60, with an extension 35x75 feet; both substantial brick structures, and the dry house has a capacity for 50,000 feet of lumber.

With the cheapest lumber, direct from the virgin forests of North Carolina, with machinery the most comprehensive, latest and most improved for the purpose, they can turn out their products, sash, doors and blinds, mouldings of all kinds and everything that enters into the building of a house, at lower figures than have ever been reached in this section of the country. As to quality and finish of work, they compete successfully with western and northern manufacturers. With their usual vim and enterprise they have built up a large trade in this line. The new stores with pressed and fancy brick fronts that they have erected in Goldsboro are the finest work ever put up in this town and are unsurpassed by any similar structures in the State.

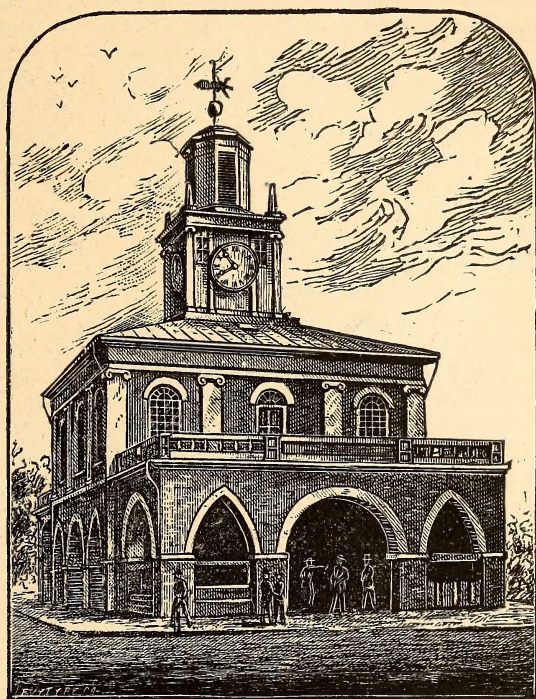
The planing mill and sash and door factory are presided over by W. H. Kessler, an experienced architect and builder from Baltimore, and Mr. B. S. Beal of our State, who has been long noted for his skilful work. George W. Bucher, of Baltimore, also an expert architect and builder, has charge of whatever buildings the firm contracts for in this city or elsewhere. They have lately obtained the services of a skilled German wood turner direct from the European workshop.

They have also a tin roofing department, so that they can make a "turnkey job" of a house when required. They carry a stock of some half a million feet of hard and native lumber; they employ the year around about 75 competent hands.

Their premises are most conveniently located on the city limits between the tracks of three railroads, which carry the goods from their door North, East, South and West. They have an office with telephone connection to the mill in Goldsboro, this being the only instrument of the kind in use here.



# FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



MARKET HOUSE.

It has long been the custom of the average American citizen to berate age. Old and old-fashioned are in his vocabulary terms, when applied to things that are, synonymous with useless. Happily however, this effect without a cause, this accepted belief without a studious foundation, is rapidly becoming itself, to use its own phrase, to be considered old fashioned.

To-day to be admitted within the sacred pale of learning, enlightenment and fashion, one must be versed in the ancient and antique. To be classed among the élite of our State or country one must at least find jurgling in his veins, *one* drop of an anti-revolutionary ancestor. "Of one of the old families of Virginia," "a lineal descendant of a Stuyvesant, or a Van Twiller," is a titled passport into the courts of the world.

Age, or what is the same thing—experience—is now recognized as the most potent factor in the lives equally of nations and of men. When a nation, a party, or a man becomes over confident, to which unfortunate state he is invariably lifted up by his own ability, or the flattery of others, and forgets the teachings delineated in the lives and histories of individuals, creeds and empires that are no more, neglecting to take warning by what has gone before, what he may consider, because it is old, it is useless, from that point the downfall takes its commencement.



Greeley's famous advice 'Go West young man,' no longer carries weight for it has been since amply demonstrated that there are better things for the young man to do than go West. Come South! men of capital and energy, not to amass fortunes in a week or an hour, but to develop the solid resources of this old Southern country on which nature has bestowed her every blessing, and derive from your investments sure, yet handsome profits. But we will not tire our reader by wandering into generalities; we introduced to him age and of that we shall speak.

The town of Fayetteville, whose geographical position will be seen by glancing at our frontispiece or map of the State, is an old town. Not old in the sense of 'old-time,' but old in experience, capacity and prestige. It was one the first points settled in North Carolina. New Berne and Beaufort being but 5 and 6 years older. When the voyagers had safely encamped themselves on the mainland they sailed south on a voyage of discovery and entered the Cape Fear river, up which they navigated their little barks till they were stopped by the shallowness of the water. Here, at the head of navigation, they naturally founded a village, which for many years was the principal shipping and distributing point of a large section of country, and is to-day the most favored spot in that particular. This village is 120 miles from the ocean. It was the most natural thing in the world for these early navigators to fix the site of Fayetteville at the head of navigation. There was nothing artificial about it, no vast expenditure of capital or loss of life was needed to make this a growing centre of trade, no armed force was required to keep the surrounding tribes at a safe distance. The Indians were only too glad to find a ready market for their produce, their fruits, their cereals, their tobacco, their fish. They traded with the whites and mingled with them for their mutual benefit. The town grew naturally, and it was not long before Fayetteville or Campbeltown, as it was then called, numbered its population including the Red Skins, by the thousands. It became the great receiver of all produce of the country extending over the mountains to the Ohio and Mississippi, and correspondingly the distributor of the merchandise and manufactures of foreign countries landed on these shores, over the same territory.

It thus waxed in breadth and stature till the Revolution. In that struggle Campbeltown and Cumberland county unfortunately took the losing side. The county at an early date received a large influx, and indeed may be considered to have been settled by the Scottish Highland Clans, who it is well known were staunch believers in the "divine right" of Kings. They formed the strongest body of the community, which consequently arrayed itself on the side of the Tories. For this reason principally, did the commerce of Campbeltown, or as it was called after the Revolution, Cross Creek, languish and was considerably replaced, especially in the Western portion of the State, by that of Charlotte.

The name Cross Creek, which was no doubt given to the town to obliterate everything associated with Toryism, is derived from a strange coincidence which occurs, or rather did occur up to a few years ago here. Two streams actually crossed one another at right angles in the town and so distinct were their relative currents that a log thrown into one of them above the crossing would by no manner of means change its course and float into the opposing stream, but would continue steadily on its course, as if it had been a wagon on dry land. Though this phenomenon no longer exists, after an examination of the locality the writer is of the opinion that the present formation of the land conveys the impression that the body of water of the one stream ran over the top of the waters of the other.

The advantageous position that Cross Creek held did more for her commerce than political prejudice could do against it, besides which the men and the descendants of the men who had taken sides with the King in 1776 were in 1812 among the first to respond to their country's call to arms. The town rapidly recovered its former commercial importance, and up to the civil war was the most important inland city in North Carolina. It had not only a large arsenal which in time of peace gave employment to upwards of 800 workmen, but it was the seat of large manufacturing interests; three large cotton factories, carriages and wagons, and wood working establishments of all kinds, saw, grist and flour mills, boat building, cotton gins, tool and machine shops were here in full blast. Fayetteville was the principal market of the world for turpentine spirits, and rosin, and one-half the cotton crop of North Carolina passed through the hands of her commission merchants. The five years war made, however,



a melancholy change. The town was sometime headquarters of the Union soldiers at whose hands it suffered severely. Not only was the United States Arsenal, which was then of course in Confederate hands raised to the ground, not one stone being left upon another, but every manufacturing establishment and a large part of the business portion of the town suffered a like fate. Her wealthier men found themselves without a remnant of their former fortunes left, and many of her younger men disdaining to live under the surveyance of a class of political upstarts, who, enured to poverty in their own country, suddenly found themselves, by the fortunes of war, possessed of—to them—extreme wealth and power, sought refuge in the distant States and territories of the West. Things became more or less demoralized, business remained at a stand-still and a depletion in population both white and colored began to take place.

There were some older men, however, who still bravely hung to the old bark and by means of careful attention in utilizing every opportunity, managed to make her ride the storm. Their praiseworthy efforts were assisted by the enormous demand for spirits of turpentine and its companion, rosin, the inflated prices consequent thereof; a similarly high price obtained for raw cotton further brought back a great deal of courage to the agricultural classes of the surrounding country.

After the war too Fayetteville found she had not reckoned sufficiently on the importance and power of the "iron horse." Relying on her water transportation she pooh-poohed the railroad building craze of the decade commencing about 1845, and while she was expending considerable capital in extending her plank roads in all directions, rival cities were building railroads all around her. Since of late years railroad freights have been so much reduced, competing successfully at all points with water freights, Fayetteville has felt her disadvantage. As soon as she could spare it then she invested capital in railroads. Two years ago one was opened putting into her hands almost all the trade of Moore, Harnett and a large portion of that of Chatham and Randolph counties. This gave her a connection at Greensboro with the great North and South air line. To everyone who has since revisited the town this line's beneficiary effects are apparent. The completion on the road from Wilson, N. C., to Florence, S. C., through Fayetteville will not only give her control of the trade of the various counties between Wilson and Florence but it will make her a station on the Atlantic Coast Line, the favorite route between the North and South. The road already runs cars daily to Bennettsville, S. C., connecting with the Carolina Central for Charlotte and Wilmington at Shoe Heel. With these two railroads complete, Fayetteville will again take her place as the most important inland town of North Carolina.

It will be seen by our attentive reader that Fayetteville will owe her future importance, no less than her past pre-eminence, to her position on a stream on whose bosom large steamers can reach her from the sea. In fact her water transportation is to her all important and necessary. Without it she is placed on a par, and indeed, at a disadvantage compared with her rivals, with it she as a trading centre, has virtually no competitor in a territory that can support a city equal to Atlanta in population.

The greatest commercial cities of the world have been, perhaps, without exception, located on water. We will not dwell on Babylon, Alexandria and Venice as examples, but pass on to our own country, with whose cities we are more familiar. New York taps the granaries of the boundless West on the one hand through the Erie Canal, and on the other receives the ships of all nations in a harbor where could float the merchant navy of the world. Norfolk owes her growth to much the same reason, to her being the focus of hundreds of miles of creeks and canals by which barges reach almost any point in the whole surrounding country, to her position at the mouth of the Chesapeake, to which she adds a harbor which can be taken by a ship in any wind, which is virtually land-locked, to whose quays there would be no limit in extension. Virginia has good reason to claim the possession of the finest harbor in the world, it certainly is not equalled on the North American Continent. Further, Philadelphia is at the head of water navigation, Baltimore likewise. St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans, were the Mississippi to be diverted from its course, would be no more. The Garden City herself owes her proud position largely to her fine water front. Pass an ocean steamer through the Welland Canal and you make Chicago the commercial metropolis of the world.



We have taken those instances just to show the importance of water as a way of conveyance. Of course it must be assisted by other means the principal among which is the railroad. This, fortunately, Fayetteville is putting out in every direction.

Now, to come more directly to the point, I will show where in railroad transportation she has the advantage of any would-be competitor. As the wealthy grow wealthier, and the poor poorer, the rich tend more and more to become monopolists and everyone has witnessed with his own eyes the alternate bankruptcy and prosperity of railroads whose freight and passenger rates have been run down or up to suit the caprice of those who had the power to do so. All the railroads leading to almost any inland point in our country could be bought by a few skilled wreckers with plenty of money at their command. But where that point happens to be reachable by a navigable waterway the railroads are brought into healthy competition with water freights. It would be next to impossible to buy the waterway afforded by the Cape Fear River because that is the property of the public, of the State. Consequently railroads running to and from Fayetteville will forever have to compete with transportation by water. It is, truly, in some cases, as where speed is required, a poor means of conveyance, but even then it forms a sufficient regulator on the prices to be paid for quick transportation.

The citizens of Fayetteville have not been behind hand in appreciating this fact and have spent much money in the two railroad enterprises already spoken of. The benefits of the one which have already given the place a tremendous boom are but small compared to the advantages that will be derived from the other, expected to be open within two years. It is being pushed forward at a rapid rate and what is more its bed and track will be one of the best in the country, forming a link in the main line between New York and New Orleans.

Hoping the forgoing may amply show Fayetteville's favored location for receiving and distributing freight from and to all points on this continent, as well as to the ports of foreign countries, which—cheap freight—indeed, forms the foundation upon which commercial importance must be built up, we will pass on to describe generally herself and her people and further on we sketch her principal men and business concerns.

In points of beauty the town is unsurpassed. Its four main streets run at right angles and find a focus in the market square in the centre of which stands the old market house or town hall. This market house of which we give an accompanying representation, is, outside of the structures erected by the disciples of Loyola along the Rio Grande and the Santa Fe, one of the most truly un-American building put up by the white man on this continent. Lafayette when he visited the town in his tour of the country in whose fortune he had nearly fifty years before formed such a conspicuous figure, caused a painting to be taken by one of his company of this old market house, which painting to-day is to be seen in one of the European galleries and is, we believe, considered one of the artist's most admired productions. The town, in honor of the distinguished Marquis' visit, changed its name from Cross Creek to that of Fayetteville. The lower part of the building on the level of the street is used for the ordinary marketing purposes, while the upper part is set aside for the meeting of municipal and county boards. From the top of the tower a large bell rings at stated intervals, at sunrise and sunset and at other hours of the day.

The four streets leading from the market square are wide and level and the side walks are beautifully paved.

The town is a very clean and healthy one, which is mainly owing to its favorable location; not only is it on the banks of the Cape Fear River, but through it runs two rapid streams of considerable volume. These, while they carry off all superfluous rubbish and prevent the occurrence of stagnant water the great feeder of the miasmatic germ, which gives rise to malarial diseases, give a most romantic effect wherever they flow to the whole surrounding. In the town itself, not to speak of the suburbs, there are several most enchanting scenes, worthy the painter's brush or the poet's pen. And the many historic facts and traditional stories connected to almost every bend of these streams and every corner of the town would make a fine basis for the novelist.

The roads leading out of Fayetteville in all four directions are the finest in North Carolina. This is of course to be accounted for when we remember the ancient and extensive trade of



the town, long before the Northumberland miner surprised the world with his mechanical contrivance familiarly known as "Big Billy." These roads offer such inducements for driving and riding that every young man in the town, in his first year's clerkship, always manages to sport a horse and buggy.

Fayetteville although it covers a large area in proportion to its population, and may be considered in the suburbs rather straggling, must, on the whole, be classed as a well built town. The buildings in the centre of the town, the business portion, are of brick, a few of stone, none of wood. Brick has always been manufactured here; two large brick yards on the corporation limits are now in operation, and produce as fine an article as any mason would wish for.

The most conspicuous buildings are Messrs. A. B. Williams & Co.'s block. The McKethan building, of which we append an illustration, on the corner of the market square, erected in 1883, is a handsome brick structure—stuccoed—it has a 15 ft. pitch, with plate glass windows and doors, is the property of E. T. McKethan; the corner is occupied by Sedberry's drug store, one of the finest in the State, another portion is occupied by Mr. McKethan himself as a Grain and Grocery store; on the 2d floor is the Fayetteville Library and Reading Room, organized February, 1884, E. T. McKethan, President, R. M. Nimocks, Vice-President; it so far has about 1,000 volumes, has a capital list of newspapers and magazines on the desks, and has recently been made the depository of the Congressional Records for the 3d district of North Carolina; the room is well lighted, comfortably furnished and most pleasant; the 3d floor is used by the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry as an armory, a fine drill hall, etc. The Fayetteville Hotel is a large and handsome building, the People's National Bank is a new and unique structure, and the stores generally are spacious, handsome and built with a view to facilitating business. There are many elegant private residences in the town; in that suburb of it known as Cross Creek, on the other side of one of the streams already referred to, with its shady avenues lined with large residences in all styles of architecture, each surrounded by its broad lawns and extensive floral beds, one might think himself in the precincts of Philadelphia. The scenery and drives around the town are a source of endless pleasure to its favored inhabitants. If you want a sail or row you will find the Cape Fear river at all times inviting, for fishing you have a choice of half a dozen fine streams within easy walk or ride of the town, in one afternoon with a hand sling you can in the surrounding woods kill more game than your mule could carry; for riding you can find broad flat roads on which you can drive blindfold, or if you prefer narrow winding roads through the forests where at every turn one must dodge the over-hanging branches, you can have this also.

Then the town has a very good theatrical hall where lectures and entertainments are often given; the literary society being reorganized will promote that social intercourse so conducive to enlightenment and happiness.

Fayetteville now numbers a population within its precincts of 5,500, which is somewhat more than it had before the war. We have already given reasons for the depletion of the population after that eventful struggle. The census reports of 1880 put the population at 4,200. During the last five years it has steadily increased, and at present it is augmenting very rapidly, as the town is now on a little boom, consequent on the new railroad enterprises already spoken of. Houses and stores are going up in every direction to accommodate the new arrivals and the reviving state of trade. The people of Fayetteville are as a class intelligent, a word which in these days when applied adjectively to humanity conveys considerable meaning. No greater praise could be bestowed upon one than to say he or she is intelligent. The power to chose and decide between things—the intellect—is the greatest and most universally applicable faculty the mind possesses. It pervades every other faculty and blends with every thought or action. But we are not writing an essay on intellect. The inhabitants furthermore are an aristocratic, hospitable and polite people. They are very proud of the blood that runs in their veins and with good reason. Nicer and more sociable people with less self-conceit and more honorable, are not found between the poles. Among the men we find heads of most energetic and extensive financial grasp, and the generality of her merchants are thoroughly acquainted with the lines of business they follow.



It is particularly to be remarked that Fayetteville is fortunate in possessing a most superior class of young men, young men of fine training and strong principle; to them the world looks for great things, and in them North Carolina expects that Fayetteville will be raised to a high position from where her influence and importance may be diffused and felt among her sister cities of the South.

Fayetteville is the only town in the State that has more than one military company belonging to the State National Guard. The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry organized in 1793 is the second oldest company in the United States. At the review of troops in Philadelphia in 1876, it was the oldest company *present*. The company is the crack one of the State and always carries off the first prizes for drill and shooting at the State inspections. The prize marksman of North Carolina belongs to this company and several of its members have beaten prize marksmen of other States. The commander of this company holds the rank of brevet major and the lieutenants likewise are breveted as captains. This honor was voted the company by the State Legislature in token of the distinguished service they rendered in the war of 1812. The company likewise distinguished itself on the fields of Virginia from First Manassas to Appomattox. It was in Richmond when it received the news of North Carolina's secession.

The Lafayette Light Infantry organized in 1856 is also a fine body of men. The annual inspection day of these companies on the 22d of August is observed as a general holiday in town. The Howard Light Infantry is one of the best organized and drilled companies of colored troops in the South.

There are elegantly equipped passenger steamers plying the Cape Fear river from Fayetteville to Wilmington. They make daily connection and carry freight; there is a large fleet of freight boats besides innumerable barges at all times on the river.

Of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad we have already said considerable; its position will be best seen by a glance at the accompanying map: we however before closing cull some information from high authorities on the resources of the section of country it passes through.

The late State Geologist Kerr says in his special report of the woods along the route of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad of which Fayetteville is the central market and natural outlet. "The variety of soils, the wide range of temperature, and the abundant rainfall have, of course, found expression in a correspondingly great range of natural products, the flora having a really *continental* breadth and variety, from the palmetto and live oak on the one hand, to the white pine and Canadian fir on the other, so that what I have said in the geological report of the variety and richness of the forests of the whole State may be applied with scarce a modification to this tract, which includes both the extremes that gave its unique breadth of climatic and botanical character to the whole. That is, there are about one hundred species of wood—more than in all Europe; of twenty-two species of oaks in the United States (east of the Rocky Mountains) nineteen are found here; all (eight) of the pines; four out of five of the spruces; all (five) of maples; both of the walnuts; three of the five beeches; six of the eight hickories; and all (seven) of the magnolias; more species of oaks than in all the States north of us. Here is a source of business then, of freights and manufactures capable of immediate and indefinite expansion and development. Of the twenty kinds of timber admitted to the ship yards of New York, nearly all are found here. The following is a partial catalogue of the commercial timbers common to one or another section along this tract: Pine, six species; white pine, fir, three species; chestnut, beech, black locust; maple, three species; ash, four species; hemlock, juniper, cypress, red cedar; oak, fourteen species; hickory, six species; walnut, two species; elm, three species; cherry, holly, dogwood; gum, two species; sassafras, palmetto, magnolia (cucumber tree), persimmon, poplar; birch, two species; sycamore, tulip tree, linn (basswood); sixty-four species valuable for their timber. Among these a single species the long-leaf pine, yields in timber and naval stores, products of \$3,000,000 value annually; and the long-leaf pine belt is traversed by more than fifty miles of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

There are many other trees and shrubs of less importance, or whose value consists less or not at all in their timber, but in their leaves or bark, as the sumac, sweet gum, cane, etc.;



and in addition to these, several hundred species of medicinal plants are gathered for export to all parts of the world (such as ginseng, hellebore, etc.) amounting to many thousand tons a year. Thus it will be seen that in these indigenous forest products are found the means and material for large businesses and freights for an indefinite time, and the value of these resources and the demand for them increases rapidly year by year, as the accessible forest regions of the continent are more and more rapidly suffering exhaustion. The shops of Pittsburg with their annual consumption of 50,000,000 cubic feet of timber, having exhausted the forests of several States, are already turning this way for future supply; and so of Cincinnati and of Chicago, as the forests of Michigan and upper Wisconsin swiftly disappear.

"From the upper Cape Fear" he continues "above Fayetteville for 50 miles will come large shipments of timber and naval stores, as heretofore. There are many hundred of square miles of the long-leaf pine forests in this section yet to be opened to commerce. It will be seen by reference to the U. S. census, that this trade amounts to more than three millions per annum, and the larger part of it is concentrated along the Cape Fear. The returns give the shipment of naval stores from Fayetteville alone as aggregating 96,000 barrels."

Of the *Deep River Section* for whose products Fayetteville is the natural outlet, he says: "In this section the long-leaf pine and oak forests meet. There are some fine bodies of the latter along the river bottoms and those of its tributaries, and all over the intervening ridges and hills, for a dozen miles above the Gulf, and with the various species of oak are found, other valuable woods—walnut, hickory, dogwood, etc., in abundance. A company from Baltimore is now shipping large quantities of the two latter woods."

Speaking of the Deep River section, a wonderful opportunity is afforded here to make Fayetteville an important shipping point for coal. The great coal strata of North Carolina become widest and thickest in Randolph, Moore and Chatham counties. Through these runs the line of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. As the coal mines become developed, they will want a ready market for it, and although much of it will be transported through Fayetteville, other points will be anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity of passing it through them to the outside world. Fayetteville is nearest the coal fields, and she already has a good railroad to them. With her water transportation she ought to furnish not only Eastern North Carolina, but by reloading at Wilmington supply the seaport cities of the South. When the Wilson and Florence short cut is opened, she can compete successfully for the coal trade of South Carolina and Georgia.

The same reasoning applies to the other resources of the Deep River section, all of whose products manufactured, natural or agricultural, ought, in seeking the outer world, to be diverted through this town.

The following table gives the amount of long-leaf pine in the territory of which Fayetteville is the natural and real centre,

The U. S. census of 1880 states that the long-leaf pine (*Pinus Australis*) standing in fifteen counties, was as follows:

Counties.	No. Feet.
Bladen .....	288,000,000
Brunswick .....	141,000,000
Chatham .....	448,000,000
Columbus .....	288,000,000
Cumberland .....	806,000,000
Duplin .....	21,000,600
Harnett .....	486,000,000
Johnston .....	563,000,000
Moore .....	504,000,000
New Hanover .....	96,000,000
Onslow .....	34,000,000
Robeson .....	864,000,000
Sampson .....	602,000,000
Wake .....	48,000,000
Wayne .....	40,000,000

Total..... 5,229,000,000  
cubic ft. of rosin timber, for which Fayetteville is the shipping point.



# CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

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Was founded in 1754 from Bladen and was named in honor of the Duke of Cumberland. Its surface is slightly undulating with sandy and rich alluvial soils. The first is admirably suited to the raising of cotton, a bale to the acre being raised by many of the farmers who as a rule are contented and prosperous; the second to corn and lately this rich alluvial land has proved admirable for raising the much prized light yellow tobacco. It is drained by the Cape Fear River which runs through the county from north to south; artificial draining is hardly necessary so admirably distributed over its surface are the numerous tributaries of that river. The Cape Fear though only navigable to Fayetteville, 140 miles, affords easy transportation to the many rafts of logs which are floated down from the western forests to within 50 miles of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

The county contains 900 square miles. The population according to the United States census of 1880 was 23,836; white 12,594; colored, 11,242; males over 21, native 2,669; foreign, 57; colored, 2,135.

There are of improved farms, 59,639, and of unimproved 314,948 in the county.

A statement of the farm products of the county gave the following for 1879: 502 acres in wheat, 18,906 in corn, 1,362 in rye, 22 in rice, 714 in sweet potatoes, 88 in white potatoes, 35 in peanuts, 731 in oats, 73 in grass, 14 in millet, 33 in truck, 44 in turnips, 993 in orchards, 153 in vineyards, 4,515 in cotton, 14 in tobacco—this plant has, however, lately been planted in great abundance and a warehouse will shortly be erected in Fayetteville for its sale—produced 2,644 bushels of wheat, 152,205 of corn, 3,078 of rye, 2,673 pounds of rice, 6,078 bushels of sweet potatoes, 1,873 white potatoes, 3,925 pounds of honey, 3,973 bushels of oats, 26 tons of grasses, 1,727 bushels of turnips, 348 barrels of cider, 1,498 pounds of tobacco.

In Hales' Woods and Timbers of North Carolina are estimated approximately the woods of Cumberland county as follows:

Number of acres.....	425,000
Long-leaf pines.....	350,000
Converted into lumber would make .....	350,000,000 ft.
On same lands short-leaf in bottoms and swamps.....	50,000,000 ft.
Poplars.....	150,000,000 ft.
Cypress.....	400,000,000 ft.
Black, Sweet and other gums.....	300,000,000 ft.
Juniper .....	60,000,000 ft.
Beech.....	50,000,000 ft.
White, water and red oak .....	50,000,000 ft.

Besides considerable quantities of dogwood, hickory, bull bay, mulberry, and in river bottoms and adjacent sycamore and black walnut.

The Auditor's report for Cumberland county makes the following statement for 1883:

Number of acres of land, 459,269; value of land, \$1,511,028; value of town lots \$515,245; aggregate value of real property, \$2,026,273; horses 1,347, value \$87,816; mules 1,280, value \$91,391; jacks 2, value \$48; jennies 3, value \$55; goats 798, value \$805; cattle 7,922, value \$44,595; hogs 25,126, value \$26,615; sheep 7,426, value \$7,580; value of farming utensils \$185,884; money on hand \$52,198; solvent credits \$250,033; other personal property \$308,394;



railroad franchise \$8,000; aggregate value of personal property \$961,480; aggregate value of real and personal property, \$2,987,753.

*Manufactures.* There are 57 grain mills in the county all run by water; there are 32 saw mills, 3 steam; 2 foundries, 4 carriage manufacturers, 2 potteries, 45 turpentine distilleries, 5 private fish ponds, 1 tobacco factory, 4 carding machines and 30 public bridges.

The cotton mills are the

	<i>Looms.</i>	<i>Spindles.</i>
Manchester mills .....	46	1,800
Linwood cotton mills .....	...	.....
Beaver Creek } See article E. J. Lilly, page 164 .....	71	3,232
Bluff } .....	62	3,056
Rockfish Manufacturing Co.....	...	3,500

There are seven woollen mills; Walter Watson's tool works of Fayetteville have a national reputation and in the specialty of tools used in the turpentine industry they are the largest in the world. Many of his tools are patented and consequently cannot be imitated. The Fayetteville cotton seed oil mill was the first in the State and has proved a most successful enterprise; the owners A. B. Williams & Co. turn out a fertilizer which commands a ready sale in the surrounding country. McKethan's carriage factory turns out a class of goods that has established a reputation over the whole southern country.

A writer states the statistics of the manufacturing interest as follows: establishments 83, capital \$560,750; employees 855, wages \$60,348; material \$353,701; products \$812,461.

Number of churches is as follows: Roman Catholic 4, Episcopal 3, Presbyterian 14, Methodist 10, Baptist 16. The County Agricultural Society holds its annual fair in November in Fayetteville. There are 39 white and 20 colored schools in the county.

The county possesses in a remarkable degree all the natural advantages we have spoken of at length as belonging to the *Middle Section* of North Carolina.

J. L.





# REPRESENTATIVE HOUSES AND PROMINENT MEN —OF— FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

## TOKAY VINEYARD,

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HON. WHARTON J. GREEN,	- - - -	Proprietor.
A. McBUIE,	- - - -	Superintendent.



HON. WHARTON J. GREEN.

Having in our general sketch of North Carolina given a history and description of her grape growing interests, it becomes the nature of our publication to sustain our statements by a more detailed reference to individual enterprises such as the above whose prosperity is in itself proof of the enormous advantages possessed by this State, both in climate and soil, for the successful prosecution of this pursuit, and its dependent industry, wine-making.

Tokay vineyard, named after the famous Hungarian wine, which its products now equal if not surpass, was originally planted in 1840 by a Mr. Horne, a North Carolinian, who was familiarly known to the people of this section by the signification of "Jolly" Horne, owing to his genial nature and love of good fellowship. He planted the Scuppernong grape, which as already mentioned, is indigenous to this section of country. From some cause or other, probably because he would not give the soldiers the key of his cellars, "old Jolly" incurred the ill will of Sherman's followers, who hung him to the nearest tree



and left him for dead. From the effects of the wounds received in this awful ordeal the old man died a few months later, and the vineyard passed into the hands of his nephew, H. R. Horne. In the same year 1865, Mr. McBuie, the present able superintendent, took charge, in 1872 the Tokay Wine Co. was formed. Col. Green bought the property in 1879. Since then the vineyard has been considerably enlarged and extended, new varieties of the grape have been added, the owner has spared neither money nor pains to obtain the best known facilities for growth and manufacture, and to place his products on the market, and as a consequence the Tokay wines have taken their place among the standard brands of America, and are sold in every State in the Union except California. Numbers of gold medals attest their excellence. Tokay is situated  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Fayetteville, is said to be the largest single vineyard this side of the Rockies, and all visitors have pronounced it one of the loveliest spots on the continent. Situated on a broad undulating tableland on the Cape Fear River, the eye takes in a semi-circular horizon of twenty odd miles in radius. The vines cover over 100 acres, the grapes are of the *aestivalis* family, which genus has proven iron-clad against the dreaded phylloxera; there are some 30 or 40 varieties, the Scuppernong and its offshoots, the Meisch and Flowers preponderating. The Norton and Cynthiana, which are believed to be the finest red wine grapes in the world, come next. Such was the award at Vienna, and at the Paris Exposition they received the highest commendation.

This vineyard produces annually from 20 to 35,000 gallons of wine, 12 different varieties. The stock on hand is generally about 40,000 gallons ready for shipment, and the total storage capacity is 100,000 gallons. The main warehouse is a large structure 60x75 ft. in extent; the cellar has a natural hard clay floor, the four fermenting tanks have a working capacity of 3,000 gallons each, the storage casks run from 6 to 900 gallons each, and the shipping casks average from 110 to 250 gallon capacity; the warehouse and cellar are heated by steam. Col. Green has one of the finest stills in the U. S., capacity 2 barrels daily, and expects soon to engage in the manufacture of brandy. The peculiarity of the Tokay wines is their entire freedom from adulteration, no artificial flavors being used. They are the Dry Red and Dry White, Sweet Red and Sweet White, and are so denominated. In general characteristics they resemble the Spanish and Madeira wines; the Sweet White is not unlike the California Mission, though more delicate in bouquet, and when given proper age approaches the closest to a fine old Madeira of any wine yet produced in this country. Besides these, are the Delaware, Concord, Norton, &c., Port, Claret and Sherry. This wine will constitute a good basis for a sherry when made with that view, and some samples strongly resemble Old Brown Sherry, and would do credit to any gentleman's table. Other samples again, made from the Flowers—a black Scuppernong seedling—as a dry wine, resemble the red wines of Hungary so highly esteemed in this country, and as a sweet wine bears a strong resemblance to Spanish Red.

Tokay Vineyard also includes a fine peach orchard of some eight acres the fruit being mostly shipped North; a saw mill for their own use, four artificial breeding ponds stocked with carp and native fish, also a large natural pond where the proprietor spends many of his leisure hours with rod and fly. The place is lit with gas of home production and a steam pump supplies it with water.

Colonel Green the owner of this favored domain kept as neat and trim as a lady's flower garden, all around betokening a refined taste combined with practical judgment, well worth a long journey to behold, is socially and politically one of North Carolina's most distinguished men, as well as a leading industrial factor. He is the son of the heroic North Carolina General Thos. J. Green of Mexican fame, was born in Florida and possesses many of those noble traits of character which were illustrated in the statesmanship and patriotism of his father. He received a liberal and complete education at Georgetown College, the University of Virginia and West Point. He studied law at Cumberland University and on admission to the bar became the junior partner of the Hon. R. J. Walker in Washington. When the war broke out he at once entered the Warren Guards, 12th N. C. Regiment as private but was soon promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel commanding the 2d N. C. battalion. He was wounded at Washington, N. C., by a shell. He was captured on Roanoke Island but later exchanged and at Gettysburg was wounded and captured. When peace was declared he settled down to a



plantation life near Warrenton, N. C., which gave him ample time for reading, a recreation to which he has devoted himself with great diligence and enjoys the reputation of being one of the best informed men of our day. As a statesman perhaps there is no man in the United States Congress that better represents his constituency, and certainly none who are thought more of by the people of their district. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1868 and 1876 and in the former year was Presidential elector. In 1882 he was elected from the Third District of North Carolina after a close contest, and last fall was re-elected by an overwhelming majority of 4,600 odd votes. He has shown himself fully worthy of the confidence reposed in him by the intelligent people of this section of country; has delivered many weighty and well chosen orations before the house treating some very important subjects in a manner that showed he was at home in them. Col. Green is generous in thought, liberal in word and prompt in action, and combines with an easy adaptability to circumstances a pleasing presence which ingratiates him into the good will of those who have the good fortune to know him. He is an authority on grapes and wine making and will mail to any one desiring it an interesting pamphlet on grape culture and the wines of America.

Mr. Allen McBuie under whose careful and systematic management, Tokay has been for many years so successfully conducted, was born in Chatham county, 17th November, 1850. His father and mother were both Scotch, the older children of their family being born in that country. Young McBuie was reared so to speak in a vineyard, and received his education at Buffalo Academy, Moore county, and at Mt. Vernon Springs in Chatham, where he gained considerable knowledge of military science. In his 13th year he left home without his father's knowledge and joined the 7th N. C. regiment in Virginia, being wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, and surrendered at Appomattox with the remnant of Lee's army. At the return of peace, as the man most suited to the position he was sent for by the owner of Tokay, which vineyard under his care and attention soon became one of the leading in America. Mr. McBuie in his practical knowledge of grape growing, wine making, and wines has not perhaps, his superior on the continent. He is characterized for his genial and pleasant manner, and is a general favorite among the people of Fayetteville. He is an influential Mason and Odd Fellow; he married in 1872 Miss Josephine Burgess of Randolph, and has two children, a girl and boy, and is admirably suited in every way to successfully manage men and large material and financial interests.

## FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

CHAS. GLOVER, PROPRIETOR.

A first-class and well kept hotel is a most important and valuable addition to any city, and Fayetteville is fortunate in possessing in the above establishment not only a building which does credit to the town, but a management which at once experienced, energetic and systematic places the hotel on a par with the best hosteleries of the South. The hotel as already said has long been a landmark in this old and wealthy trading centre, and is built in that substantial and spacious fashion which was followed in the glorious days of stage coach and horseflesh travelling. The first floor is divided into a large dining-room, where 150 people can easily sit down to meals, a well appointed office, billiard room, bar where a select stock of table wines, liquors and cigars are kept, barber shop, etc. The 4 sample rooms are the largest and best in the

State. The second floor is devoted to ladies' parlors and large sleeping rooms regally furnished and appointed; a public hall where the dancing of the community is done, suitable for 3 or 400 guests is on this floor; while the top story is given up to sleeping apartments. There are 65 lodging rooms, fitted up with latest and most comfortable beds and furnishings. About 15 polite and competent hands are employed and the whole working of the institution is such as to reflect credit on its management. Mr. Glover the well known and popular proprietor has conducted the hotel since 1882. He was born in Fayetteville, raised in Clarendon and has been some 7 years in the hotel business. He is a man suited in every way to his important position and is a great success as an entertaining host.

In the war he served 3½ years in Star's Artillery. He is an active Odd Fellow and his spouse ably seconds him in the management of an institution which recommends itself in every way to the traveling public.



**WALTER WATSON,**  
MANUFACTURER OF TURPENTINE AND  
EDGED TOOLS. DEALER IN HARD-  
WARE, GUNS, &c. REPAIRING IN ALL  
ITS BRANCHES.

For now two centuries the English workshop has held the supremacy in the manufacture of tools, and to-day countries that have become also conspicuous in this line have in great measure owed their prominence to the backing they have received from the aid of those who were nursed and educated in that little land of smoke and factories. As a striking example of the above conclusion we notice the remarkable career of a gentleman who has from almost nothing worked up a business that ranks in size and popularity with any on the continent.

Mr. Watson was born in Colchester, Essex, served many years with a leading rifle manufacturing house in London, Deans, Adams & Deans, and in April 1863, came to the U. S., running the blockade at Wilmington, and located in the arsenal town of Fayetteville as a rifle expert. His training soon gained for him a prominent place in the estimation of the Confederate Ordinance, and he became an accepted authority in all matters connected with this department.

After the war he settled down to making turpentine tools, and soon eclipsing all competitors, his goods became the standard throughout the whole turpentine country. He has from time to time added new departments to his business, and to-day makes all kinds of carpenters, builders, masons and mechanics tools. When he started, a small bench and one forge was all the accommodation he had, now his premises in size and equipment would do credit to a Pittsburg or a Leeds. His main blacksmithing shop is 30x80 feet, opening off which is the packing room 20x20 and the finishing room of same dimensions; he has other two blacksmiths shops each 20x80 feet, besides various other storage and outhouses too numerous to notice in detail. His factory is provided with every known facility and every mechanical invention used in this line of manufacture, and in fact he has several improvements in machinery of his own which are not known to the outside world. His 42 hands include men of life experience in their special departments, who all being under the immediate direction of the proprietor himself, work with the harmony, rapidity and ease of a military organization. A first class engine of 18 horse power runs this array of machinery, which is considered one of the sights of Fayetteville. There are turned out from this establishment all kinds of edged tools, though the specialty of the house are those used in the turpentine industry, in which branch the concern stands as the leading one of the U. S.

Mr. Watson has invented and patented many tools in this line, his "Open Hacker," "Combined Scraper and Shove Down," and "Puller" being among the most noticeable.

It is irrelevant to the subject here to enter into a detailed list of the tools which include every species of cutlery and mechanical instrument used in the industries and daily life of the civilized and even the savage nations of the known world. A full catalogue with beautiful illustrations of the principal ones, will be mailed free on request.

It is hardly necessary for us to say these tools for lightness, strength, shape, finish and durability, have not their superior and rival the finest products of the Sheffield factories. They are sold to the largest jobbers in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, and all the larger cities of the South, through which they find their way into every quarter of the inhabited globe.

Mr. Watson had an exhibit at the N. C. Exposition in connection with the State Department of Agriculture, also at Boston, in 1882, and at the present New Orleans Exposition. This exhibit, which includes all the products of the turpentine tree and the tools used in that industry will hereafter be permanently on exhibition in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

This enterprising gentleman also conducts a large wholesale and retail hardware business and carries a full and complete stock, valued at some \$10,000, of all kinds of domestic and foreign made goods in this line, including nails, bolts, iron and steel, guns, rifles and pistols, in which latter line he enjoys a reputation and sells over the whole south. He is agent for Laffin & Rand's famous sporting powder, and Herrings celebrated safes.

Mr. Watson is one of that kind of men to whom America owes her national prominence among the nations of the world. Endowed with that aptitude for and knowledge of his business only acquired by the long and laborious application of a quick and naturally mechanical mind, by strict attention to his affairs, he has long ago taken his place as one of the most enterprising of Fayetteville's men, and as a leader in the manufacturing world of the Old North State of whose like had she her compliment, North Carolina would take a proud position among the wealthier and happier States of this union.

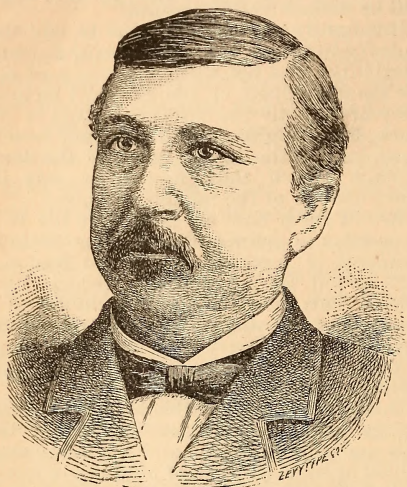
With a name famous throughout the continent, Mr. Watson is also sociably an influential and popular member of home circles. He is a Mason, many years a Steward in the Methodist church. He married in 1863 Miss Virginia Elam, of Fayetteville, has a family of 4 girls and 2 boys, and his easy and companionable manner serve to complete his many qualities as a man and citizen.

**A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, COTTON  
AND NAVAL STORES.

As the largest inland house in our State handling the great products of our soil, the yield of the long-leaved pine and cotton plant, the above firm commands distinguished notice at our hands. They occupy on the main street



of Fayetteville a handsome 3-story building 52 ft. high 70x100 ft. in extent, the largest structure in town, two stories of which is used for business purposes. The third floor is an opera hall seated for 900 persons. They handle annually some 12,000 bales of fleecy staple, about 6,000 barrels of spirits, and 40,000



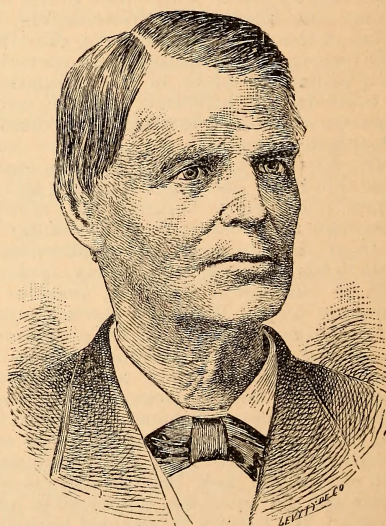
of rosin, and their general relations with planters and customers are most satisfactory. They also do a large commission business, principally in groceries and feed-stuffs, extending over a wide territory in North and South Carolina. This business was founded about 1840 by John D. Williams, who is generally regarded as one of those men that have made this town the great market for this section of the country. He was born in Chatham county; he started 30 years ago the Clarendon Bank, and is President of its successor the Fayetteville National Bank. He has always personally held the respect of the people, is Chairman of Board of the District, is President of the N. C. Improvement Company, and has many years been a prominent member of the Presbyterian body. In 1875 his son joined the firm, and in 1881 the present name was adopted. Capt. A. B. Williams possesses his father's astonishing ability as a financier, and is well suited to propagate and augment the high material and honorably place the firm has always held. He is a native of Fayetteville, for four years gallantly served the Confederacy, first as a 2d Lieut. in the regular troops and later commanded a light artillery battery of Hill's Corps. He was wounded at Spottsylvania, was six months laid up, again took to the field and surrendered at Appomattox. He has been Mayor of the town, and personally a pleasant gentleman, is, without invidious comparisons, perhaps the most popular man in Fayetteville. He married Miss Whitted of Bladen county, and has a family of 3 sons and 5 daughters.

The house is also interested in the steamers on the river, owns about 1000 acres of cotton

and corn farms. They also own and run the Cotton Seed Oil Mill here. They started this two years ago, the first in the State; the capacity is 10 tons of seed daily, and the oil commands a ready sale in the New York market, while the meal for stock and fertilizer is easily disposed of in the surrounding country. 25 hands are employed, an engine of 60-horse power drives the machinery, which is the latest and most approved; the concern, like everything this house puts its hand to, has proven a financial success, and they are ready to consume and pay good prices for all the seed parties will ship them. In conclusion, it is but just to expect that this financial fabric, a pillar of Fayetteville's prosperity in the past and present, will long live to be an extensive motor and solid bulwark in her future prosperity.

### E. J. LILLY, President.

BEAVER CREEK AND BLUFF MILLS.



Men who give both impress and impulse to commercial history are not only the abstract chroniclers of their day, but the guides of the people in mercantile education and heralds of the broad progress that marks the paths of trade. The true American statesmen, of broad views and successful action, are the leading merchants, the founders and the heads of great commercial and manufacturing enterprises. It is, therefore, with more than ordinary satisfaction that we pen this historical sketch of one who has made a rare record of mercantile success and gained an enviable position among the commercial leaders of the age in this State and country and who furnishes an encouraging example to the actors yet young in the exciting drama of modern mercantile life.

Mr. E. J. Lilly moved to Fayetteville from his native county Montgomery in 1831. He first entered the house of Henry L. Jones,



was later with James Jones, then clerked with John McArn from whose employ in 1836 he branched out into business for himself. With a capital of \$2,000 largely saved out of his five years earnings as an employee he started near the market house and as years went on he from time to time improved and enlarged his premises and increased his transaction till he took the lead as the largest dry goods house in town. He handled dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and shipped them over the whole State, besides doing an extensive local retail trade. When the civil war ended, undaunted by the misfortunes that the ravages of hostile armies had brought upon this city, the seat of a Confederate arsenal, and the unsettled state of the country, Mr. Lilly prepared himself for still greater achievements and bought the large three-story building he still occupies for storage of his mill's goods. It has a highly ornamented iron front, is 30x75 feet in extent, is fire proof and substantially built.

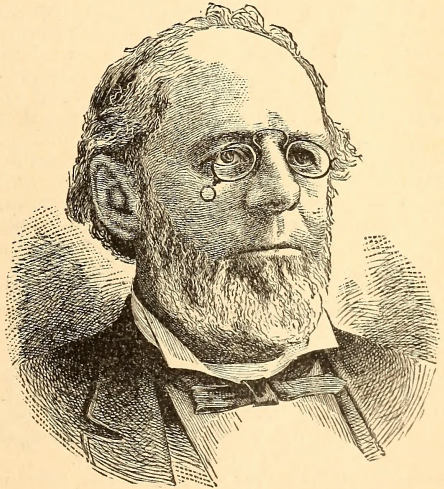
In 1874 Mr. Lilly retired from the worrying cares of retail trade and a few years later, unsuited by an active career to remain altogether idle, bought, in partnership with his brother Henry, the Beaver Creek and Bluff mills, as President of which he has since enjoyed that easy business life, the just inheritance of those who amass capital by hard work, financial foresight and above all sterling integrity.

These two mills are located about seven miles from Fayetteville, one and one-half miles from the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. They stand within three-quarters of a mile of one another and are situated on streams with a superabundance of waterpower. The Beaver Creek factory one of the oldest in the South runs 3,232 spindles and 71 looms, consumes about 1,510 pounds of cotton per day, producing 40 bundles of yarn and 3,391 yards of sheetings. This is a four-story frame building, the machinery being run by a 60 inch Turbine wheel. It is lighted by a Springfield gas machine (80 burners) and heated by a 25 horse-power engine. The Bluff factory is three-story brick, built in 1872 and has contiguous to it boiler house, cotton storage warehouse, gas house, etc. This is also run by a 60 inch Turbine, has 3,056 spindles and 62 looms, consumes about 1,340 pounds of cotton and produces 3,622 yards of sheeting daily; the machinery here is also of modern pattern. The mills employ a well organized army of some 150-60 competent operatives who with their dependencies make up a comfortable town of 500 or 600 inhabitants. There are 1,736 acres of land and 50 odd tenement houses belonging to the factories, and two stores supply the hands with the necessities of life. The mills turn out a fine class of three-yard sheetings, and number seven and ten yarns; also cotton paddings. The products are very popular about one-half of them, including all the yarns, are sold in North Carolina. The New York agents are Woodward, Baldwin & Co., and in Baltimore Woodward, Baldwin & Norris, through whose

hands the "Lake Gorge" and "Lebanon" 4-4 heavy brown sheetings of the Beaver Creek and Bluff mills find their way throughout the world. A stock of these goods are kept in the store in Fayetteville where the president has his office. This gentleman is ably assisted by his son, Dr. H. W. Lilly, and until recently by Mr. John Shaw who was for many years his most confidential employee and second; he died on the 13th March universally respected by the community.

Mr. Lilly was President of the Fayetteville Bank towards the end of the war and is shareholder in the North Carolina Improvement Co. He is generally conceded one of the wealthiest individuals in Cumberland co. He has been 40 years a steward in the Methodist Church; he married, in 1840, Miss Leak of Rockingham, Richmond co., and has a family of seven, five daughters and two sons. His elder son is in business in Wilmington, and the second one has been already spoken of. He is a physician by profession practiced three years till his father called him in to help him. He was educated at Randolph Macon, and studied medicine at the University of Virginia, and Bellevue, New York, where he was also two years resident physician in Blackwell's Island Hospital.

### S. J. HINSDALE, DRUGGIST.



It is a singular fact, but one no less true, that the drug trade is almost invariably conducted by men who individually are prominent and influential factors in the community where they happily reside. Here we have a striking example of the truth of our remarks and we are consequently called upon to note on these pages, the gentleman, one of the best known citizens of Fayetteville, whose familiar name forms the caption of this sketch.

Sam. Johnson Hinsdale was born in Middle-



ton, Conn., in which town he learned his profession, being five years in the business there; after a year at Bridgeport, Conn., moved to N. Y. city, entered the house of Rushton Aspinwall and attended lectures at the College of Pharmacy there. He received his diploma in 1838 and remained in all three years in the Empire City, from where he moved to Buffalo, N. Y. After 3 years in business there he came South in 1843, settling in the then young, flourishing and progressive town of Fayetteville. He at once started in business and naturally soon built up a large custom which he has ever since continued to enjoy. The doctor is the father of the drug business here, the founders of the other three establishments having been all clerks of his.

In 1851 he built the store he still occupies on the corner of the market square. This has long been looked upon as one of the landmarks of the town, and is fitted with all the conveniences for carrying on business. Mr. Hinsdale also has warehouses in the rear and several separate rooms used for laboratory purposes. His stock contains a full line of foreign and domestic drugs and chemicals, paints and oils, all the standard proprietary medicines, perfumery and toilet articles and fancy goods; also garden and field seeds and fertilizing chemicals, by the purchase of which farmers can compost their own fertilizers, and in fact everything found in a first-class establishment. It is hardly necessary for us to say that all goods are well selected and of the best manufacture, and that special care is taken in the prescription department, the long standing of the house being a sufficient guarantee thereof. Dr. Hinsdale is one of the best known and most valued members of the profession in this State. He has always been an ardent student and now gives much attention to the study and advance of chemical science. He has a full library of all the latest scientific works connected with the profession, and more than that he uses them to great purpose, for in his knowledge of drugs and questions on medical jurisprudence he is considered one of the best authorities in North Carolina.

He has been many years a member of the National Pharmaceutical Association, and has in the natural course of events been President of the State Society.

The doctor is one of those easy and affable men who are often heard of but seldom met. He is very influential in the community, has been many years Warden of the Episcopal Church, and resides 1 mile from town.

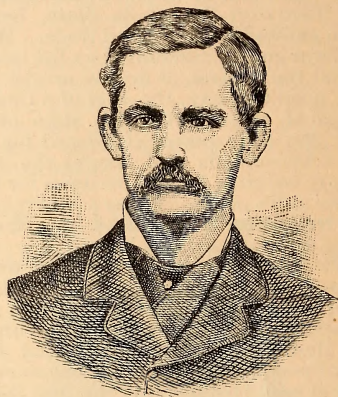
He married in 1841 a Fayetteville lady, a daughter of the late I. Wetmore, cashier of the Bank of the State, and has 2 children, one the well known Raleigh lawyer, the other the wife of Judge James C. MacRae.

## A. A. McKETHAN & SONS,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

Among the various branches of manufacturing industry there is none older or more important than that of carriage and wagon

making, and as a consequence we find large and well founded establishments engaged in this line in the larger centres of trade. As the possessor of the above institution, perhaps the oldest, certainly one of the largest in the South, Fayetteville may well be proud for to this house does she largely owe that solid reputation she has long enjoyed as a manufacturing and supplying centre for a large section of this State.



Mr. A. A. McKethan, one of the most respected of Fayetteville's citizens, started the business in 1832 on a comparatively small scale. His reputation as a carriage builder, however, soon became known, and his trade steadily and surely grew till he included in his territory all the Southern States of the continent. After the war, in 1866, he was joined by his two sons, Hector and A. A. Jr., the present style name being adopted. In 1883 the older of the sons died leaving A. A. Jr., who now mostly attends to the running of the concern. They occupy on Person street large premises, covering more than an acre of ground, which are well divided into separate departments. All the buildings are of brick, 2 stories. That on the main street is used as a repository for the house's own manufactures and here one finds a line of buggies, rockaways, carriages, etc., of a variety and style only to be equalled in metropolitan cities, while the quality and finish of the workmanship puts the vehicles beyond compare. We have travelled all over the Southern States and we can conscientiously say that we have yet to see a stock of fine light carriages equal to those of Messrs. McKethan of Fayetteville. In fact for those wishing something strong, durable and nicely finished, either for family or business purposes, in this line, we would consider a visit to this establishment well spent. Upstairs in this same building is the trimming shop. To the right of this we have 3 buildings in a row; the first is the wood working department and upstairs paint shop; next is used for storage of stock and the third is the show room for the cheap Cincinnati buggies and wagons, which the house is compelled to keep to meet



the demands of a certain class of trade. The blacksmith shop is in the middle of the yard, while another structure for the storage of lumber and raw material completes the whole. We need hardly say the various shops are provided with the latest and most approved appliances for manufacturing. Twenty workmen who have all been many years with the firm are employed; work is done entirely by the hand, consequently the marked superiority of the vehicles turned out from this factory. Though of late years this house has had strong competition from the cheap Western makes that have overrun this country, we are glad to learn that the people here have been awakened (by sad experience) to the fact that even with buggies and wagons all is not gold that glitters, and a low price means a correspondingly inferior make. Their trade is again beginning to attain the limits it formerly enjoyed, and many of the old customers of the firm as far West as Texas, having spent much loose cash in Cincinnati products, are coming back to solid investments in A. A. McKethan's well tried manufacture.

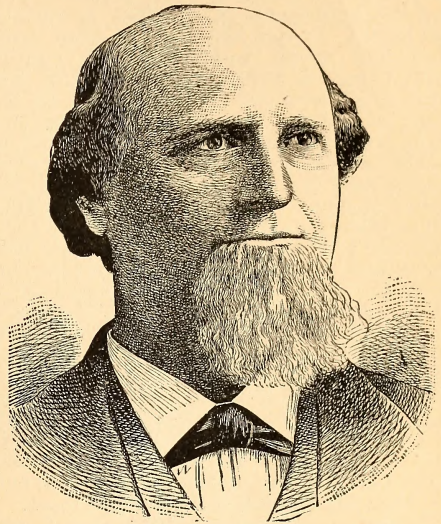
The members of this trustworthy and reliable old firm are naturally, in keeping with their transactions, men of experience, originality and enterprise. The family has long been resident in this county. The senior member has for a life time held the confidence and esteem of the people, and was for eight years chairman of the county commissioners. His son with many year's training is well suited to carry to still greater eminence a business that has always stood first among its compeers. He is endowed with that genius for successfully prosecuting large undertakings; has a detailed knowledge of what is essential in a first-class four-wheel vehicle, and has a manner which exactly suits him to his customers. In the war he served in the 51 N. C., Clingman's Brig., as lieutenant, his brother Hector being Col. of the regiment, and was some time in Fort Wagner. He is on the board of town commissioners.

### Dr. N. C. McDUFFIE,

A Distinguished Physician of North Carolina.

And a prominent citizen of Fayetteville, was born in this county on the 10th day of February, 1829. He received his scholastic education at the Donaldson Academy in this town; also at Summerville and leaving school during the year 1850 he studied law with Jas. C. Dobin afterwards the celebrated Secretary of the Navy. The dry theories of the law did not, however, suit young McDuffie's turn of mind; he studied 2 years with Mallett & McSwain, of Fayetteville, and then entered himself as a medical student at the University of N. Y., and after three years of laborious work and practical experience in the hospitals, he graduated from it in 1855. Returning home he succeeded one of his preceptors, Dr. W. P. Mallett, in the firm of Mallett & McSwain, the name becoming McSwain & McDuffie, who

did the largest practice for some years in the county. The senior partner retiring from business left a large field for Dr. McDuffie. This he has not failed to take full advantage of and to-day enjoying the peoples' confidence, does from Fayetteville as a centre a yearly increasing practice over this whole section. As a



skilful surgeon and experienced physician, having also attained an important reputation on nervous diseases, Dr. McDuffie is known over the State and is very popular among his professional confreres. He is at present president of the N. C. Medical Society. At home he is equally so and was 6 years chairman of the county magistrates, is county physician and superintendent of the Board of Health, member of the board of county commissioners and formerly chairman of the same. Socially he is also active and belongs to the K. of P. and Legion of H. He is of the same family as the famous Geo. Duffie, his father and the orator being first cousins. He married in 1858 Miss Cath. E. Dodd, of Fayetteville, and has a family of 2 daughters and 3 sons, 2 of whom are druggists. The doctor has a large circle of friends in this county, he is one of the pleasantest of men, is a most attractive conversationalist and a great wit, is well suited by manner and ability to his responsible calling and justly merits the high standing he generally holds.

### R. M. NIMOCKS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Perhaps we can cite no better indication of the renewed progress and prosperity of this time honored center of trade than by reference to the increasing business being done in staple necessities, and as the gentleman whose career in this line has been perhaps unparalleled in growth and increase, Mr R. M. Nimocks commands eminent mention.



Mr. Nimocks started business five years ago, having formerly had a thorough training with his uncle, Robert Mitchell, to whose business he succeeded, and from the commencement has continued to increase his transactions with such rapidity that he stands to-day the wonder and admiration of the public and the envy of his competitors. His premises present the appearance of constant movement and bustle. To-day his house is filled with pork and meats, to-morrow it is empty, ready to receive a fresh supply of corn and grain which is as quickly disposed of to the many consumers. The main store has two floors 22x80 feet the lot running back 120 feet besides which he has five large brick warehouses used for storage purposes. Mr. Nimocks' stock never averaging less than \$15,000 in value is most comprehensive and complete and is bought direct from the best producers and manufacturers. He caters exclusively for a jobbing trade and does a large business in staple groceries; of the Tennessee wagon he sells about 200 annually; in fertilizers he handles about 1,000 tons of the famed Navassa, Chesapeake & Zell as well as Royster's Acid Phosphate. Of agricultural implements and tools he has always plenty on hand of the best makes. His business extends over a large territory in North and South Carolina, ran up last year \$150,000 and this year will amount to a good deal more.

He also handles 3,000 or 4,000 bales of cotton both on lien and purchase; about 25,000 barrels of turpentine spirits, and some 20,000 of rosin. He is assisted by seven competent hands and has four drays constantly employed.

Mr. Nimocks, who seems to have been specially born for the express purpose of making his mark as a business man, is a native of and was raised in Mississippi. He came to this county in 1872. He also owns about 6,000 acres of farming lands which are rented, is personally a quiet, genteel and cool-headed gentleman and his success has been no less rapid and solid than it is well merited and justly maintained.

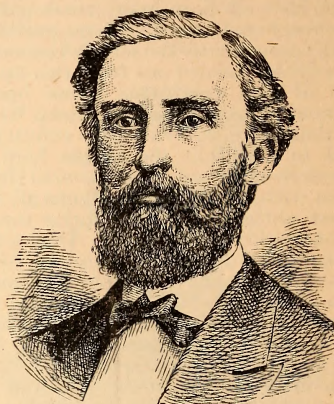
### HENRY R. HORNE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST.

As a gentleman of experience in the pharmaceutical circles of this State Dr. Henry R. Horne, of Fayetteville, commands eminent mention at our hands.

In the year 1857 or 1858 he engaged as clerk in the drug store of Dr. S. J. Hinsdale, from whom he received his first lessons in pharmacy. At the beginning of 1860 he was allowed a junior partnership, which expired by limitation in 1863, at which time he was in the Confederate Army. He again engaged in the drug business in 1865, in co-partnership with Mr. J. H. Robinson, the firm name being Horne & Robinson. In 1867 Mr. Horne purchased the interest of his partner, and continued the business alone. In 1879 he associated with Mr. W. N. Wil-

liams, when the name became Horne & Williams. In 1883 this firm also dissolved and now he conducts his steadily increasing trade without any partner. His premises well located on the main street are 25x60 feet in extent and are divided into store proper and laboratory department. The former is neatly



fitted the varied stock being well displayed in the numerous show cases and shelves. The latter is provided with modern facilities for manufacture. In this department Dr. Horne has gained important distinction and his emulsions are celebrated; he got the diploma of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association for the best collection of chemicals and preparations, all of his own make, at the annual meeting in 1882. The doctor carries always a large stock, obtained from the leading manufacturers, and enjoying the confidence of the community does an extensive trade through the surrounding country, placing many of his goods at wholesale.

Dr. Horne was born in Chatham but has been 30 years in this county. In the war he faithfully served the Confederacy four years, first six months in the 1st North Carolina, then as Lieutenant in Webb's Light Artillery. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, K. of P., K. & L. of H. He is 1st Vice President of the State Pharmaceutical Society.

### McNEILL & CO.,

INSURANCE AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

It is ever a pleasure on the part of the industrial historian to note the growth in mercantile circles of prosperous and rising young houses, especially those conducted on the healthy principles of energy and probity. Mr. McNeill started in September 1883, and being already well known soon built up a large custom. In fire insurance he represents the North British and Mercantile, the Insurance Company of North America, German American Fire Association of London, the Crescent of New Orleans, and the North North Carolina Home, all of which names



speak for their own reliability, strength and high standing; they take all classes of risks; their agent who has been some eight years in business here, has worked up a patronage of some \$120,000, which increases monthly. Mr. McNeill also keeps in stock a fine lot of some six or seven pianos and twenty organs and a correspondingly large variety of violins, concertinas, accordions, flutes, whistles and other musical instruments as well as musical books and stationery.

We need hardly say he does a large and steadily increasing trade in these goods selling both for cash, on time and by installment. Mr. McNeill is one of the most enterprising of Fayetteville's men. He was born in Pittsboro and came to this county in 1861. His grandparents were of Cumberland, his father was an eminent Presbyterian divine, was secretary of the American Bible Society; he was Confederate Colonel of the 5th North Carolina Cavalry and was killed during the last days of the war. His son chose to follow a banking life, one to which he has proven himself well suited. In 1867 he entered the house of A. W. Steele & Co., who were succeeded by the Merchants' Bank of which he was made teller; in 1874 this bank wound up, and for six years he engaged in insurance business. In 1880 he was appointed cashier of the Peoples' National in the welfare of which institution he has since been an active and important motor. Apart from business he is a contributing member of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, is a deacon in the Presbyterian body, is past master of the Fayetteville Masonic Lodge No. 29, is an Odd Fellow and K. of P. He married in 1872 and has a family of four children.

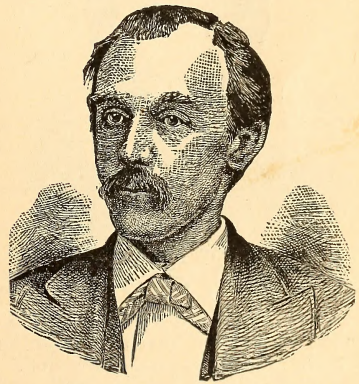
George P. McNeill is one of the men in Fayetteville who are universally esteemed, for apart from having an excellent head, he is most sociable and agreeable and is always to the front where the general material prosperity and social welfare of the community is in question.

### PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK.

Nothing is more essential to the commercial growth of a community than the existence in it of a reliable and progressive banking institution and as such the above commands prominent mention on these pages, as it has helped in a great measure the industrial progress of Fayetteville. It was founded in 1872, Mr. Kyle being its first president. He was however succeeded a few months later on the 1st January of the following year by Mr. E. F. Moore, who has ever since filled that place most ably and creditably. The capital originally \$75,000, is now \$125,000; surplus and undivided profits \$37,000; deposits \$100,000, figures which show the high standing and prosperity of the institution. The bank has lately moved into its new building in the heart of the business portion of the town, its managers being determined to have the most attractive and conspicuous structure on the main street. This they have succeeded in

obtaining, and it is generally considered a standing ornament to the town. It is 2-story, 22x60 feet, 18 feet pitch, iron front, surmounted by a handsome dome, and is interiorly conveniently arranged and elegantly furnished. The walls of the vault are 3½ feet thick, and the safe and doors are of Herring's make. The cashier of the bank, Mr. G. P. McNeil is too well known to require comment here; he is ably assisted by John B. Broadfoot, whose politeness and accommodating manner form a marked feature of the establishment. This gentleman has been with the bank since 1880, he is partner in the firm of F. H. Broadfoot & Bro., of Wake county. He is a captain of the Independent Light Infantry company, and is one of the champion shots of the State; is also Vestryman in St. John's Episcopal church. The other officials, J. C. Stedman and C. L. Campbell, are well suited to their respective posts of book keeper and clerk. Under the guidance of these officers and a board of directors composed of some of the community's best men, the institution must continue its successful career, and in its future prosperity we shall read the commercial progress and financial solidity in the new era that is beginning to dawn on this time honored centre of trade.

### B. E. SEDBERRY, PHARMACIST.



After visiting this establishment one can with safety say that Fayetteville is represented in the drug business in a manner and style which would do credit to large and metropolitan cities. Mr. Sedberry started business for himself in 1881, and having been for 25 years engaged as a druggist in this town, he naturally very soon built up an extensive and we might add yearly increasing custom. He occupies 2 floors 21x80 feet of the mansard building on the S. E. corner of market square. The store is spacious, the ceiling has a 15 feet pitch, and the premises are fitted with all the modern conveniences, arranged so as to give the whole an inviting and attractive appearance, forming one of the handsomest drug establishments in the State. The stock averaging in value some \$7000, in-



cludes everything usually kept in a first class drug establishment, a full line of standard proprietary medicines, paints and oils, toilet and fancy articles, etc. He is agent for Lucas celebrated ready mixed paints. Three competent clerks are employed whose politeness is in keeping with the reliability of the goods and the general high tone of the institution. Mr. Sedberry, the owner of this popular establishment, was born and raised in and has always been a prominent citizen of Fayetteville. In the war he served the Confederacy 4 years in the 1st N. C. Reg., later in Star's Batt. He has been town commissioner, is a Mason, K. P., and belongs to the K. and L. of H. and Am. Leg. of H., and to the Methodist denomination. He is a member of the American and State Pharm. Assoc. and is one of the best known members of the profession in the State. He married a Fayetteville lady, has 5 children, and with a large and steadily increasing trade over the adjoining counties, well merits the important position he holds.

### **GEO. A. THOMSON,**

HEADQUARTERS.

54 PERSON ST.



As one of the most enterprising of Fayetteville's merchants, the above gentleman deserves more than passing mention. Mr. Thomson started business in 1869, and by energy and industry has built up an establishment which does honor to the town. He was originally located on the opposite side of the street, but 2 years ago entered the spacious premises he now occupies, which he has arranged and adapted so as to carry out his transactions with expedition. The store covers 2 floors 23x80 feet in extent, and presents at all times a busy and animated appearance, 6 experienced assistants being constantly employed to attend to callers. It is filled with a stock averaging according to the season, from \$5,000 to \$10,000 in value, which comprises a most full and comprehensive line of fancy and staple groceries and provisions, as well as hardware, woodenware, &c. It is unnecessary for us to enter into a detailed description of these, for there is nothing

produced or grown in the known world, used at the festive board of all classes of a civilized people that cannot be found here. Mr. Thompson visits every year the markets of the north and west and publishes annually a list of the principal articles he sells, with prices, which defy competition and which will be sent free on application to any address. The trade, retail and jobbing, annually runs up about from \$50,000 to \$75,000, and steadily increases. Mr. Thomson, whose energy is a favorable theme of comment among the people, was born in New York in 1842, and a year later his father's family moved to Fayetteville, where young Thompson has since passed his life. He served the Confederate cause 4 years in the field, at the beginning with the first troops which left N. C., latterly in the 5th N. C. cavalry, and was wounded at Culpepper. He is a K. of P., and belongs to the methodist denomination. He married in 1866 Miss Walker, of Franklin county, has a family of six, and is withal, an active factor in the progress of this time honored centre of trade.

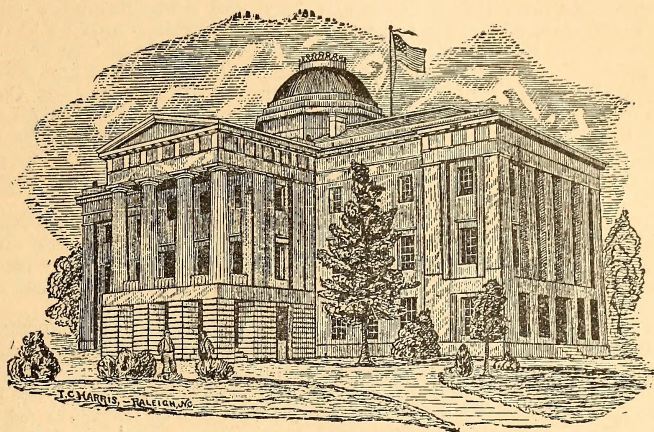
### **COL. J. A. PEMBERTON,**

COMMISSION MERCHANT, FIRE INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Col. Pemberton started in the dry goods business here before he was of age, and continued 37 years. This year he has drawn entirely out, and will in future confine his attention to insurance and real estate. He represents a long list of the best companies, and can take any form of risk to any amount. This includes the following: The Commercial Union of England, London Association, Sun Fire Office of London, Queen and Phoenix of England, Lancashire of Manchester, Phoenix of Brooklyn, Fire Association of Philadelphia, Virginia Fire and Marine, and Rochester German. The Sun and Fire Association of London, are the oldest in the world. These companies are backed by enormous capital, most of them are existing over half a century, they pay losses on demand without dispute, and their agent at this point, one of the best qualified underwriters in the State, enjoys an extensive and rapidly increasing business over a wide section of country. The Colonel is a native of Montgomery county, his mother being of the Lilly family, and he married a Miss Macrae of Fayetteville. He was one of the organizers in 1856 of the LaFayette Light Infantry, of which he is now an honorary member. He went as Lieutenant of this company into the war, it forming Co. F., 1st N. C. Reg., who were celebrating their anniversary in Richmond, Va., when they received the news of N. C.'s secession. He was present at the battle of Bethel; he afterwards returned home, from where, though he was anxious to get away, the people would not let him stir, and placed him at the head of the State troops in Fayetteville. The Colonel is personally a gentleman of fascinating address, and is a Mason, and trustee of the graded schools.



# RALEIGH, N. C.



STATE CAPITOL

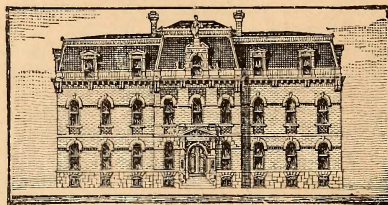
The first General Assembly, of the Proprietary Government, of which record is made was held at Little River, Perquimans county, at the house of Capt. Richard Sanderson, in 1715. In 1720 it met in Chowan Precinct General Court House; in 1723 at Edenton. In 1731 the Royal Government succeeded the Proprietary Government, and met in 1741 at Wilmington, but returned the next year to Edenton. In 1745 it removed to New Berne, at which place it regularly assembled until 1761, with the exception of one year, when it met at Bath. In 1761 it met at Wilmington. In 1766 Gov. Tryon's mansion was commenced at New Berne, being completed in 1770. During the Revolution the General Assembly divided its sittings between New Berne, Kinston, Halifax, Smithfield, Wake Court House, Hillsboro and Salem. In 1786 it met at Fayetteville, in 1787 at Tarboro; in 1788 at Fayetteville. In that year the Convention which met at Hillsborough left to the assembly to "ascertain the exact spot for the unalterable seat of Government, provided always that it shall be within ten miles of the plantation whereon Isaac Hunter now resides in the County of Wake." In 1790 the Assembly which met at Hillsborough was tied on the vote to re-elect the site, and Speaker Cabarrus gave the casting vote in favor. The Senate, however was also tied, and Speaker Lenoir gave the casting vote against it. In 1791 the General Assembly met at New Berne, appointed ten persons to lay off and locate the City, within ten miles of the plantation of Isaac Hunter, and five persons to cause to be built a State House, at a cost not to exceed ten thousand pounds. Commissioners Frederick Hargett, Wille Jones, Joseph McDowell, Thomas Blount, William Johnson Dawson and James Martin met on April 4th, 1792, and purchased of Col. Joel Lave 1,000 acres of land in Wake county, and made a plan of a city, containing 400 acres, in five squares of four acres, and 276 lots of one acre each. The center Square, upon which the State House was erected, was called Union Square; the Northwestern Caswell Square; the Northeastern Burke Square; the Southeastern Moore Square, and the Southwestern Nash Square. The streets starting from Union Square were named New Berne, Hillsborough, Halifax and Fayetteville. after the towns in whose direction they run, and are each 99 feet wide. The rest of the streets are 66 feet wide. The other streets of the city were named after the Commissioners and other prominent men of the State, and also one for Wilmington and another for Salisbury. The General Assembly first met in the State House in December, 1794. The first gubernatorial residence was upon the site at present occupied by Christ Church rectory, on a lot facing the easterly line of Union Square. The next residence for the governors was erected at the foot of Fayetteville street, facing the Capitol from the South. It was commonly called the Palace, and was completed and occupied first by Governor Miller during his term 1813-1816. This has in time given place to a new edifice now being erected on Burke Square. The sale of lots supplied sufficient funds to pay for the State House. In 1831 the first State House was burned to the ground, and with it was destroyed Canova's noble statue of Washington, which was located directly under the apex of the dome. In 1833, on July 6th, Governor Swain laid the foundation of the present Capitol.



U. S. District Attorney, U. S. Marshal, and the Internal Revenue Department. The granite of which the building was constructed was quarried in Barren and Rowan counties.

In the immediate vicinity of the Post Office stands the new courthouse of Wake county, presenting a pleasing contrast in color and style to the Post Office building. A statue of Justice holding her scales ornaments the front, which rises to the height of two stories and mansard roof. The building is 90x100 feet, and accommodates the courts, and has offices for the Judge, Clerk, Register of Deeds, Sheriff, County Treasurer, District Attorney, County Commissioners and Public Administrator. The County Jail has just been completed, and stands in the rear of the Courthouse, with which it harmonizes in color and style.

The old Governor's Mansion or, "Palace," as it was commonly called, stands at the foot of Fayetteville street, facing the Capitol, which stands at the head of the street. The mansion has been lately sold to the city for a graded school, and a new mansion for the occupancy of Governors of the State is nearing completion upon Burke Square, very desirably located in the Northeastern section of the city. The new building is of brick, of ample proportions, three stories in height, and of a very pleasing style of architecture.



WAKE COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

The buildings of the State Agricultural Society are located about two miles westerly of the city, and are admirably situated and connected with the city and the rest of the State by railroad line to the interior of the grounds. The resources of the State were presented in wonderful variety and volume by a grand Exposition in 1884. The extent and variety of her resources astonished even North Carolina's own best informed citizens, and the display has given an impetus to her business and the regular exhibitions of the Agricultural Society, that is felt in every advance of enterprise.

Among the buildings of the city that are always looked up by the visitor with interest, is the house in which Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, was born. It is a small frame building situated on East Cabarrus street, two squares from Fayetteville street.

The city has a handsomely laid out cemetery, which is well kept and ornamented by elegant monuments, many of them of stately dimensions and striking designs. The Confederate dead repose in a portion specially set apart for them, on the crest of an elevation overlooking the grounds. The Hebrew cemetery lies between the two. The Federal cemetery is situated about a mile and a quarter southeasterly from the Capitol, and presents a lovely spectacle, with shade trees and flowers in general profusion. The bodies of 1,141 dead soldiers repose here.

Of Railroads Raleigh has three—the Raleigh and Gaston, the Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line, and the North Carolina. The former runs to Weldon, connecting North and South with the Wilmington and Weldon and the Seaboard roads. The Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line runs to Charlotte, where it has Southern connections. The North Carolina Railroad runs from Raleigh to Goldsboro, where it connects North and South with the Wilmington and Weldon, and from Raleigh to Greensboro, where it connects with the Richmond and Danville for all points North, South and West. It is leased by the Richmond and Danville, and extends also from Greensboro to Charlotte.

The city of Raleigh has three banks, the State National Bank, the Raleigh National Bank, and the Citizens' National Bank. The Raleigh National Bank has a cash capital of \$400,000, and the Citizens' National and State National have each an authorized capital of \$500,000, and actual capital of \$100,000 each.

The Cotton and Grocers' Exchange meets the first Monday night of each month, and has a fine room on Wilmington street.

The Manufacturing interest of Raleigh is rapidly extending. There are now in successful operation in the city, Allen & Cram's foundry; J. H. Gill, foundry; Wm. Woolcott, clothing; T. H. Briggs, sash and blinds, &c.; E. M. Uzzell, paper boxes and blank books; Ellington, Royster & Co., sash and blinds; W. F. Wyatt, saddles and harness; North Carolina Car Company and railroad building material. Also, an ice factory, cotton seed oil mill; while the manufacture of carriages and wagons, cotton gins, fertilizers, shuttle blocks, cigars, candy, is carried on to some extent.

Raleigh is abundantly supplied with Newspapers. The News and Observer, S. A. Ashe, editor, issued daily and weekly, leads the list; the Evening Visitor, also a good daily, comes out about 5 o'clock in the evening. The Weeklies are as follows: State Chronicle, Spirit of the Age, Biblical Recorder, Christian Advocate, Christian Sun, Farmer and Mechanic, North



Carolina Farmer, African Expositor, Banner Enterprise, Baptist Standard, Christian Advance, (the last four colored). The North Carolina Teacher, published by Alfred Williams & Co., appears monthly, and the St. Mary's Muse is an excellent quarterly. Several Almanacs are published: the Everybody's Almanac being a great favorite.

Raleigh has a flourishing Typographical Union, which takes efficient care of its disabled members. It also has an American Legion of Honor, a lodge of Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias, two lodges of Masons, a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, a Council of Royal and Select Masters, two lodges and an Encampment of Odd Fellows, and a lodge of Royal Arcanum. Among the colored people there is a tabernacle of the Grand United Order of Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity; seven lodges of Independent Order of Good Samaritans; two of Masons, one of Odd Fellows, one of Evening Star.

Raleigh's principal interest is cotton buying, Wake county raising a large crop. But within the past year the cultivation of tobacco has been entered upon, and the crop realized from the acres planted was so satisfactory, and the prices obtained so gratifying that three warehouses have been established.

The city has 53 lawyers, 12 blacksmith shops, 16 boarding houses, 5 hotels, 24 boot and shoe makers, 3 bottlers, 2 brickmakers, 4 brokers, 17 butchers, 6 cabinet makers, 6 candy dealers, 5 dealers in carriages and wagons, 3 china and glassware dealers, 1 cigar manufacturer, 16 clothiers, 3 clothing manufacturers, 3 coal and wood dealers, 4 cotton factors and buyers, 6 contractors and builders, 3 dentists, 37 dressmakers, 4 druggists, 21 dry goods dealers, 3 dyers and scourers, 1 express company, 2 florists, 2 foundries, 6 furniture dealers, 1 gaslight company, 68 retail and 12 wholesale grocers, 4 hardware establishments, 3 harness and saddle dealers, 3 hide and rag dealers, 9 hucksters, 2 ice dealers, 13 insurance agents, 8 leather dealers, 7 livery stables, 5 lock and gunsmiths, 3 marble dealers, 3 merchant tailors, 9 milliners, 1 mill furnisher, 3 musical instruments, 5 dealers in fish and oysters, 5 painters, 2 photographers, 17 physicians, 2 organ and piano dealers, 2 picture frame dealers, 4 planing mills, 5 sash and blind factories, 1 cotton seed oil mill, 3 plaster and bricklaying firms, 1 plumber and gasfitter, 3 job printing establishments, 4 public halls, 17 restaurants, 3 sale and boarding stables, 3 sewing machine dealers, 34 saloons, 1 slate roofer, 1 steam boiler works, 4 stove dealers, 3 tanners, 6 undertakers, 5 upholsters, 7 watchmakers and jewelers. *Further on we give a detailed notice of the largest business houses in the several lines.*

The city government has its headquarters in Metropolitan Hall, situated on Fayetteville street. The building is a large one, and has a market on the ground floor, with a large hall on the second floor, with a Mayor's courtroom and offices for the Chief of Police, City Clerk and Tax Collector. The Mayor of the city, Wm. H. Dodd, is serving his third term. Charles D. Heartt is Chief of Police; Charles W. Lambeth, City Clerk; Joseph G. Brown, Treasurer; John M. Sherwood, Auditor; R. T. Gray, City Attorney; Wm. Q. Blake, Street Commissioner; Charles B. Root, Tax Collector.





# WAKE COUNTY.

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Was established in 1770. It was named in honor of the Wake family, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Wake, was the head, and into which family the then Governor of North Carolina, William Tryon, had married.

It was erected out of parts of Orange, Johnston and Cumberland counties, and is centrally located between the Alleghany mountains and the Atlantic ocean. It has an area of 856 square miles, and contains a population of near 50,000.

Raleigh, the county seat, was chartered and declared the seat of the State Government in 1792. It was named in honor of Sir Walter Raleigh, the English statesman who fitted out the first expedition which landed on the shores of North Carolina.

It stands upon a group of hills, shedding naturally in all directions from the centre, at an elevation of 365 feet above tide water, and is one of the most healthful cities in the Union.

Raleigh, with its suburbs, has a population of 14,000, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and numbers. Her broad streets, beautiful residences and overarching elms constitute one of the finest cities of the South.

Raleigh has three National banks, representing nearly \$700,000 of capital, all in sound condition.

Wake county has a surface moderately rolling and hilly, descending towards the south-east. Its soil is composed largely of clay—red, brown and yellow—interspersed and underlaid with calcareous stone, sand and mica.

The soil of the bottom land varies from pipe clay to rich loam and sand, easy of cultivation, and more productive than that of the hills. These are pre-eminently the corn producing lands of the county.

Wake county has, according to the census of 1880, 4,381 farms, embracing 161,272 acres of improved and 316,814 acres of forest land, valued at \$4,500,000. The value of farm improvements was \$200,371, and live stock \$581,646.

The cost of building and repairing fences is \$63,134 per annum, and the cost of fertilizers used is placed at \$143,749.

Its farm products are valued at \$2,044,397 per annum, and consist of cotton, Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, oats rye, potatoes, &c.

According to the last census there were raised in 1879 in Wake county, 612,869 bushels of Indian corn; 98,962 bushels of oats; 72,341 bushels of wheat; 11,090 bushels of rye; 155,260 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 30,115 bales of cotton. Its tobacco crop was in that year 94,354 pounds, but one well acquainted with the subject estimates the tobacco crop of Wake county in 1884 at 720,000 pounds.

It also produces per annum about 14,000 pounds of wool, and 178,246 pounds of butter. Cabbage, turnips, beets, peas, beans, onions, peanuts, &c., grow well in all parts of the county.

Farm lands range in value from \$8 to \$40 per acre, according to soil, improvements and location.

It has been recently demonstrated that Wake county lands are adapted to the growth of the celebrated gold leaf tobacco, and fields heretofore devoted to cotton are now planted in tobacco. Barns for curing purposes are being built in nearly every portion of the county, and hundreds of our planters are directing their thoughts to this new industry. Warehouses for the sale of the weed are being erected at Raleigh, and many are looking to this point as a tobacco market.

Laborers are plentiful; and farm hands can be had at almost all seasons of the year at from \$8 to \$10 per month and board. Domestic servants can be had from \$5 to \$10 per month and board.

The soil and climate of Wake county are well adapted to the growth of apples, peaches, pears, grapes melons and berries, and all other small fruits. Nearly every farmer has a few fruit trees, and a number have large and well cultivated orchards. The value of its orchard products per annum is \$20,386.

Strawberries, blackberries and huckleberries grow wild all over the county, and when cultivated yield handsomely.



The fox grape, muscadine and forest grapes grow wild, while the improved varieties mature well, and yield abundantly and are unsurpassed in flavor. There are a number of vineyards in the county, producing many thousand pounds of grapes and gallons of first quality of wine annually. The choicest grapes are nearly all shipped to the Northern cities, where they find a ready sale at good prices, ripening much earlier than those grown in higher latitudes. The later pickings are manufactured into wine. No disease or insects affects vine or fruit, and a failure in our grape crop is unknown.

More than one-half of Wake county is in original forests, or second growth pines. Wood for fuel is everywhere abundant, and, except in the towns and villages, is without commercial value. In the city of Raleigh it is sold at from \$2.50 to \$3 per cord.

We have an abundance of yellow pine for building purposes, which is sawed and delivered at our railroad depots at from \$8 to \$10 per thousand feet.

We also have hickory, oak, ash, walnut, poplar and maple, dogwood, persimmon, beech, gum, &c.

There are 31 saw mills in the county.

We quote the following from "The Woods and Timbers of North Carolina," viz :

"A greater variety of timber trees are to be found in Wake than in any other county in the State. In point of value the long leaf pine comes first, covering at least one-third of the area of the county, and extending from the Johnston to the Chatham line, and from Harnet to within three miles of the city of Raleigh. Short leaf pine is the prevailing growth in nearly every other part of the county. Cedar pine grows on Buffalo creek, and cypress and juniper abound on Little river, Buffalo and Moccasin. Sycamore, walnut, oak and hickory are the spontaneous growth of all parts of the county. Every known variety of oak is to be found in its borders. Large white oaks, suitable for ship building, are abundant on all the tributaries of the Cape Fear and Haw."

Wake county is traversed by numerous bold and living streams, shedding their waters to the southeast. Chief among these are the Neuse and Little rivers, and Crabtree, Swift, Middle, White Oak, Buckhorn, Walnut, Marsh, Buffalo, Big Lick, Barton's Moccasin and Mark's creeks.

These streams furnish a large number of excellent mill sites, with ample water-power for factories, &c.

There are no less than seventy corn and flower mills in Wake county, besides numerous cotton gins, &c., propelled by water power.

Choice varieties of fish abound in all of our streams and ponds, and some attention is being paid to fish culture.

There are in Wake county 78 churches for the whites, and perhaps an equal number for the colored. Of the churches for the whites 42 are of the Baptist denomination; 18 Methodist; 11 Christian; 3 Episcopal; 2 Presbyterian; 1 Catholic; 1 Jewish.

The poor of Wake county are well cared for at the Parish Grove, six miles from the county seat. At the last report 72 persons were in this institution. These are fed, clothed, and furnished comfortable quarters and fuel at the county expense. The county physician attends on the sick and medicines are dispensed free. The county owns a farm of 500 acres at this point, 140 of which are in cultivation.

Persons convicted of minor offences, and who are unable to pay court costs, are sent to the County Work House to work out costs. Here they are mainly employed in cultivating the Poor House farm, cutting wood, working roads, repairing bridges, &c.

Postal facilities are good, there being thirty-five post offices in the county of Wake.

There are a number of excellent quarries of granite in the county. In fact, this is found in nearly every township, while in Cedar Fork and Oak Grove townships we have brown stone of good quality, and in Barton's Creek there are large quantities of soapstone and serpentine.

In House Creek township, four miles from Raleigh, there is a large quantity of plumbago.

The usual taxation in Wake county is 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  cents on each \$100 valuation of property. In assessing property for taxation, it is put at about two-thirds its real value in town and about one-half in the county. A poll tax of \$2 on each male over 21 and under 50 years is collected annually. Seventy-five per cent. of the poll tax is appropriated for the support of the public schools and twenty-five per cent. for the poor.

The debt of the county is about \$40,000, mostly contracted for the building of a large and commodious Courthouse, with fire proof vaults for its records, and for a brick Jail (just completed) with steel-clad cells.

Wake county bonds and script are at par, and the county finances are well managed.

The following are the tax statistics of the county :

Real property.....	\$3,302,520
Town lots.....	2,825,625
Horses, number 2,711, value.....	176,777
Mules, " 2,963, " .....	209,876
Jacks, " 2, " .....	90
Goats, " 2,145, " .....	1,794
Cattle, " 11,633, " .....	96,086
Hogs, " 31,153, " .....	47,202



Sheep, number 7,329, " .....	7,504
Value of farming utensils, mechanics' tools, furniture, &c.....	456,132
Money on hand.....	145,373
Solvent credits.....	1,382,721
Shares in incorporated companies.....	1,119,963
All other personal property.....	753,933
Railroad franchise.....	417,153

Total value of real and personal property.....	\$10,768,101
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Bank stock.....	226,275
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The amount of tax paid in 1885, was \$72,951.44.

The citizens of Wake county have always been noted for their high regard for law and quiet. There is a sentiment abroad in the county that would cause any citizen to frown upon any attempt to disregard lawful authority. The morals are as good as can be found in any county with a population of 50,000.

In intelligence they stand as well as the average American citizen, and in their general bearing they are not behind the people of some sections that make greater pretensions.

The races live together in perfect harmony, quietly pursuing their daily avocations without the least fear of any molestation from any one, and are rapidly building up their shattered fortunes. There are no political troubles, every citizen, regardless of any race distinction, is left to exercise the right of suffrage as it may seem best to him.

While there are, of course, many violations of the criminal law of a minor character, there has been but one case of capital punishment in the county during the last decade.

WAKE FOREST, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, is the seat of a large and flourishing institution of learning, founded by the Baptists of North Carolina. It is a thriving village, with a good cotton market.

CARY, on the North Carolina and Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line Railroads, eight miles west of Raleigh, is a prosperous village, and noted for its enterprising business men, its manufactures, its excellent schools, its healthfulness and steady habits.

APEX, on the Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line Railroad, 14 miles from the county seat, is a thriving village, with several manufacturing establishments, three churches, a good academy and a number of stores.

HOLLY SPRINGS, in Buckhorn township, is a small and prosperous village, with a post office, church, academy, and number of stores.

ROLESVILLE, is a village in Wake Forest township, four miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. It has three churches, a number of stores, two steam cotton gins and wood and blacksmith shops.

FORESTVILLE is a village on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, 14 miles from the county seat. It has a church, an academy, two stores and a plow factory.

MORRISVILLE, on the North Carolina Railroad, 12 miles from the county seat, has a flourishing female school, six stores, two churches, one steam gin, wood and blacksmith shops. Its population is about 150.

GARNER'S is a new and prosperous village, six miles east of Raleigh on the North Carolina Railroad.



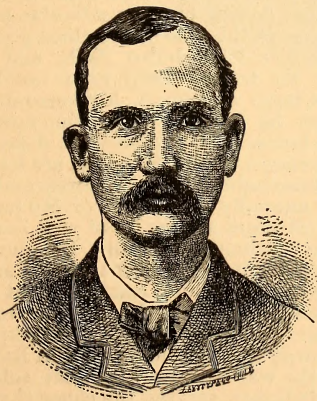


## **E. L. PEMBERTON,** REAL ESTATE AND STOCK BROKER.

Prominent among these energetic young men upon whose abilities rest the hope and future of this city is the above gentleman, whose family has been long influential in Cumberland county. Mr. E. L. Pemberton was born in Fayetteville, and leaving school, at once entered upon a business life to which he is eminently suited. He was in the hardware business with his father, and since the latter's death has been engaged as a stock broker and dealer in real estate. His parent, who was one of the oldest and best known men of this county, left a large estate, the affairs of which young Pemberton is kept pretty busy attending to. This estate comprises many valuable dwellings and vacant lots in town, numerous turpentine farms, some of the finest lumber on the continent, several fine water powers; 2 of these 21½ feet fall, are in the town of Fayetteville; also a large corn mill. Mr. Pemberton is one of the best liked young bachelors of this aristocratic community, he is a member of the Independent Light Infantry, is the crack shot of N. C., and this year beat the prize marksman of Louisiana, at New Orleans. He keeps thoroughly posted on the doings of the stock exchanges of the country, and through his correspondents can readily purchase any stocks, bonds, or other securities which his patrons may want. He is correct in his business relations, a gentleman born and bred and justly merits the high standing he holds.

## **HENRY McDIARMID ROBINSON.**

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

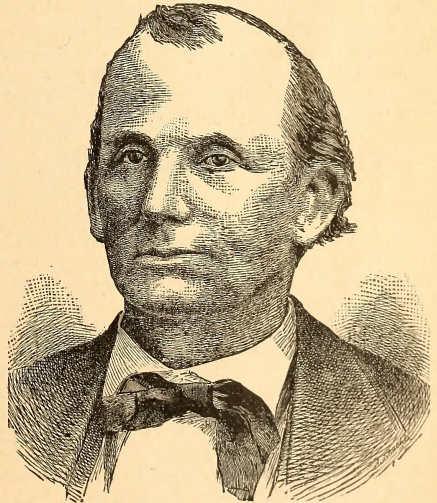


A young, rising and popular member of the N.C. bar was born in Fayetteville on the 8th of May, 1860. His father was a physician and both his parent's families of Scotch-English extraction, have been long honorably connected in this county. Mr. Robinson received his scholastic education at Bingham's, the crack school of the State, and during the four years

held his place as one of the most brilliant pupils of the school, taking first honor in all his classes in that time. He left here in 1878 for the University of Virginia, where he first took courses in latin, greek, history, literature and rhetoric, supplementing this by a course of law, graduating on constitutional and international law, taking a high stand in the junior and senior classes of common law.

He was admitted to the bar in June, 1881, after having further studied with a leading lawyer of this State. During his four years at the bar he has gained a prominence seldom acquired in so short time. He has been counsel in several capital cases where he had a marked success. Was assignee for some large firms whose business was settled most satisfactorily to both debtors and creditors, and has been administrator for some large estates. Personally he is a pleasant and accomplished gentleman and has a well furnished and comfortable office. Attending strictly to his profession he has refused to let his name be used as a candidate for political preferment. He is superintendent of Public Instruction, has a large number of social friends, is a Mason, belongs to the order of Druids, to the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, is a member of the Presbyterian body, and as a young man of command, talented and thinking, is destined at no distant date to figure as one of the lights of the North Carolina bar.

## **HON. RALPH P. BUXTON.**



Was born in Washington, Beaufort co., September 22, 1826. He was partly educated at Dr. Muhlenburg's institution of College Point, L. I., and graduated from Chapel Hill in 1845. He was a diligent student of law in the office of Hon. John H. Bryan, and was admitted in the winter of 1847-8. His father, who is an Episcopal minister, moved to Fayetteville in 1831, and the young lawyer consequently settled down to practice among his friends of this county. He soon worked



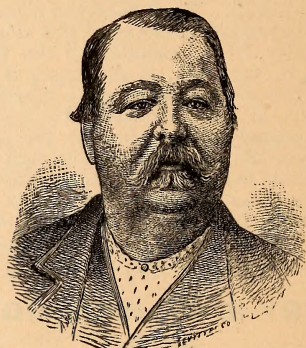
himself forward to the front rank among his professional brethren of this State. He has been very conspicuous in the great arena of political life. In the days of the glorious Whigs he was a prominent member of the party and was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Fillmore and Donaldson in 1856. He was Mayor of Fayetteville in 1857. From 1863 to 1865 he was Solicitor from this district. In 1865 and again in 1875 he was a member of the constitutional Convention which reconstructed the State. Judge Buxton sat many years on the judicial bench of our State and is generally acknowledged to have given dignity and bearing to the office. He sat on the bench of the Superior Court uninterruptedly for 16 years. In 1865 he was appointed by Gov. Holden, in the following year he was elected by the Legislature, in 1868 he was elected by the people at large and in 1874 by the voters of the Fifth District. In 1880 he was nominated by the Republican party for Governor when he resigned his position on the bench and made one of the closest and most exciting contests for that office that our State has seen. Since then he has somewhat retired from public life and now conducts the solid and quiet practice he formerly enjoyed, acquitting himself among his books and friends to accomplish still greater feats in the legal world, and perhaps in public life also. The judge personally has that easy and graceful manner which marks those who have seen much and many different men and things. He belongs to the Episcopal Church and married in December 1860, Miss Rebecca H. Bledsoe, of Raleigh, but has not been blessed with any family. His office is well located near the Peoples' Bank where he is always to be found.

### THOMAS H. SUTTON, LAWYER,

Was born in Wilmington, on 5th January, 1845. Of a brave and daring nature, Capt. Sutton hailed the advent of the war as a grand and glorious event. At 15 he volunteered in the 18th N. C. regiment, serving with Jackson's corps in the hard fighting it saw, in Lane's brigade for 15 months. Under the provision of the conscript law of 1862 he was discharged by reason of having served 15 months, and being under 18 years of age. Before he arrived at 18 he again enlisted, but on account of ill health was 18 months connected with the conscript department, but in 1863 again entered the line, serving with the 4th N. C. on the coast, till the surrender. He was engaged in the severe battles around Fort Holmes and was wounded in the left leg at Fort Anderson. With the return of peace he sought a new land to live in, and settled in Bladen county, and under John A. Richardson diligently applied himself to the study of that science he has since become a weighty exponent of. He was licensed in 1868, and married in July 1869 Mary Ida Cromarty, of that county, by whom he has seven children.

He practised law in Bladen, and moved to Fayetteville in 1875. He has proven a valuable acquisition to the bar, has intrinsically increased its strength, and to-day as an advocate he stands in the front rank among his confreres of the Old North State. The Captain has been especially chosen by the public as counsel in criminal cases, and his victories in this direction have been astonishing. He has not lost his love of military life; he is now an honorary member of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, the second oldest company in the U. S., organized in 1793, and has never missed an anniversary. The Captain is a man, every part of him, and though wedded to his profession, has those many talents which suit one to the responsibility of public life.

### RANSOM BURNS, LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.



Mr. Burns started in the livery and sale business about twelve years ago on a small capital but having had considerable previous experience in this line soon gained a name as one familiar with horse flesh, and consequently his trade rapidly grew and he now enjoys a large custom in his separate lines. In livery he keeps 10 or 12 fine saddle and harness horses and has about a dozen first-class carriages to match, which are let out to hire at reasonable rates. In horses and mules he sells annually about 400 or 500 head and has at all times a large lot of well bred light and heavy animals on hand. Mr. Burns employs four or five competent hands, and also runs a wine and liquor establishment where he carries a well selected stock of imported and domestic wines, brandies, whiskies, etc.

Mr. Burns was born and raised in Randolph co. In the war he was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy, serving the cause 4½ years in the 6th N. C. Fisher Regiment, and from the 19th October, 1864, till the 19th of June following he was imprisoned in Point Look Out. After the war he settled in Fayetteville. He is an Odd Fellow, has taken all the degrees in the subordinate lodge and encampment, is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman and a visit to his establishment will amply justify what we have said about him.

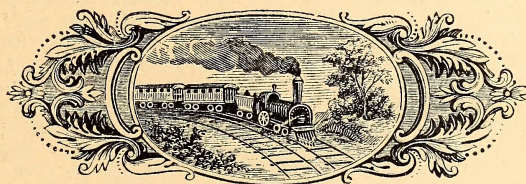


**R. S. HUSKE,**

LAWYER,

Was born at Myrtle Hill, the county seat of his grandfather Judge R. Strange, and received his first education at Donaldson Academy here. His father being an Episcopal minister, and knowing well the value of a fine education, he was sent to Trinity College, Hartford Conn., then the leading one in the country of that body. In 1872 he graduated from here, studied law with Col. Broadfoot, and received his license in 1874. He has since practiced in Fayetteville. His office is romantically located on the rocky banks of the Crosscreek river, of whose sparkling

waters as they gurgle on towards the sea, from his piazza he commands a comprehensive view, in enjoying which the mind is raised above the petty cares of world and self. Mr. Huske was chairman of the town Democratic committee in the campaigns of '80 and '82, he was a member of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, Adj. 2d Reg. N. C State troops under Col. Worth; he is actively engaged in improving his various real estate interests in the town and county, is a director of the Manchester Mills, of which T. P. Baldwin, of Baltimore, is President. He is a member of the Episcopal body, and is personally still in the state of so-called single blessedness.





## Does it Pay to Raise Cotton ?

---

There is no disguising the fact that a very great many farmers think it does not pay to raise cotton. They come to this conclusion generally at the end of each season after the crop has been marketed, the expenses paid, or discharged as far as possible, and the general balance struck. Whatever that balance may be, or on whichever side it may be, it is charged or credited to cotton.

Therein lies the error. It depends a great deal upon the fact whether a farmer has or has not common sense how the general balance comes out, as it may very easily come out on the wrong side even when his cotton has done well and has paid well.

It is not what cotton produces and what the product brings in the market that determine the final outcome, but what burden it has to bear, or more properly what proportion of the burden it has to bear. It is therefore of primary importance to the farmer that he first inquire of himself what it is that he expects his cotton crop to do.

1st. He usually depends upon it wholly, thereby destroying his patent of nobility. His calling is naturally the most independent one in all the world, as it is the basis of all living, for it is from what is raised by the farmer that all must be fed. Hence he who owns and tills the land has within his possession what compels all of other occupations to come and buy of him, so far, at least, as their living is concerned. So long as the farmer maintains this position panics cannot ruin him, and can only measurably affect him. This is so true that it is a fact beyond dispute that failures and assignments are very much less numerous among the farming class, taken as a whole, than in any other. Now, a man's independence is in direct accordance with his wants. A farmer who has raised enough wheat, pork, beef, vegetables, milk, eggs, and the like, to feed his family, and corn, oats, forage and hay, to feed his stock and working animals, is independent in all, except his small groceries and clothing. If he has thus diversified his crops so that whatever is absolutely needed in supporting life for himself, his working force, and his stock, is raised upon his own acres, he is not only as nearly independent as any man can be, but is in a position to give his cotton a fair show in striking the balance. In determining, therefore, whether his cotton crop has paid, he must not require it to pay cost and freight from distant points, with two or three, or perhaps a half dozen profits, on bacon, corn and hay, that he could have at the prime cost of labor from his own farm. Of one fact the cotton farmer can rest assured—his crop of cotton always pays, whether it pays him or not; and it rests with himself whether it shall by diversity of crops pay him, or by making an all-cotton crop have it pay the railroads and the middlemen what should remain in his own pocket when he has brought his cotton to market. It is not so much what cotton sells for that makes it a profitable or unprofitable crop, but what it has to pay for after it is sold. For that reason some farmers cannot make money when their cotton sells for twelve cents, while others find a profit in it at five cents. The true position of a cotton crop is that of a surplus crop. The farmer must make his living out of his farm, and when he wants cash he should turn to his cotton crop, as that always brings it. The farmer whose buildings look best, whose acres bear the most striking signs of thrift, is the one who does not have to send for what he eats, but raises it himself; whose wagons go heavily laden from the farm and return light burdened to it, who pays the lowest possible price for his bacon and beef and corn, and doesn't have to pay for it in cash either, for he raises it himself, and has simply bartered for it so much labor and so much acreage, and has thereby not only saved the profits that the railroads and middlemen would have drawn from him, but the time and labor of himself, his men, and his teams.

2d. He too generally lays too heavy a burden of interest upon it. Neither cotton, nor any other crop not purely speculative in its character, can pay the rate of interest prevalent in the cotton States; and if a planter has two hundred acres and needs a thousand dollars to work it he can, with vastly greater profit, sell enough acres to raise the money. Farming on a smaller scale, than he can pay the eight, twelve, eighteen or twenty-four per cent. that is so frequently demanded. Indeed, he should not pay even six per cent. If he cuts down his interest charge by selling acres until he works clear of debt, he no longer enriches the third and fourth classes into whose hands so much of his profits go as the railroads and middlemen have left, viz., the bankers and lien merchants. If the farmer does nothing more than save this interest



he lays the foundation of a fortune for himself or his heirs. Very few farmers estimate the drain that interest makes upon them. A single dollar loaned at 6 per cent. with its interest added each year, will produce at the end of one hundred years \$340, but at 8 per cent. which is the legal rate in North Carolina, it would amount to \$2,203. Some farmers pay twelve per cent. They probably do not think it more than half as much more than eight, and yet the single dollar, with its interest added and loaned each year, will produce at the end of the century \$84,675, or 246 times as much as if it were loaned at 6 per cent. But in some quarters even twenty-four per cent. is paid. How ruinous that rate is can be judged from the fact that the single dollar that at 6 per cent. as above, produced \$340, would at twenty-four per cent. produce more than the value of the cotton crop of the South.

3d. The cotton plant is not given a fair chance as to cultivation. As to details in this we refer to the Furman and Dickson plans, as shown in other articles, contenting ourselves with the general statement that a "little farm well tilled" is the secret of success in cotton raising as in everything else.

4th. The cotton farmer does not get so large a net result from his cotton in its sale as he could if the great cotton producing class were to combine and reap the advantage it is entitled to as the natural co-operative sharer in the profits of the manufacturer. As for the purchase of supplies from distant points the cotton farmer has to pay out just as many dollars more as the supplies travel miles to reach him, so in marketing his cotton he puts into his pocket just so many dollars less in proportion as the cotton has to travel before it enters the mill. The farmer who sells his cotton in Columbia, S. C., or Augusta, Ga., gets more than the farmer who sells it in Raleigh, N. C., for the reason that mills are located at these points. So if the great cotton planting interest were to take a co-operative interest in manufacturing by the investment of a small share of its capital, it would get double profit, for it would get more for its cotton than it now does, while the mills would pay less for the raw material than they now do. But this is matter for consideration by the cotton producers as a great class of the community.

To sum up—the farmer that diversifies his crops, and raises his own living upon his own acres without paying a profit for it to others, or transportation charges upon it; saves himself the enormous and exhaustive drain of interest; who tills his land thoroughly; and helps establish a market near by; can make money on cotton.

*How to raise Cotton.* David Dickson, of Sparta, Ga., who took the premium at the State Fair in Georgia, 1869, for eighteen bales of cotton on six acres, who before the war made \$500,000 in fifteen years by farming, having begun with a capital of only \$25,000, and was equally successful after the war, thus laid down before his death the rules by which he was governed in the cultivation of cotton:

Lay off rows four feet apart with shovel plow, double furrow and put fertilizers eight inches deep.

Ridge with a log scooter, five inches wide. Make the beds with a turning plow, and sub-soil the turn plow furrows; split out the middle with a shovel plow. Plant with a cotton seed sower and cover with a board or harrow. First plowing run twenty-two inch sweep with right wing turned down, hoe out to two or three every nine inches ten days after plowing. Second plowing, use the same sweep with the right wing turned down a little more. Third plowing the same way; run a third furrow in the middle to level.

Cotton standing thick in the drill will be much more forward in its maturity.

Cotton only requires distance one way.

On level land run the furrows north and south.

A cotton plant for two weeks' drought must have four inches scil and six inches subsoil; three weeks, six inches soil and same subsoil.

To improve the cotton plant, select seed every year after the first picking, up to the middle of October, taking the best stalks and the best bolls on the stalks.

From April 10 to 20 is the best time to plant cotton.

Plow every three weeks, and let the hoes come ten days behind, cleaning cotton perfectly.

Continue plowing till the 15th or 20th of August. Once or twice during the season shove out the land to a level.

The plowing of cotton requires one and a fourth days to the acre.

Cotton plants commence when young to take on and mature bolls, and continue until they exhaust the soluble matter or reach the full capacity of the land. Two stalks will do that much sooner than one and will avoid a late drought, caterpillar, etc.

*How to foretell weather.* The Farmers' Club of the American Institute has issued the following rules for foretelling the weather. If farmers and others whose business is out of doors and depend upon the weather, will study them closely, they will be able to guess the weather more accurately than Wiggins or Vennor:

1. When the temperature falls suddenly there is a storm forming south of you.
2. When the temperature rises suddenly there is a storm forming north of you.
3. The wind always blows from a region of fair weather toward a region where a storm is forming.



4. Cirrus clouds, always move from a region where a storm is in progress toward a region of fair weather.
5. Cumulous clouds always move from a region where a storm is forming.
6. Where cirrus clouds are moving rapidly from the North or Northeast there will be rain inside of twenty-four hours, no matter how cold it is.
7. When cirrus clouds are moving rapidly from the South or Southeast there will be a cold hail-storm on the morrow, if it be in the summer, and if it be in winter, there will be a snow-storm.
8. The wind always blows in a circle around a storm, and when it blows from the North the heaviest rain is East of you ; if it blows from the South the heaviest rain is West of you; if it blows from the East the heaviest rain is South.
9. The wind never blows unless rain or snow is falling within 1,000 mile of you.
10. Whenever heavy, white frost occurs, a storm is forming within 1,000 miles North or Northwest of you.





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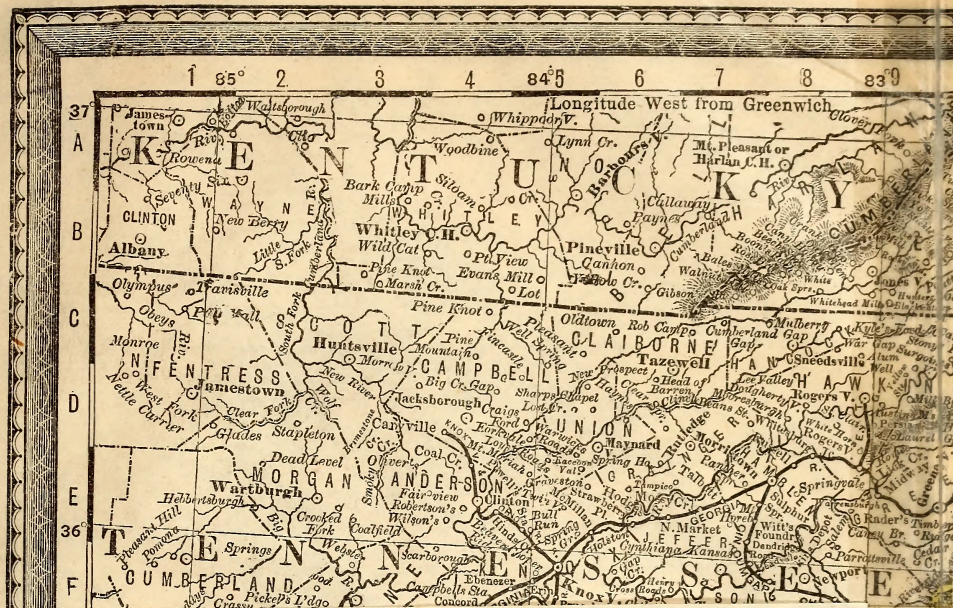
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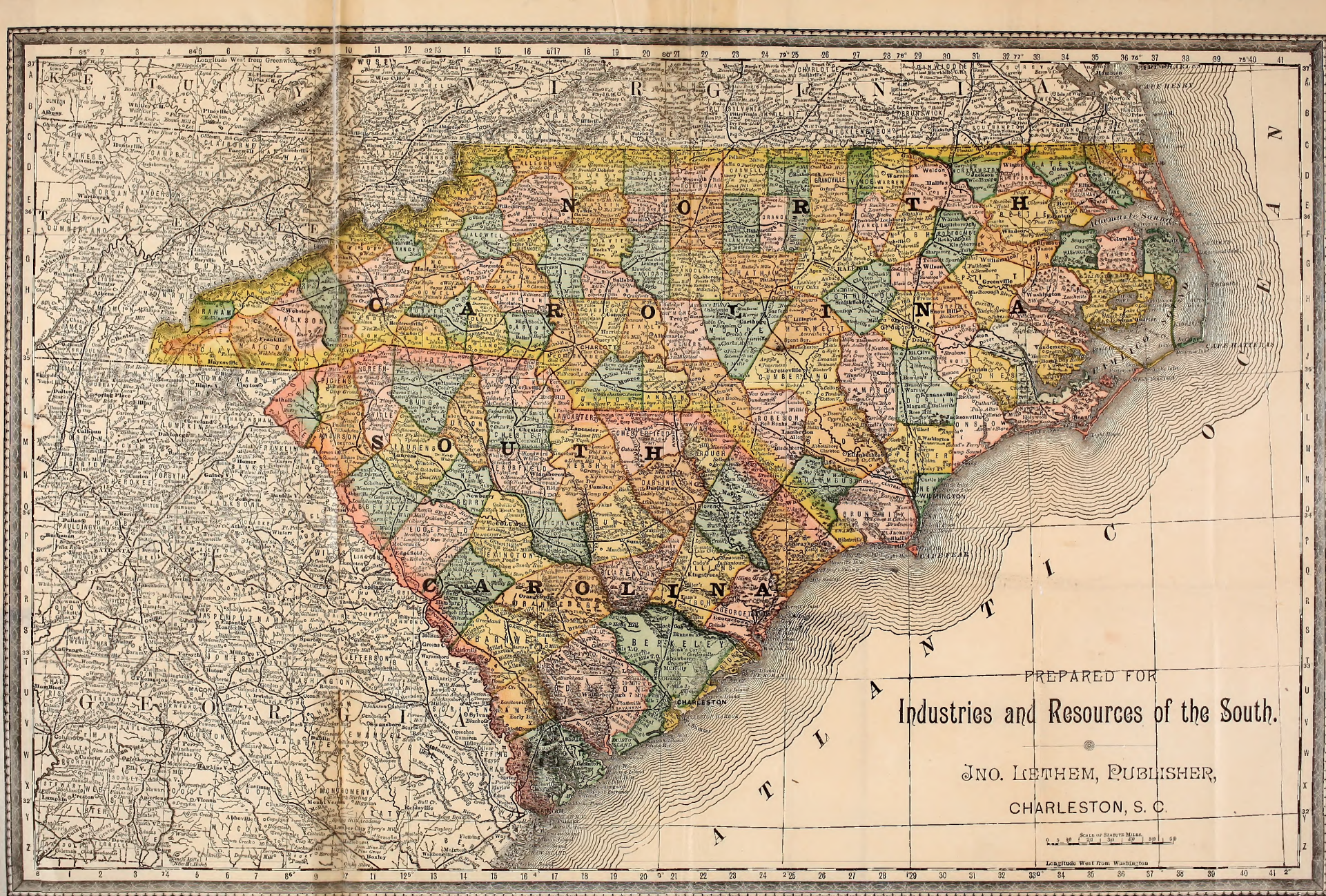
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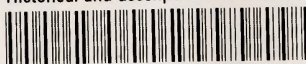


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